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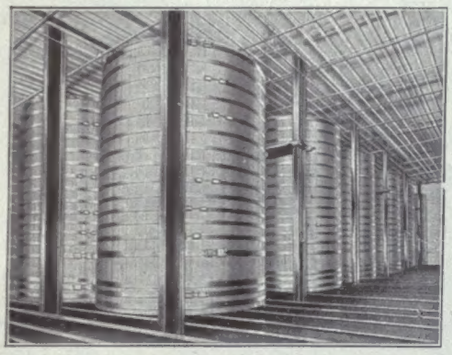
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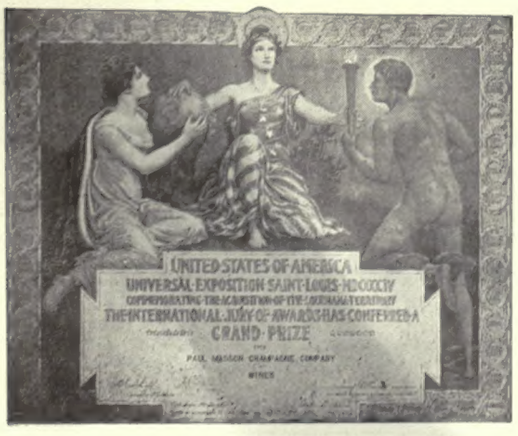
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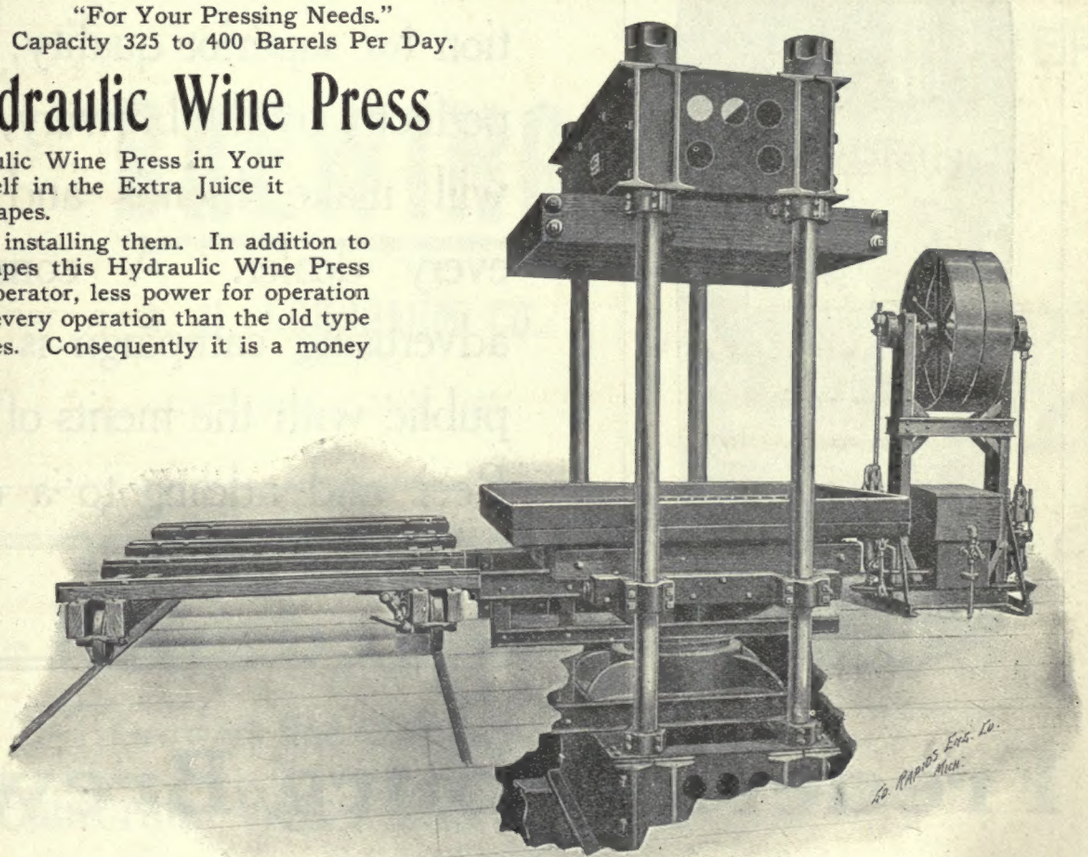
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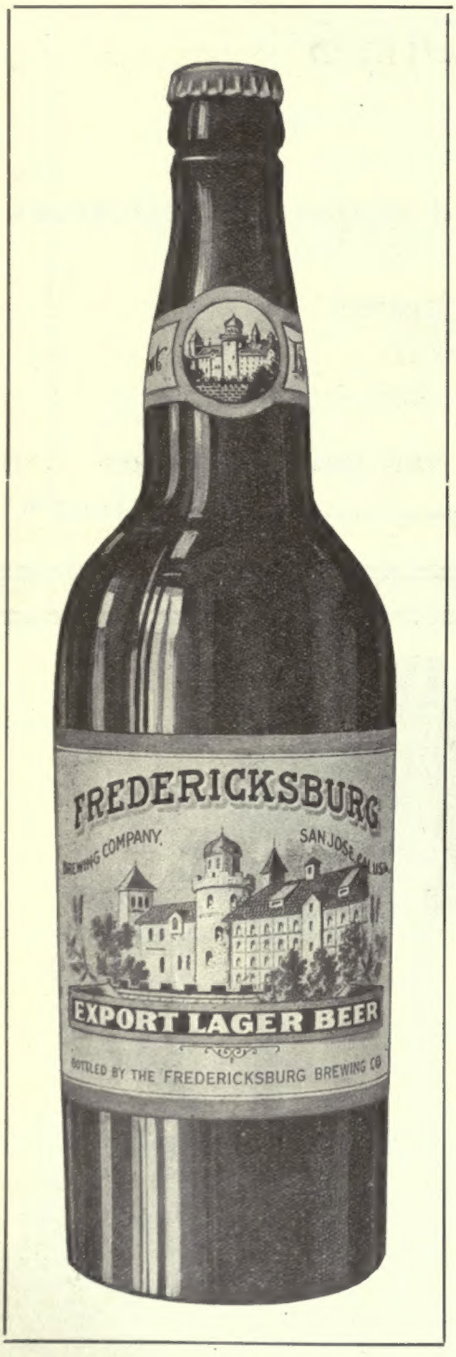


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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

NOVEMBER, 1913

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E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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R. SCHMIDT'S ADDRESS ON CALIFORNIA DRY WINES.

R. Schmidt, assistant in Viticulture U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently addressed a meeting of the California Nurserymen's Association in which he spoke of the California grape. Not long ago he made a tour of the various grape growing districts of the state. Referring to the great dry wine sections in Sonoma and Napa counties he said:

"Leaving the inland counties behind, we come to the beautiful Napa and Sonoma valleys. The former is noted for white wines, the latter for red, though red and white both are of good quality here.

"The types of Johannesburg, Riesling, Crabb's Burgundy, Gutedel, Carbenet Sauvignon, Traminer, Semillon, and so on have about passed, and we have in their stead Petite Syrah, Zinfandel, Mataro, Carignan, Mondeuse and Mourastel as red grapes, and Burger, Green Hungarian and Souvignon as white grapes. All these last named sorts are excellent producers, while the first mentioned are of extra fine quality, but the amount of production rather uncertain.

"Grape juice is manufactured to a small extent in all the coast countries where grapes are grown.

"The hillsides with their gray or red, usually gravelly soil, produce lighter crops, but the wine made from them is of fine quality, while the valleys with their heavier soils yield splendid crops which make a good wine when properly handled.

"These two counties, particularly Sonoma, are frequently visited by fogs, while it happens occasionally that, in the upper or narrower parts of the higher hills the thermometer rises to 110 degrees F. in the shade.

"Resistant vines (at that time almost all were field grafted) were planted many years ago when phylloxera first made its appearance, but owing to the use of the wrong resistant stocks the vineyards proved a failure. Besides having poor stocks to graft below the surface of the ground, a thing that is done quite frequently to the present day, and the scion pushed out its own roots, which of course, later succumbed to the attacks of the pest.

"Now the main resistants planted are Rupestris St. George and Lenoir, with a few Riparia Gloire and some Riparia x Rupestris 3309 and Riparia x Rupestris 3306 in the younger vineyards. The St. George has not done well in clayey soils or where bedrock is present, while Riparia Gloire has done very well on some of the deep red, moist soils on the northern slopes of the hillsides. On certain very deep and rich valley lands the Lenoir has done remarkably well."

In conclusion he said: "With the gradual disappearance of the direct planting of vinifera, owing to the devastation of phylloxera, and the coming into almost universal use of resistant vines, it seems a natural consequence that more attention will be given to varieties of better quality, that at the same time bear sufficiently. This has already been done in the older valleys such as Napa and Sonoma."

SHIPPERS OF ADULTERATED BEVERAGES AND MISBRANDED BITTERS FINED $225 AND COSTS.

The Loewenthall-Strauss Company of Cleveland, Ohio, have been fined a total of $200 and costs, according to recent notices of judgment of the Department of Agriculture, for shipment in interstate commerce of certain adulterated beverages and adulterated and misbranded extracts.

Another corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, according to a recent notice of judgment, was fined $25 and costs for a similar violation of the Food and Drugs Act. This corporation, called the Cordial Panna Co., shipped a quantity of "cordial panna" into Pennsylvania, which was misbranded.

"Jack Johnson Made Wine."—Sixty-seven barrels of this were shipped by Two Brothers Wine & Liquor Co., of E. Newark, N. J. They were seized in New Orleans, La., on October 13. The department charges that the product is adulterated and misbranded in that examination shows the goods to consist of an imitation wine which has been artificially colored to conceal inferiority.

1914 State Wide Prohibition Fight Begun

According to resolutions adopted at the "California Dry Convention," in Los Angeles, on Wednesday, November 19th, the Prohibitionists of the State will inaugurate a campaign at once to make California dry in November, 1914. The Los Angeles "Times," in describing the meeting held at the Nazarene Church, which was attended by about 1600 delegates from all over the State, says:

"Hot-tempered enthusiasts for 1914 and 1916 campaigns boiled over at times and hurled ugly insinuations at the opposition leaders. Noise reigned supreme throughout most of the six-hour session. Time and time again, leaders of the '14 and '16 legions pleaded with their followers to 'be sweet and courteous' to the other fellow. During the internal conflict, the anti-wets forgot all about the Demon Rum and busied themselves with sizzling charges, likewise questioning the motives of the new-found enemy in their own ranks. The session teemed with bitterness, fiery challenges and top-notch evangelical fervor.

"Chairman Frederick Freeman Wheeler, Wiley J. Phillips, Rev. H. P. Clark of Long Beach, Henry Clay Needham of Newhall, and Rev. Mr. Cronell, handled the brunt of the fight for the '14 advocates, while Dr. E. S. Chapman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Dr. Charles Edward Locke of the First Methodist Church, and Rev. Hutsinpiller of San Francisco, led the van on the firing line for the '16 champions."

When the matter was finally brought to a vote, about 1300 delegates favored 1914 and 300 voted "no." An attempt was made to pass the resolution unanimously but about fifty refused to capitulate.

On November 20th, the second day of the convention, permanent organization was effected. A State executive committee of seventeen members will be the directing force of the campaign, and a finance committee of fifteen will have charge of raising the campaign fund.

Campaign Committees Chosen.

The executive committee chosen is as follows: Bishop William Bell, Los Angeles, president; George S. Yarnall, Pasadena, secretary; Lyman Stewart, Los Angeles, treasurer; vice-presidents, Fred F. Wheeler, Los Angeles; Right Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Conaty, Los Angeles; Mrs. Helen Stoddard, Los Angeles; D. M. Gandier, Oakland; Rev. E. P. Ryland, Hollywood; S. W. Odell, Pasadena; Mrs. Sarah J. Dorr, San Jose; Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell, Chico; W. Maxwell Burke, Los Angeles; D. T. Kanouse, Los Angeles; C. C. Chapman, Fullerton; George E. Burlingame, San Francisco, and W. H. Geistweit, San Diego.

A number of these committeemen were chosen without having been asked for their consent to serve.

The finance committee chosen is as follows: Lyman Stewart, Los Angeles; E. J. Ames, Pasadena; Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell, Chico; T. K. Beard, Modesto; O. W. Blain, Hollywood; Dr. Ervin S. Chapman, Los Angeles; the Rev. C. M. Carter, Los Angeles; Fred C. Epperson, Los Angeles; Chloie Jeffrey, Los Angeles; Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, Los Angeles; A. S. Johnson, San Francisco; Albert A. James, Pomona; A. S. Spaulding, Pasadena; Professor B. J. Vincent, Hermon, and Mrs. S. D. Warner, Los Angeles.

An auditing committee of three is composed of G. R. Thompson, M. W. Atwood and Judge G. H. Hutton.

Securing Funds.

After the work of organization was over, the delegates got busy and circulated "dry" petitions. Nearly 2000 names were secured in less than an hour. It will require 30,857 signatures of voters to place the Constituional amendment on the ballot to be voted for November 3, 1914. Nearly 40,000 names will have to be secured, as hundreds will probably be found invalid when scanned by the Secretary of State. Politicians estimate each signature costs 6 cents. The anti-wets hope to raise a campaign fund of $150,000.

That they will have little difficulty securing funds was evident from the fact that the delegates raised $5000 in eleven minutes by popular subscription. Two ladies gave $1000 each—Mrs. Anna K. Bidwell of Chico, widow of Gen. Bidwell, and Mrs. R. H. Gilman of Pasadena. Then in poured $100 and $50 offerings to the dry movement. One lady gave the $50 her husband had given her fo Christmas gifts; another said she would discharge her cook and giv the wages to the fund. C. E. Gillett of Holtville, a fine-looking gray-haired delegate, said he was too poor to give money, but "I' pledge you that my five sons and their wives and by three daugh ters and their husbands and their two single daughters will vot the dry ticket straight." He received the loudest applause of th afternoon.

The Prohibition Movement.

It was announced that initiative petitions for the constitutiona amendment, "drawn up by the best attorneys in Los Angeles," wil be circulated at once in every county in the State.

The "dry" campaign aims at enactment by popular vote, No vember 3, 1914, of two new sections amending Article 1 of the Con stitution.

One proposed section prohibits the "manufacture, sale, the giv ing away or the transportation from one point within the State t another point within the State of intoxicating liquor."

The other section prohibits the transportation of intoxicatin liquor into the State, subject, however, to the "United States law relating thereto."

The sections exempt liquor intended for "medicinal, scientific mechanical or sacramental purposes."

Penalties are left to be prescribed by the Legislature.

MR. J. C. RAAS' OPINION OF TRADE.

Mr. J. C. Raas, president of the firm of E. G. Lyons & Raas Com pany, in an interview for the REVIEW, said:

"Better conditions prevail and an era of prosperity is at hand The rains have been the finest that the State has had in many years and the soil has been moistened to such an extent as to encourage the agricultural classes to go ahead with their work in expectation of big crops and plenty of money for them. There can be no doubt that California will get more rain, insuring very large crops and a large amount of money to be spent during the coming two years.

"There is only one cloud in sight. That is the emanation from the bottle of the evil genius Prohibition. Whether or not this cloud will eventually fill the atmosphere and make for a general depression is the question.

"It seems hard to impress certain people living in this State that San Francisco is the great city of the Pacific Coast and it is to this city that people living in all the Pacific States come in search of amusement and pleasure. To try to put an end to amusement and pleasure in San Francisco would be to attempt to put the life-spring of the city out of working order, and yet there are many people who are bending every effort they have in this direction. Such people must be taught how regulation produces good and how Prohibition is absolutely destructive.

"With the exposition year coming along and with the prospect of being the host of tens of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world, San Francisco should be made, through healthful regulation and reasonable restriction, which must not hamper amusement and pleasure, such a delightful place that its fame may be spread all over the world as the 'Paris of America.'

"The coming election on State-wide Prohibition should be considered as an opportunity to teach the fanatical element a lesson in tolerance and reason that should serve them to good advantage for generations to come. That vast majority of people in this State who are liberal-minded should form a solid organization to combat the menace of Prohibition and save the State from the disaster which the failure to grasp the chance, afforded by present favorable conditions, to make prosperity of long endurance will certainly bring upon Califorina. It should be a case of 'Hands around the State' as a means of defense against those people who are against the interests of California."

Sweet Wine Production in Southern California.—Figures just available at the Los Angeles office of Collector John P. Carter show that for the season ending on the 31st of October, 1913, the production of sweet wines amounted to 2,472,228.98 gallons, as compared with 2,074,547.53 gallons for the corresponding season in 1912. The increase in production has amounted to 397,681.45 gallons, or approximately 20 per cent.

Supreme Court Considering Los Angeles County Wineries Case

Mr. Byron Hanna, attorney for the Southern California Viticultural Association, appeared before the Supreme Court of the State at Sacramento on Monday afternoon, November 10th, to argue the validity of the Los Angeles County ordinance that would prosecute John Coombs, an employee of the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, who is held under a warrant for the delivery of three gallons of wine to a consumer in the Lamanda Park precinct, the voters of which at an election in November, 1912, voted against the issuance of winery licenses.

Mr. Hanna contended that the ordinance was unreasonable and therefore invalid, for the following reasons:

First—That it contravenes the express public policy of the State of California.

Second—That it attempts to prohibit the conducting of a lawful industry.

Third—That the enactment of such an ordinance by the Board of Supervisors is not authorized.

Fourth—That it is in conflict with the provisions of the general law in that it provides a different scheme of local option from that authorized by the Wyllie Local Option Law.

Fifth—That it unlawfully discriminates against products manufactured in Los Angeles County and against grapes grown in the State of California.

Sixth—That it is unreasonable in that it attempts to prohibit the disposal of goods lawfully possessed.

Seventh—That it attempts to prevent the shipment of such goods in interstate commerce.

Eighth—That it violates the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Continuing Mr. Hanna said:

"We can only judge this ordinance by considering the results to ensue from its general application. We have heretofore shown that the business of wine making is a lawful industry. Let us pause to consider what the effect of a general enforcement of this ordinance would be to that industry. We would witness the spectacle of an ordinance denuding the one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land planted to wine grapes in this State—cancelling this enormous asset for taxation and economical purposes; turning away the twenty-five million dollar annual income derived from this industry; throwing the seventy thousand people employed in this industry out of work, renouncing our leadership in the world's markets for the production of fine wines—a leadership that cost the State so much time, study and expense to attain, and that today constitutes an invaluable asset; and last, but more tragic than all, stripping from the men who have invested all of their money and the labor of a lifetime in this business, in reliance upon the public policy of our State, all the value of their investment and labor—rendering unto them nothing for that from which the State has profited so richly. If the business of making wine be an industry, we could not witness this spectacle without declaring such an ordinance unreasonable and void.

"It has been the established and expressed public policy of the State of California for the past sixty years, to encourage and foster the business of wine making. Over and over again the business has been referred to, by the State Legislature, as 'the second industry of the State of California,' as an 'industry,' and as a 'most important industry.' Our legislature has invited and urged people to come here and invest their money in this industry. Thousands of dollars have been expended by the State, and are now being expended by the State, to teach people the best methods of cultivating wine grapes and making wines. Learned men at the State University, under the direction of the legislature, have spent time and money, at great expense to the State, in the study of wine making and in the instruction of the people therein. Commissions have been appointed and maintained at great cost by the State, to induce people to cultivate wine grapes and invest money in the business of making wine, and to instruct them with the knowledge pertaining thereto. Since 1877, to and including the session of 1913, there has been but one legislature, that of 1897, that has failed to make some provision for encouraging the industry of making wines.

"No other business or industry has received such marked attention from the State. People have been educated in the knowledge of no other business or industry at public expense. Such invitations to invest money have not been given on behalf of any other business, neither has any other business been so fostered, encouraged or cherished by our State.

"As a result, people have invested money in it to such an extent that it is today the second largest industry in the State of California, involving an investment of over one hundred million dollars, yielding a yearly revenue to over seventy thousand people and rendering a valuable asset to the State in over one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land which was formerly and otherwise would now be, worthless.

"The State has profited, and profited richly, by its policy to encourage the business of making wines, but the benefit has not been obtained without obligation on the part of the State—an obligation arising from the very conditions under which these people have invested their money—the obligation to treat this business as an industry and not as an outlaw. This applies with greater force to the county, an agency of the State, for the State has not as yet manifested any intent to change its attitude, and under these circumstances, is it not unreasonable to presume that an agent has the right to deviate from the policy of the principal, so well established—established to such an extent that a deviation therefrom by the principal itself would be subject to a serious challenge? No better argument can be advanced to induce the conclusion that an ordinance is unreasonable than to show that it is to conflict with the public policy of the State. Nothing can be more unreasonable than an attempt by the creation (the county) to thwart in this manner the expressed will and policy of the creator (the State)."

Deputy District Attorney Hammon of Los Angeles County insisted that the points raised by Mr. Hanna were not involved in the Coombs case, and that it was merely a question of punishing an individual for violating a police ordinance.

It is probable that it will be several months before the Supreme Court will pass on this case, as the District Attorney's office was given thirty days by the court to file citations and a supplementary brief, and Attorney Hanna was given a similar period in which to reply.

RENO, NEVADA, SOMEWHAT CHAGRINED.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth of the firm of Chauche & Bon, in speaking of the conditions in the state of Nevada, where he spent some time during November, says:

"Conditions relating to business are good throughout Nevada and are particularly good at Reno. As yet the agriculture of the state is in its infancy but great dams are being built to conserve water and as a result thousands of acres of first-class land will be reclaimed. This makes the future of the state very bright.

"There is considerable discontent in Reno owing to the change in the laws regulating divorce. According to the new laws it will be necessary for a person to reside one year in Nevada in order to obtain a divorce. Formerly the period of time was six months. The new laws are operative after the first of January and they will make Nevada like other states as far as the length of residence for divorce applicants is concerned, although it will still be easier to obtain a divorce than in other States.

"The great divorce colony is at Reno. This colony embraces from 600 to 800 persons. The colony afforded the best advertisement Reno ever had. It meant a large addition to the regular revenues of the city. All the members of the divorce colony would be depended on to spend very freely as monied folks are generally inclined to do. The result has been that the dry goods men, the milliners, the automobile firms, the restaurants, hotels, saloon men and all other classes of business people have enjoyed certain prosperity by attending to the wants of the divorce colony. Deprived of the divorce colony Reno must suffer a depression in business.

"The business men of Reno assert that the passing of the new laws was the biggest kind of a legislative blunder. They predict that the city will suffer because one of its largest sources of revenues will be cut off.

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, November 28, 1913.

THE convention of the California Prohibitionists was held at Los Angeles from the 19th to the 22nd of November. It was distinguished by the vigorous disturbances of the atmosphere which resulted from the wagging of tongues and the shaking of heads covered with flowing masses of hair reinforced with puffs and rats. Members of the W. C. T. U., the Good Templars, regular Prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon League jostled and nudged each other in good fellowship and occasionally denounced each other as hypocrits just to show that there was no ill feeling and everybody understood everybody else. It must not be thought that when members of the convention were calling each other hypocrites and liars that they were angry. No, indeed. Such expressions are generally considered as complimentary among Prohibitionists. When a charming member of the W. C. T. U. says to a noble leader of the Anti-Saloon League, "Oh, you old hypocrite!" in her sweetest tones, the gentleman is delighted to the point of embarrassment and generally returns the compliments with such a response as "you mischievous prevaricator!" Such terms were used profusely during the convention.

Following are the resolutions passed at the convention:

"First—Because this State in 1915 is to entertain the visitors to the expositions, and for our protection, as also theirs, the drink traffic should have neither place nor power.

"Second—To secure an initiative now needs about 20,000 signatures. After the next election for Governor, with the women voters added, about 60,000 (estimated by Secretary of State not 'less than 75,000') will be necessary.

"Third—With the opening of the Panama Canal, an influx of foreigners is expected, and their foreign habits will probably influence the foreign voter here. To wait until 1916 or later would mean to educate a new class in temperance truths.

"Fourth—In 1914 the States of Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Virginia, Michigan, Texas, and possibly Idaho, will have campaigns for State Prohibition, and thus the power and funds of the liquor traffic will be divided and not be concentrated upon one State alone.

"Fifth—During 1915 the expositions will create a spirit of pleasure and enjoyment which would make a campaign for Prohibition very difficult, if not impossible.

"Sixth—Until the fall of 1914 gives about a year's time for an active campaign; while to have an election in 1916 would give but nine months after the expositions, with difficulty to securing a campaign fund."

There were 1,500 delegates at the convention on the 20th of November when it was decided that the campaign for State-wide Prohibition in 1914 should be started. The atmosphere was hot. Dr. Chapman opposed the 1914 proposition and was called a cunning old fox. The temperature of the atmosphere immediately arose. Mr. Walter G. Clark of Oakland also arose. He said, "Don't call the poor old humbug a cunning old fox." Then the Rev. C. E. Cornell of the Los Angeles Church of the Nazarene, felt the heat and, evidently alluding to the proximity of the hot place, said: "I am sorry we are giving cause for jubilee in hell. Let us go at the enemy in 1914 and if we fail we'll tackle them again in 1916."

On the 21st the convention met in the Church of the Nazarene, because of the infernal heat, which seemed to be generated in Blanchard Hall, the regular convention hall. But the meeting in the church proved to be even more sizzling than those held in the hall. There is no doubt that many a good Prohibitionist would have placed himself outside any kind of beer if he had been given the chance. The meeting of the 21st was one of the most turbulent ever held in Los Angeles, even if it was held in a church. John Barleycorn would have been scared to death if he had been intemperate enough to be present. Old King Alcohol would have stood aghast if he saw the convention. Luckily both Barleycorn and Alcohol kept out of harm's way.

The following editorial relative to skin wine is from the Los Angeles "Times":

"Grape skins are used in California to fertilize the soil of the vineyard. They are used in Ohio and in France to make 'skin wine.'

"The formula for making skin wine is very simple. You take 125 pounds of sugar, costing $6; sixty-five gallons of water, to be had for the pumping; forty-five pounds of grape skins, to be had for carrying them away from the winery. You mix these and, while the mess is fermenting, you add a little benzoate of soda as a preservative.

"The result is sixty-five gallons of 'pure claret' made at a cost of about 9 cents a gallon and sold to cheap French restaurants at a profit of 300 per cent. That is to say, skin wine is sold to cheap French restaurants in Cincinnati and Chicago and Omaha and other epicurean centers. It is not sold in France except for export to foreign countries. The law forbids its sale there for domestic consumption, except to the employees of the winery where it is made, and they have too much sense to drink it."

Pomona bigots protested greatly during the month of November against the licensing of wineries on the border line of the eastern limits of the city. They journeyed to the city of San Bernardino and back again so that their protests might be given as much sky scope as possible. Police Commissioner P. J. Tarr led one tribe to demand that the whole country be kept dry.

But there is no doubt that the frantic drys brought great injury on themselves. During the month the City Council of San Bernardino decided to revoke the section of the ordinance limiting the number of saloons in the city to 18. As a result, while the supervisors are busy drying up the county the council lose no time in moistening the city. There is no doubt that San Bernardino city will get a monopoly of all the business for many miles around. After taking the limit off the number of saloons the City Council proposes to raise the license fee from $100 to $150 per month.

Such is the fight on between the drys, represented by the supervisors and the wets, supported by the city council, that one member of the council expressed the hope that war would break out with Mexico in order to relieve the tension.

City Attorney Butcher of Santa Barbara has prepared an ordinance to prohibit public drinking. Since the retail liquor business was destroyed many people who wished to drink have purchased liquors from the wholesale houses and consumed them in streets and alleys. From now on they will probably have to drink in their own houses, unless they find the churches open at convenient times. Horrors!

All the small wineries in the vicinity of Redlands will go out of business when the sales of liquor by retail are stopped. The Brookside winery has already made preparations to close.

The De Leon Hotel at Ventura has gone out of business because of the no-license ordinance which prevents the sale of wine at tables.

CONDITIONS IN UTAH.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, of the Chauche & Bon Company, producers of Mont Rouge Wine, in speaking of the business situation in the state of Utah, says:

"Trade is in a healthy state throughout the state of Utah. People in that state believe in encouraging all classes of commerce that increase the revenues of the community as a whole and the Young Mormons are keeping well up with the times.

"Ogden is an exception to the general rule in the state. That city is very much handicapped by the nine o'clock closing law. This law tends to restrain trade and works a hardship on business men. As far as wines are concerned it is responsible for a decrease in sales. It affects other commodities the same as wine.

"Salt Lake City is in much better shape than Ogden because of the fact that the closing hour there is 12 o'clock, midnight. There is much greater commercial activity in Salt Lake City than in Ogden for this reason.

"Trade conditions continue to improve steadily throughout Utah."

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Central California News

Sacramento, November 27.

ON the 18th of November the State Vitcultural Commission went on record as favoring the determination that California shall insist that the only pure wines are those that are unadulterated with anything not the product of the grape. The commission refused to accept the suggested definition of pure wine sent out by the United States Agricultural Department, which would allow the addition of sugar and water. The commission insists that all wines containing any such substances as cane sugar, beet sugar, water or other adulterations shall be marked as "modified" wines. These views will be presented to the United States Agricultural Department.

The members of the Viticultural Commission called on Governor Johnson to pay him a friendly visit. During the conference which followed, the Governor made reference to statements recently made to the effect that there were too many commissions in the affairs of the State. He assured the commissioners that there could be no objection whatever to the Viticultural Commission, because there can be no doubt that it will be productive of great good.

Secretary Edgar M. Sheehan of the State Viticultural Commission has started a campaign for a standard pack of table grapes from all grape shipping points in California, believing that if the growers will adopt a standard pack, not only will the price for California grapes be increased, but the demand for the product will also grow, Mr. Sheehan recently received advices from Eastern commission houses to the effect that all the first grapes shipped from California to the East were in poor condition, and the result was a serious injury to the market. As a consequence, Mr. Sheehan proposes that no unripe grapes be shipped East, and that no grapes be sent forward unless they show a sugar test of at least 18 per cent.

The Sacramento "Union" of the 7th of November published a tribute to Mr. Frederick C. Weil of the Buffalo Brewing Company. The "Union" says that Mr. Weil thinks "Bohemian" beer teaches Bohemian beer, drinks Bohemian beer and preaches beer. At this rate Mr. Weil bears out the assertion of the Rev. Dr. Aked, who says that anyone who drinks beer thinks beer. While the reverend gentleman who boasts of such wide knowledge on the subject would reflect on the character of the person who drinks and thinks beer, the Sacramento "Union" assures its readers that Mr. Weil is one of the best citizens of Sacramento, a manly man, a finished gentleman, and a perfect example of versatility polished by foreign education and travel and familiarity with the best literature from current fiction to Omar Khayyam—in short, a person whom Dr. Aked would do well to emulate, especially as far as drinking "Bohemian" beer is concerned.

A distillery is to be erected by Mr. M. Leonardini in Redding for the Northern California winery.

The Ione "Echo" comments on the local option law as follows:

The vintage season at Calistoga came to an end during the first week in November. It was one of the most successful, for both grower and winemaker, ever experienced there. The grapes were of unusually fine quality and brought from $25 to $27 per ton. The crop was 65 per cent of a full one.

The Rev. E. H. Smith of Grass Valley promptly stopped the movement of the drys to make a campaign in Nevada county by telling them he would oppose any action at the present time.

The grape growers of Elk Grove have petitioned the board of supervisors to set apart funds for the establishment of a viticultural experimental station at Elk Grove.

Commenting on the Oregon elections, the Sacramento "Union" says: "Either the misguided opponents of the open saloon in Oregon do not know that they are increasing the consumption of liquor or the publicity men of the manufacturers are overworking their typewriters. These poor women cannot blame the saloon man for their ignorance. They have been given fair warning that they are playing the game the wrong way. But in spite of all warnings they continue to close up the saloons."

Advices from Stockton are to the effect that the output of sweet wine from the district will be much less this year than last, according to estimates of wine makers. No opportunity has been given as yet to find out exactly what the output will be, but it is thought this will be figured out during the next few days. The dry year has been one of the factors in making the wine crop short, but it did not affect the quality of the grapes. Early in the season it was estimated that the crop of wine grapes would be 15 per cent short of last year's output.

Lodi saloonkeepers have decided to remove the frosting from the windows and doors of their establishments. They feel that this is the proper step to take, as it will tend to do away with certain prejudices of the community. A man who is ashamed to be seen in a saloon ought to be kept out of it. There is something the matter with him morally. By making him subject to the exposure he fears he will be either regenerated or kept out of the saloons. Saloons can lose nothing, as there is not one man in a thousand who is ashamed of being seen taking his drink in a saloon.

Northern San Joaquin produced 52,000 tons of wine grapes during the past season. The value of the product was $520,000.

George West and Sons handled 17,800 tons, Parley Bradford 8,000, the Woodbridge winery 8,000 and independent wineries about 7,000 tons. The average crop is 75,000 tons. While this year's crop was short, the higher prices made the season the most prosperous in the history of the industry.

Grape shipments from Lodi kept up all through the damp weather during the first two weeks of November. Tokays were shipped in large quantities. The total shipments to the 20th of November were 1780 cars.

The total amount of money that Lodi growers will receive for grapes this year, including wine and table varieties, will not be less than $2,300,000.

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MR. MARTIN HAMBURGER'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

MR. MARTIN HAMBURGER, of the Julius Levin Company, who returned recently from an extensive trip through England, Germany, France, Canada, and all around the United States, took advantage of his time while away from the Golden Gate City to make some close observations of conditions abroad. The REVIEW has been favored with an interview with Mr. Hamburger and is pleased to give the readers the benefit of his views and impressions. Mr. Hamburger says:

"Although I spent considerable time enjoying the sights of London, Paris and Hamburg, I could find nothing in those cities to please me so much as what I saw in Berlin. The closer I studied all the cities mentioned the more thoroughly convinced was I that Berlin is the most up-to-date city in Europe. Berlin appears to me to be the most most modern of all the European cities. It is practically a new city imbued with all the most progressive ideas and is constantly improving on all that has gone before.

"Berlin is altogether a liberal city. It is the very stronghold of personal liberty in Europe. There are fewer restrictions to personal action and the enjoyment of life in the German capital than any other capital in Europe. The cafe life of Berlin is much more open than that of our own beloved San Francisco. There are whole blocks given up entirely to cafes in Berlin. Drinking is general and always public, but there is practically a total absence of drunkenness."

Mr. Hamburger, questioned as to the conduct of the Kaiser, says:

"It is with regret that I found that the Emperor of Germany is not holding his own with the rest of the German Empire. He has joined the grape juice crowd and is now in the William Jennings Bryan class, which is, of course, the A. B. C. class. He has stopped drinking all classes of alcoholic liquors and at the same time has stopped winning distinction in all lines where he must come into competition with his fellow country men. In the recent yacht race his yacht, "Meteor" came in second best. Before the grape juice epoch in the Emperor's career his yacht always came in first in the yacht races. It does not appear to me that the Emperor's abstinence from alcoholic liquors has increased his efficiency. Indeed, judging by the little that he has been accomplishing since he started out on the grape juice route, I have reason to suspect that the Emperor's abstinence from alcoholic liquors has materially increased his inefficiency.

"The Emperor seriously plans to discourage the drinking of alcoholic liquors in Germany, but I do not believe that he will be taken seriously. The German people have differed with him on many points and they will certainly do so on this one. Germans believe in taking their drinks when they like to and as much as they like to. That very probably accounts for their remarkable efficiency. There can be no doubt that the Germans have achieved more industrially, commercially and militarily during the past generation than any other people in the world and at the same time they have increased their consumption of alcoholic beverages more than other people. Why should they change their ways when they are doing so well?

"I was greatly surprised at the enormous amount of beer that is drunk in Germany. It is not at all surprising to see a German at a sitting in the evening place himself outside of, but in harmonious union, with five or six litres or quarts of beer. Indeed, I should say that the average amount of beer drank by a German in the course of an evening is nearer eight litres than six.

"The beer drank in Germany is a light beverage with the usual low percentage of alcohol contained in beer. I found that I was able to drink much more beer in Germany than in other countries. This may have been due to the climate as well as the beer.

"Bohemian life in Berlin is more fascinating than in other cities. It allows greater freedom and has much less vulgarity than the same life in Paris. Many of the cafes for the Bohemian element never close. They are open night and day year in and year out. I was impressed by the vogue of American songs and was amused by the ridiculous attempts of Germans to vocalize them. Nearly all Germans imagine that they can sing American songs and nearly all of them fail in the performance, but the outcome of the combination of misplaced accents and jumbled words serves to add to the gayety in general and the enjoyment of Americans in particular.

"Hamburg has an intense Bohemian life, but there is only one cafe, the "Vieber," which is open at all hours and on all days.

"German newspapers keep the people well informed on all subjects. Germans know a great deal more about the United States than Americans do about Germany. I was delighted to see in the Berlin "Tageblatt" a picture of Market street, San Francisco, illustrating that thoroughfare from the Ferry building to the City Hall. Berlin papers publish pictures of the Exposition buildings continually."

BORDEAUX WINE AGREEMENT.

An agreement which will probably have an important effect on the wine trade has been reached between the merchants and wine growers of Bordeaux. It has not yet been legally ratified, but the essence of agreement is that the proposed new law should impose on a merchant the obligation not to sell more than he has bought of a certain commodity or brand, whether wine, brandy or other beverage. To effect this control certain regulations would be made by which, for instance, the holder would be subject to an inspection of his books by the Excise to show that his declarations of sale of a particular wine of a particular district are not in excess of his original purchases.

There has been no effective check on the appropriation of the names of well known brands of claret by French merchants and exporters who had no right to these labels, and there is now a prospect that the confusion and uncertainty arising from this cause may be done away with when the new agreement receives legal validity. The arrangement now reached has long been desired, and in the first announcement of its completion which reached this country it was even stated that there had been twenty-five years of hostility between the merchants and growers of Bordeaux on the subject.

ICELAND SUFFERS COLD AND DROUGHT.

The law prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors into Iceland, effective since January 1st, 1912, has been entirely successful. The price of spirits still on sale has increased enormously and drinkable beer can not be obtained. In only one hotel on the island can strong drink be bought. Prohibition has been so successful that prohibitionists now hope to bring about some modifications of the law so that the restrictions on personal liberty will be taken off and the treasury may not have to dispense with revenues altogether.

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Condition of the Wine Trade

Mr. Robert G. Hamilton, assistant manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony, in speaking of the situation in the wine trade, says:

"Activity in the regular wine trade has been very marked and the effect of the pre-holiday season has been to stiumlate it. The volume of trade is large and the demand for dry wines has been unususally brisk. While prices continue on a satisfactory basis and the market is firm there are many producers who refrain from offering wine. Most of the smaller producers are holding their stocks of wine for better prices. They reflect the confidence which all dealers in wine have in the trade. Conditions are generally satisfactory. This year the vintage of the Italian-Swiss Colony has been as large as it was last year.

"There does not appear to be any danger in sight for the wine trade from legislative sources. Indeed, there need be no apprehension over the coming election on the question of state-wide prohibition. It is just as well that the election is coming in 1914 so that California may place herself on record once and for all time as being opposed to prohibition. Of course, all persons interested in the viticultural industry should show an united front in resistance to the pretensions of the prohibitionists. They should organize themselves with the determination to administer to the prohibitionists a defeat that will keep them from harmful intermeddling for a generation to come. Even though victory be in plain sight of them the wine men and their friends should fight as though disaster were threatening them. Only by doing so can they make sure that the prohibitionists will be subjected to proper correctional punishment and will be careful to behave decently afterwards.

"Some slight disturbance to trade conditions may be expected during the campaign preceding the election, but they will be very insignificant and when compared with the benefits which the results of the election will bring to the wine industry may be tolerated gracefully. As a great wine state California will go on the even tenor of her way rejoicing after the election, since greater prosperity than ever before will come to the wine industry."

Mr. George Dondero, of the Ciocca-Lombardi Company, describes conditions as follows:

"Regular trade is very good. Movements of wine are on a large scale. The Ciocca-Lombardi Company has been kept very busy filling orders.

"The vintage of the Ciocca-Lombardi Company has been as large as it was last year but the exact figures are not available for the reason that the company is really too busy responding to the demand of customers for wine to be able to spare time to make a measurement of the vintage.

"Business with the Eastern states is very good and with British Columbia, Washington and Oregon especially good.

"If the prohibitionists had consulted the wine men of California they could not have chosen a time more favorable to them for the holding of an election for state-wide prohibition than they did by choosing the coming year. A timely lesson will be taught the prohibitionists in 1914. The unreasoning enemies of industry will be shown that the people of California do not believe in tearing up their grape vines but, on the contrary, believe in planting more.

"A great triumph for the liberal inhabitants of the state of California may be expected in the election of 1914. This will give all persons dependent on the viticultural industry encouragement and good times may be looked for afterwards. It may be recorded in time to come that the movement of the prohibitionists in California in 1914 was of a strictly suicidal nature and for the benefit of the state."

Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the Wetmore-Bowen Company, speaks in very cheerful terms of the wine trade situation. Mr. Wetmore says:

"Business is in the very best of condition. As a rule October, November and December are the best months of the year for the wine trade. This year they are better than ever before. The Wetmore-Bowen Company is now enjoying the three best months in its history. Business done in October was fully 20 per cent better than in October, 1912. While the latter month will long be remembered as a record month by the company, it must give place to October, 1913.

"The vintage of the company was not as large as in 1912 as the crop of grapes in 1913 was only two-thirds as large as in 1912.

"The wine market may be generally considered as very good. Prices are entirely satisfactory and the demand for dry wines is great.

"Sales of bulk wines have been curtailed to a certain extent by the advancing of prices. Many dealers overstocked just prior to the rise in prices and they are not now in a position to buy heavily. They will rest content to take profits on the wine they have on hand and will later on come into the market. There are no grounds for the belief that advances in prices have curtailed consumption. As far as consumption is concerned, it will be some time before the effect of the advanced prices will be known. It is my belief that consumption will be shown to be continually on the increase.

"There is no legislation unfavorable to the viticultural industry in sight. Antics of the fake wine makers have brought so much woe and humiliation on the performers that there is not likely to be any repetition for some time. Legislation favorable to our California wine industry is now in line. There can be little doubt that the recommendations of the California State Viticultural Commission as to the proper branding of wines will be acted upon affirmatively by the federal authorities in the near future. Wines to which water or sugar has been added will be clearly described on the labels as 'modified by the percentage of water added, or 'modified by the percentage of sugar added,' if the recommendations are followed. This will enable the people to distinguish between pure wines and modified wines. The word 'modified" will become a permanent fixture in the wine trade.

"A clear field for California wines will be made. 'Modified wines' are not likely to be produced in California for the reason that in this state we can regulate the percentage of sugar or acidity in the juice of our grapes by the application of wine itself. We do not have to add water when the sugar contents are too great nor add sugar when the contents are deficient.

"Rains have fallen copiously in the Livermore valley and the indications are that there will be plenty of moisture for the vineyards this coming year. This will ensure abundant crops of grapes and a great vintage in 1914."

Mr. L. C. Bozarth of the Chauche & Bon Company, speaking of the trade, says:

"Conditions all over the country are much better than they have been for some time. The prospects are for very prosperous times during the coming two years. It may be said that business people of California, especially those in the wine trade, have gotten over the roughest places on their way. Plenty of rain has fallen all over the state and more is coming. Rains that have already fallen in the San Joaquin valley have filled the people of that great region with happiness. Good crops are to be expected throughout California and these will encourage people from the other states to settle here. Everybody coming to California will realize that this state can get along with more rain or less rain than any other country in the world."

Mr. Bozarth travelled extensively throughout the Pacific slope during the month of November, visiting Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California. He found conditions everywhere very good. In speaking of the sales of Mont Rouge wine, the leading product of his company, he says:

"In Washington and Oregon the volume of transactions in Mont Rouge wine has been very large. Utah and Nevada have increased their demand for this wine to a notable extent. The trade everywhere shows notable improvement."

FINKE'S WIDOW PRODUCTS SELLING WELL.

The month of November has been exceptionally favorable for the firm of Finke's Widow. During the month the forces employed have been working overtime filling orders and it has been necessary to work at night time to keep up with the trade. While this condition is due in great part to the general healthy state of trade there is no doubt that the superb initiative ability of those in charge of

the sales department has had a great deal to do with the improvement. The wines of the firm are kept constantly in public view and nothing is overlooked by the salesmen to make those wines a prominent feature in thousands of retail establishments.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY'S REPORTS.

The reports of the United States Rubber Company of California are to the effect that the business done in connection with the wine industry during the past season has been highly satisfactory and the business that is now being done in connection with the winter weather is extraordinarily brisk. Mr. Joseph R. Francisco says:

"The bulk of the business with the wine men is practically over for this year and it was brought to a conclusion very happily. Wet weather came at the right time to suit us. If it had come sooner the company would have been swamped with orders. Just as the wine season was drawing to a close the rains began to fall. After having had two years of less than normal rainfall California was favored by some very substantial downpours and in consequence the United States Rubber Company was called upon to supply an extraordinary amount of rubber goods for people who must provide themselves against a sound drenching. Retailers have not been laying in very large stocks of rubber goods during the past two years and, so, when the rains began to fall they had to rush orders so as to be able to satisfy urgent demands. The United States Rubber Company has been very busy, indeed. Orders have been coming in in extraordinary volume. Indications are that the State will have an extended wet season and prosperity for everybody for the next two years is assured."

Ukiah Notes.—The third supervisorial district of Mendocino County voted itself dry on the 4th of November. The incorporated town of Willits is the only wet spot left.

Mr. J. W. Daw has purchased the Royal Saloon in Santa Rosa and has moved from Ukiah to the latter city.

INGLENOOK VINTAGE.

The vintage of the Inglenook Vineyard at Rutherford, Napa County, Cal., was completed on the 8th of November. Payments for grapes delivered to the winery were commenced on the 25th of October and finished on the 17th of November. Growers who sold their grapes to the Inglenook people were the first in the Napa Valley to receive their money for the season's output. By this time all the grape growers have had time to count their cash and figure out how much prosperity the year 1913 has meted out to them. There can be no doubt that they are a satisfied lot, as the price that they received for their grapes was $25 a ton, which is in strict accordance with the high cost of living. The Inglenook winery people are very well satisfied with the results of the season. All the grapes which they received were excellent, running very high in sugar. Indeed, very few grapes in the vicinity of Rutherford ran below 22 per cent this year. All around, the Napa Valley has done well in 1913. When the consumers begin to drink the exquisite wine of the Napa Valley, especially that carrying the Inglenook brand, in the years to come this year of our Lord will be remembered with kindly feelings by everybody concerned.

Sonoma Notes.—The Fulton winery, near Santa Rosa, completed its work for the season on the 10th of November. About $60,000 was paid out for grapes by the winery. Nearly 3,000 tons of grapes were crushed.

The Placer winery finished crushing grapes during the first week in November. About 4,000 tons of grapes were turned into wine. The refuse from the winery, amounting to 100 tons, will be used to fertilize the soil. The grape pomace is considered as the best kind of fertilizer if properly used.

Offers of 21 cents a gallon have been made to the Cloverdale winery for its wine and they have been refused.

Telephone Market 279

DAVID WOERNER

COOPERAGE CO.

Manufacturer of

Beer, Wine and Liquor Barrels

Wine and Beer Casks, Tanks, Etc. Water Tanks a Specialty

Office and Factory

S. W. Cor. 14th and Harrison Sts. SAN FRANCISCO





EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	7	14,969	$ 5,210
" Central America	31	19,783	7,119
" China	14	3,602	1,577
" Hawaiian Islands	208	39,576	19,656
" Japan	5	8,347	2,873
" Mexico	28	6,386	2,355
" South America	3	5,711	2,977
" Samoan Islands	....	976	486
" Society Islands	....	4,618	1,275
" Australia	....	82	39
" Philippine Islands	2	27	18
" Dutch East Indies	....	103	41
" Cuba	....	510	204
" France	....	5,200	2,080
" Norway	....	515	227
" England	5	2,500	1,275
" New York	75	1,052,929	360,696
Total	378	1,165,834	$408,108

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	....	12	$ 21
" Hawaiian Islands	20	386	1,029
" Mexico	....	10	27
" New York	41	2,226	4,256
Total	61	2,634	$ 5,333

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	2	....	$ 10
" China	1	....	11
" Hawaiian Islands	439	309	3,929
" Mexico	56	....	263
" New York	109	422	1,889
Total	607	731	$6,102

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To British Columbia	15	$ 105
" Central America	14	61
" Hawaiian Islands	500	4,430
" Mexico	2	25
" South America	6	17
" Society Islands	36	296
Total	573	$4,934

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	7 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Champagne, 1 hf bbl Caromel
" Central America	14 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 4 cs Bitters, 1 cs Gin
" Central America	1 cs Vermouth, 9 cs Grape Juice
" Cuba	100 cs Grape Juice
" China	13 cs Grape Juice, 24 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	117 cs 3 bbls 140 kgs Champagne
" Hawaiian Islands	57 cs 3 hf bbls Cider, 45 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	82 cs Grape Juice, 19 cs Fruit Juice, 59 cs Liquors
" Hawaiian Islands	6 cs 1 bbl Creme de Cocoa, 18 cs Creme de Menthe
" Hawaiian Islands	10 cs 1 hf bbl Cordials, 5 cs 1 bbl Ginger Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs 9 bbls 1 kg Gin, 3 cs 1 bbl Alcohol, 2 cs Syrup
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Punch, 5 cs Vermouth, 2 cs Creme de Frette
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs 1 hf bbl Apricot Cordial, 46 cs Chinese Spirits
" Japan	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs China Wine
" Korea	3 cs Grape Juice, 3 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Tutuilla	1 bbl 300 gl Alcohol, 1 cs Bitters
" Australia	1 hf bbl 1 kg Grape Juice
" India	3 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Dutch East Indies	4 cs Cocoa Liquor
" Straits Settlements	2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Florida	30 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York	7 cs 1 kg Rum, 6 cs Bitters, 8 cs Cordials
" New York	7 bbls Grape Juice, 57 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" New York	6 hf bbls 12 csks Gin

Total—791 cs, 20 bbls, 13 hf bbls, 143 kgs, 12 csks, 300 gls.
Value—$9,511.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Shinyo Maru," October 22, 1913.

288	csks Sake	San Francisco.
249	c Sake	San Francisco.
30	csks Sake	Salt Lake.
25	csks Sake	Denver.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Georgian," October 22, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

400	c Bitters	San Francisco.
19	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
4	c Brandy	San Francisco.
2	c Beer	San Francisco.
25	c Whisky	Portland.
11	c Liquors	Portland.
1	oct Wine	Portland.
1	butt Wine	Sacramento.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

200	c Brandy	San Francisco.
23	c Wine	San Francisco.
200	c Beer	San Francisco.
50	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
25	c Whisky	San Diego.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Aztec," October 23, 1913 (via Ancon).

290	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
70	bbls Cider	San Francisco.
45	c Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pleiades," October 25, 1913 (via Ancon).

160	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Siberia," October 31, 1913.

329	csks Sake	San Francisco.
276	c Sake	San Francisco.
90	csks Sake	Los Angeles.
60	c Sake	Los Angeles.
25	csk Sake	Denver.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Columbia," October 31, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

1825	c Whisky	San Francisco.
10	c Gin	San Francisco.
15	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
5	c Wine	San Francisco.
1	bbl Brandy	San Francisco.
692	c Whisky	Sacramento.
10	bbls Stout	Oakland.
125	bbls Beer	Honolulu.
206	c Liquors	Seattle.
4	bbls Wine	Seattle.
3	bbls Whisky	Seattle.
20	c Wine	Seattle.
68	c Liquors	San Francisco.
160	c Liquors	Portland.
25	c Champagne	Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE, per "Colusa," October 31, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

250	c Whisky	San Francisco.
20	csks Whisky	San Francisco.
430	bbls Stout	San Francisco.
235	c Liquors	San Francisco.
100	c Mineral Water	Victoria.
64	c Wine	Victoria.
50	c Mineral Water	Vancouver.
5	bbls Wine	Vancouver.
80	c Beer	Vancouver.
50	csks Rum	Vancouver.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nebraskan," November 2, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

20	c Whisky	San Francisco.
87	c Liquors	San Francisco.
58	c Wine	San Francisco.
100	c Wine	San Francisco.
10	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
12	c Wine	Seattle.
48	bbls Whisky	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK per "Pennsylvania," November 5, 1913 (via Ancon).

90	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Uarda," November 8, 1913.

15	c Kummel	San Francisco.
50	c Spirits	San Francisco.
60	c Liquors	Seattle.

FROM VICTORIA, per "Umatilla," November 8, 1913.

25	c Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Para," Nov. 10, 1913 (via Ancon).

280	c Wine	San Francisco.
200	c Liquors	San Francisco.
200	c Gin	San Francisco.
200	c Brandy	San Francisco.
25	bbls Wine	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "China," November 10, 1913.

100	c Sake	San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Crown of Arragon," November 10, 1913.

95	c Beer	San Francisco.
5	csks Beer	San Francisco.
1045	c Gin	San Francisco.
737	c Liquors	San Francisco.
824	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.

1	butt Wine	San Francisco.
72	c Wine	San Francisco.
9	bbls Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
50	c Bitters	San Francisco.
1815	c Whisky	San Francisco.
150	c Stout	San Francisco.
5	oct Wine	San Francisco.
5	csks Wine	San Francisco.
125	c Lime Juice	San Francisco.
175	csks Mineral Water	San Francisco.
196	bbls Stout	San Francisco.
315	bbls Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
180	c Brandy	San Francisco.
2500	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
10	bbls Vermouth	San Francisco.
16	oct Whisky	San Francisco.
2	hhds Whisky	San Francisco.
60	csks Whisky	San Francisco.
25	c Rum	San Francisco.
20	c Beer	Portland.
1	csk Whisky	Portland.
50	c Whisky	Portland.
100	c Whisky	Honolulu.
3	oct Whisky	Seattle.
1	csk Whisky	Seattle.
117	c Wine	Los Angeles.
274	c Whisky	Los Angeles.
20	c Liquors	Los Angeles.
40	c Brandy	Los Angeles.
25	c Beer	Los Angeles.
20	csks Whisky	Los Angeles.
15	oct Gin	Vancouver.
116	c Wine	Vancouver.
248	c Vermouth	Vancouver.
250	c Stout	Vancouver.
50	c Gin	Vancouver.
2	butts Wine	Vancouver.
270	c Beer	Vancouver.
6	bbls Ale	Vancouver.
20	csks Wine	Vancouver.
50	bbls Ginger Ale	Vancouver.
80	c Champagne	Vancouver.
150	c Mineral Water	Vancouver.
1	hhd Wine	Vancouver.
60	csks Whisky	Vancouver.
1440	c Whisky	Vancouver.
25	c Vermouth	Victoria.
2	csks Vermouth	Victoria.
75	c Ginger Ale	Victoria.
2	butts Wine	Victoria.
18	csks Wine	Victoria.
15	oct Wine	Victoria.
30	c Wine	Victoria.
5	csks Brandy	Victoria.
5	oct Brandy	Victoria.
17	oct Whisky	Victoria.
552	c Whisky	Victoria.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Chiyo Maru," November 12, 1913.

250	csks Sake	San Francisco.
45	c Sake	San Francisco.
40	csks Sake	Los Angeles.
50	csks Sake	Salt Lake.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Missourian," November 12, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

1704	c Whisky	San Francisco.
370	c Bitters	San Francisco.
78	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
2	bbls Wine	San Francisco.
1	oct Whisky	San Francisco.
5	bbls Whisky	Stockton.
10	c Whisky	Portland.
17	bbls Gin	Portland.
91	bbls Whisky	Portland.
635	c Whisky	Seattle.
170	c Mineral Water	Seattle.
10	c Wine	Seattle.
50	c Whisky	San Diego.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Memphis," November 14, 1913.

100	c Kummel	San Francisco.
30	c Wine	San Francisco.
600	c Brandy	Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Manchuria," November 17, 1913.

1220	csks Sake	San Francisco.
165	c Sake	San Francisco.
50	csks Sake	Denver.
5	c Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Noemi," November 17, 1913.

337	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
792	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP, per "La Rochejacquelein," November 17, 1913.

500	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
24	csks Wine	San Francisco.
50	c Liquors	San Francisco.
50	c Rum	San Francisco.
500	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nevadan," November 17, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

750	c Whisky	San Francisco.
112	c Wine	San Francisco.
5	c Liquors	San Francisco.
10	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
26	c Gin	San Francisco.
32	bbls Whisky	Portland.
3	bbls Gin	Portland.
5	c Lime Juice	Oakland.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

311	c Champagne	San Francisco.
25	c Wine	Portland.
65	c Beer	Portland.
70	c Liquors	Portland.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM OCTOBER 20, 1913, to NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

VIA NEW ORLEANS:

1085	c Champagne, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
44	c Wine, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
1	hhd Whisky, from Antwerp	San Francisco.

VIA NEW YORK:

500	c Champagne, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
16	c Wine, from Antwerp	San Francisco.

VIA SEATTLE:

1323	c Champagne, from Antwerp	San Francisco.

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

(October 1 to 15)

From San Francisco, steamer "Montanan."

205	bbls	C. Manzella & Son
175	"	A. D. Rudini
100	"	V. Casazza & Bros.
500	"	Lagomarsino Wine Company
200	"	M. Ajello
60	"	P. Cuneo
1514	"	California Wine Association
1125	"	Lachman & Jacobi
300	"	P. Pastene & Company
250	"	L. Presiazano
143	"	Roma Wine Company
75	"	A. G. Marshuetz & Company
500	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
100	"	Chas. Stern & Sons
250	"	A. G. Douder

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

299	"	Lachman & Jacobi
60	"	C. Manzella & Son

From San Francisco, steamer "Pennsylvania."

250	"	C. Manzella & Sons
100	"	A. Gazzoler
383	"	Roma Wine Company
60	"	P. Cuneo
500	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
60	"	French-American Wine Company
126	"	A. D. Rudini
75	"	San Benito Vineyards Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."

100	"	C. Schilling & Company
200	"	Italian Wine Company
265	"	French-American Wine Company
450	"	Scatena Bros. Wine Company
738	"	Italian-Swiss Colony

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E.A.GROEZINGER
A.FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

568 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
60 " ..... Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
125 " .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company
79 " ..... Order

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Montanan."

10 bbls..... French-American Wine Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."

5 " ..... Scatena Bros. Wine Company
5 hf.-bbls.....Scatena Bros. Wine Company

CALIFORNIA WINE.

(October 16 to October 31)

From San Francisco, steamer "Minnesotan."

310 bbls..... French-American Wine Company
500 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Company
165 " ..... Chas. Schueler
360 " ..... Chas. Stern & Sons

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

165 " .....Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company
4367 " ..... California Wine Association
900 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
580 " ..... C. Schilling & Company
355 " ..... J. Pacheteau
188 " .....Samuel Bros. & Company
65 " ..... A. Gazzoler
510 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
145 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Oregonian."

70 " ..... C. Schilling & Company
75 " .....A. G. Marshuetz & Company
331 " ..... Roma Wine Company
950 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
345 " .....S. Froehlich & Son
100 " ..... Zucker, Steiner & Company
561 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
100 " ..... Chas. Stern & Sons
255 " ..... California Wine Association
191 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Kentuckian."

65 " ..... C. Jouard
200 " ..... P. Petri Wine Company
170 " ..... W. P. Bernagozzi
250 " ..... C. Manzella & Son
125 " ..... A. Gazzoler
430 " ..... French-American Wine Company
167 " ..... The Rosenblatt Company
60 " ..... Piemont Winery
411 " .....Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company
55 " ..... C. Schueler
596 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
421 " ..... California Wine Association
1550 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
150 " ..... Flegenheimer Bros.
262 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Panama."

200 " ..... Roma Wine Company
425 " ..... Scatena Bros.
160 " ..... Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
1407 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
75 " ..... G. Celia & Bros.
195 " ..... E. L. Spellman & Company
498 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Kentuckian."

5 bbls..... Chas. Schueler
15 hf-bbls..... Chas. Schueler

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES OF INTEREST.

On the 21st of November Mr. William Peters died at the French hospital. He was sixty years of age. Mr. Peters was a native of Germany. He came to California in 1880, his first venture being in the saloon business. His first establishment was a bar at the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets. As a result of this he accumulated a fortune of $500,000, invested chiefly in realty. Mr. Peters was unmarried, but is survived by several brothers and sisters. He was noted for the numerous acts of kindness done for people in need, especially children.

In his statements to the press relative to the fight of the California wine men for the selvation of their industry, Mr. Theodore Bell said: "The decision of 1910 rendered by the secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Treasury, known as No. 120, practically nullified the pure food law of 1906 as far as it applied to wines. This decision was combated at the recent hearings in Washington. California wine men took the position that the addition of sugar and water constitued an adulteration of wines, and that under the pure food law wines so adulterated are not eligible to interstate commerce. They took the position that pomace wines should not be permitted to be shipped from one State to another. The fact was also emphasized that California winemakers did not have to add either sugar or water to their wines and that no regulations could be too stringent to suit them. I am confident that the matter will be decided in favor of California wines and that all pomace wines will be declared contraband and their shipment in interstate commerce absolutely barred."

Mr. Bell declared that the hearing of November 5 resulted in a split between the Eastern winemakers, the New Yorkers declining to support the Ohioans who demanded that pomace wines be recognized in interstate commerce.

Your attention is called to

Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A post card will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

Louis Taussig and Company

200 Mission Street San Francis

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., REGULAR CORRESPONDENT
305 KELLER BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

THE approach of the active operating season among the distillers finds the trade somewhat at sea on the matter of the size of the crop, which has been thoroughly discussed pro and con, without enabling anybody to arrive at any particular conclusion on the matter. A number of distillers are already actively in operation, while others are waiting until the latter part of the year, so that all of their product can be classified as Spring 1914 goods. Aside from the announcements by two leading distillers, referred to some time ago, there has been no specific statement from any of the trade to the effect that there would be a curtailment of the crop, and as far as any concerted movement is concerned, the production will be as usual.

It is beyond question, however, that the high prices of grain will have the effect of reducing the output at a great many plants to some degree. Just how much the reduction due to this cause will be no one can say, and no one will be able to say until the season has ended. One might point as a historical example of the effect of tight money and generally panicky conditions—not to say, by any means, that such conditions exist today—to the extraordinarily small crop of 1908, when only 17,000,000 gallons or thereabouts were produced in Kentucky, considerably less than half of the crop of the preceding year; and it may be that high corn, high money and something of a general lack of confidence in the business world may produce a similar result this year.

Incidentally, however, it might also be pointed out that the distillers who permitted their fears so far to control their business judgment as to induce them to manufacture such small crops that the 1908 total was as indicated above are now lamenting that fact, and it has been said by close observers of the market that if the crop of that year had been 45,000,000 instead of considerably less than half of that amount, it would find a ready market today. The practical exhaustion of goods available for bottling in bond, and the general recourse to the unusual expedient of breaking into younger goods for private bottling, indicates that the relative heavy crops of the past three years will find a ready demand, at extremely satisfactory prices.

The fact that holders of 1910 goods are apparently all the more determined to keep on holding them as the time approaches when they will be ready for bottling indicates that the market will not be overcrowded with that year's production, at least not for any length of time; and this makes it all the more probable that '11's, '12's and '13's will in their turn meet with an equally active demand.

Still, it is worth considering that there has been considerable legislation of late adverse to the liquor business, notably, of course, in Tennessee, and that there are not lacking signs elsewhere that similar adverse legislative action will be taken. It is true that the mail order business has not suffered by this, but, on the contrary, has rather been immensely stimulated, for obvious reasons. Many houses, however, have not been so situated that they could enter this branch of the business, and sales direct to the saloon trade, of course, have been sharply cut off in Tennessee, to cite the most conspicuous example at present available.

It is a cheering fact, however, that revenue collections, the greater part of which are tax-payments on whisky withdrawn from government warehouses, are steadily increasing, the Second District of Kentucky, in which Owensboro is the largest city, showing collections for October larger than ever before for that month, while in Louisville collections were 8 per cent ahead of those for the corresponding month of last year. This is significant, to say the least, and shows that regardless of prohibitory laws, as long as the mails can carry orders and the railroads deliver the goods people everywhere will insist on having their whisky when they want it. It all goes back to Marse Henry Waterson's oft-demonstrated claim that "regeneration by Act of Assembly" is impossible.

The plant of the Old Kentucky Distillery Company recently began operation for the season, and President O. H. Irvine stated that indications are entirely favorable to an extended run, as well as for good business during the winter. Bottled goods are moving unusually well.

Ludlow F. Petty, formerly internal revenue collector at Louisville, is now general agent of the Green River Distilling Company, of Owensboro, Ky., and recently returned to Louisville after his first trip in the interests of the company, which covered the South and the Southwest. Almost immediately after his return he left for a second trip, which will take in the Pacific coast territory. Mr. Petty expressed himself as highly pleased with life on the road. He will probably have an office in Louisville, besides spending some of his time in the company's offices in Owensboro.

The new and stringent laws in effect in Tennessee have upset the railroad handling liquor into that territory considerably, and, of course, have likewise given a good deal of trouble to the various houses shipping goods to various cities in Tennessee. Some of the carriers have refused to deliver any whisky whatever to certain cities, while to others they deliver only upon receiving satisfactory assurances that the whisky is not to be used illegally. It is not known whether any prosecutions have as yet been instituted under the new laws absolutely prohibiting all traffic in liquor, but some decision will be awaited by the whisky trade with considerable interest, in order that its members may get some idea as to just where they stand.

A rather extraordinary and probably unforeseen outcome of the rigid Tennessee enactments designed to suppress the liquor business has developed at several points along the Kentucky border. Small distillery plants have been established by enterprising persons, legally registered and in every other respect complying with the law, and these plants have been doing a thriving business with thirsty Tennesseeans from across the line. Recently Deputy Revenue Collector Huntsman of Bowling Green returned from Allen County, Ky., where he went to inspect a new distillery of this sort which had just been built by Joe Meador, and found that it had been burned by incendiaries. It is also understood that the distillery of W. F. Eagle in Monroe County was recently burned under similar circumstances. In the Meador case bloodhounds followed a trail into Tennessee, leaving little doubt as to the domicile of the latest members of the night-riders.

The case of S. J. Greenbaum against the Southern Railroad, and that of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company against the Louisville & Nashville, have been set for hearing by a special examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Louisville on December 3. Both of the cases involve charges that excessive rates have been collected from the respective distillers who filed the complaints.

The Rugby Distilling Company of Louisville has nearly completed a new bottling house at its plant at Thirty-sixth street and Missouri avenue. The building is 26 by 98 feet, two stories in height, and is of brick and concrete construction.

The Warmac Distributing Company was recently incorporated at Louisville by J. W. McClain, who will be president of the company; C. D. Coon, vice-president, and E. C. Warren, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the company is $2,500, and it will engage in a brokerage business in liquors and warehouse receipts.

W. P. Squibb, eighty-four years of age, died not long ago at his home in Lewrenceburg, Ind. He had been for over fifty years the managing head of the W. P. Squibb Distilling Company, and until a short time ago had been able to give his personal attention to the business regularly.

Frank Senn, head of the brewery firm of Senn & Ackerman, which was founded by him in Louisville in 1877 and successfully conducted until it was acquired by other interests in Louisville, a few years ago, died recently at his home in Louisville, at the age of seventy-five years. A number of well-known hotel men and liquor men acted as pall-bearers at the funeral, including Frank Fehr, Louis Seelbach, F. J. Herrman, Nic Bosler, Henry Bosquet, Philip Ackerman and others.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

DRY WINES.—The market was strong throughout the month, the demand being much greater than the wine men had expected it to be. Prices were firm and ruled high. A large volume of business was done with the Eastern States. The imports for the month were 1,179 cases, 67 casks, 36 barrels, 21 octaves, 6 butts, 1 hogshead; champagne, 3,324 cases. While the other wine imports showed a falling off during the month the imports of champagne were doubled, owing most likely to the holiday demands.

Exports by sea for the month ending November 20 were of fair volume, the figures being 378 cases and 1,165,834 gallons, valued at $408,108.

SWEET WINES.—Movements of sweet wines during the month were in large volume. Various rumors of advances in prices were set afloat, but did not stay long enough for confirmation, although the market justifies an advance. The production of sweet wines in the State during October was heavy, the figures being 8,816,550.56 gallons. This brings the season's product up to October 31, to 15,194,189.61 gallons. The production last year for the same period was 12,058,150 gallons.

In 1911 the output for the same period was 15,036,902 gallons.

BRANDIES.—These goods continue to hold a strong position and the demand is such as to warrant an early adavance in prices. Imports were much larger than during the previous month, due most probably to the winter demand. The imports were 1,024 cases, 5 casks, 5 octaves and one barrel.

Exports by sea totalled 61 cases and 2,634 gallons of the value of $5,333.

Production in the State in October for bonding purposes was 18,314.41 tax gallons. There was used in the fortification of sweet wines during the month, 2,357,281 gallons.

Bonded stocks on October 31 totaled 2,373,109.8 tax gallons.

WHISKIES.—Throughout the month trade showed a continual improvement in keeping with the general advance in business of the past three months. The precious rains, which began with the first of the month and have continued at close intervals since, until the rainfall in the northern section of the State is above normal, promise that there will be plenty of moisture during the winter, to insure fine crops. Good prices for all our products are assured. These conditions have loosened up the purse strings and the State seems started on a new era of prosperity and development, which should be long continued.

Exports by sea were nominal, the totals being 607 cases and 731 gallons, valued at $6,102. Miscellaneous exports of wines and liquors were 791 cases, 20 bbls., 13 hf. bbls., 143 kegs, 12 csks. and 300 gallons, bulk, valued at $9,511.

Imports were much larger than during the previous month, being 10,242 cases, 1,163 barrels, 162 casks, 37 octaves and three hogsheads.

BEER.—There was a falling off in the business of the brewers throughout the month. This was in strict accordance with the weather conditions, which make for a depression every year. Brewers, however, do not complain, as the sales are larger than they were at the same time last year. Importations by sea were 757 cases, 125 barrels and five casks.

Exports by sea were 573 packages, valued at $4,934.

IMPORTATIONS.—Business showed a marked improvement during the month, and with the changed conditions as to crop prospects, the outlook is decidedly satisfactory. There was a general increase in importations, almost every variety showing a substantial improvement over the previous month. The imports by sea were: Whiskies, 10,242 cases, 1,163 barrels, 162 casks, 37 octaves, 3 hogsheads; Brandies, 1,024 cases, 5 casks, 5 octaves, 1 barrel; Rum, 75 cases, 50 casks; Wine, 1,179 cases, 67 casks, 36 barrels, 21 octaves, 6 butts, 1 hogshead; Champagne, 3,324 cases; Gin, 1,321 cases, 30 barrels; Vermouth, 3,273 cases, 10 barrels, 2 casks; Beer, 757 cases, 125 barrels, 5 casks; Stout, 636 barrels, 400 cases; Ale, 6 barrels; Ginger Ale, 365 barrels, 75 cases; Mineral Water, 636 cases, 175 casks; Lime Juice, 130 cases; Sake, 2,057 casks, 855 cases; Liquors, 1,909 cases; Bitters, 450 cases; Cider, 70 barrels; Kummel, 115 cases; Spirits, 50 cases; Fruit Juice, 9 barrels.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, November 20, 1913.

THE market is decidedly strong. Trade is brisk and there are orders and inquiries in good volume. Importations have been increasing in a satisfactory way, showing that the demand is extensive all over the country and converges at New York. Dealers are replenishing their stocks in all parts of the land and there is every indication that the consumptive demand is healthy.

Activity in the whisky market has been very great. During the past two months the trade has become more and more optimistic and the time has arrived when better prices may be looked forward to. There is a strong demand for Kentucky whiskies. There is no doubt that the possibilities of overproduction are shadows on the horizon and the carrying of big stocks is becoming burdensome. Talk has commenced as to the wisdom of limiting the output of 1914 goods, and it will probably end in action.

There is a fair demand for California wines, especially of the better grades, and an improvement in this must soon materialize, as the trade feels that the present prices will rule for some time.

Business in general has been good ever since suspense was raised in relation to the new Democratic tariff bill.

CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY'S REPORTS.

"An exceptional active fall trade," is the comment of the management of the Crown Distilleries Company. "The movement of good is very free and in large volume. Dealers are imbued with optimism due to the prospects of prosperous times ahead. There can be no doubt that the rains have had a very beneficial effect.

"The business of the company in the interior of California is very brisk. In Washington and Oregon conditions in all branches of trade are good and the demand for Cyrus Noble whisky is being stimulated by the general feeling of confidence. It is too early as yet to notice what the effects of drying up Salem and other towns will be. Portland will not suffer in any way.

"As to Mexico it may be said that, considering the state of affairs or the affairs of state in that country, Cyrus Noble whisky has been doing very well.

"Southern California is in fair shape and is showing improvement."

IMPROVED IMPORTATION TRADE OF CHARLES MEINECKE AND COMPANY.

Charles Meinecke and Company report a general increase in the importing trade. During the past month the demand has become much stronger than it was during the preceding months.

"There has been a constant growth in the demand for Piper-Heidsieck Champagne," is the report of the firm. "This has necessitated the placing of many extra orders for fresh stocks on the part of the company. Consequent upon the first rains that fell this season in California there has been a general enlivening of business. This has resulted in a rapid improvement in local and state demand for imported goods.

"While Piper-Heidsieck has shown a very remarkable forward movement, White Horse Scotch Whisky continues to keep its pace as the leader of the imported goods. The past two months have been especially favorable to this whisky. In general the import trade has been very much better this fall than at any time in years."

Oakland Drys Latest Move.—The Public Welfare League of Oakland has formally petitioned the City Council to revoke the licenses of twelve of the most prominent cafes of the city. The petition was started as soon as the ordinance to reduce the number of saloons in Oakland was passed.



Mr. S. Federspiel, general manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony, left San Francisco on the 11th of November for New York in connection with the business of the "Colony." He is expected to return to San Francisco in the early part of December.

Mr. Morgan Lombardi of the Ciocca-Lombardi Company left San Francisco on the first of November for the Pacific Northwest. While away he will visit British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, and will return to San Francisco about the 10th of December.

Mr. Martin Finberg, one of the prominent wine dealers of San Francisco, spent two weeks during the month of November in Sacramento for the purpose of recreation.

Mr. E. F. Hoontree, a prominent wholesale liquor merchant of Elko, Nevada, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of November and spent the rest of the month in the Golden Gate City on business.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth of the firm of Chauche & Bon left San Francisco on the 24th of November for Los Angeles and Southern California to spend a fortnight on business.

Mr. William H. Pratt, of the Julius Levin Company returned to San Francisco from the State of Utah on the 12th of November. Mr. Pratt had signal success while in the Mormon State, placing Old Taylor Whisky on sale in all the principal cities. This was his first trip to Utah in connection with Old Taylor. He reports business conditions as being very good in that State.

Mr. Jack Wolf, well-known man about the city of San Francisco, has become attached to the Crown Distilleries Company as a special representative, and during the month of November he paid a visit to Sacramento keep that city alive to the merits of Cyrus Noble Whisky.

Mr. Milton Levin of the Julius Levin Company returned from Los Angeles and Southern California during the second week of November. While in the southern country Mr. Levin did some very fine work in advancing the sales of Old Taylor.

Mr. F. M. Rossler, one of the prominent vineyardists of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of November to spend some time on business and pleasure.

Mr. Carl L. Schalitz, president of the Sanders Copper Works Company and inventor of the continuous still used in wineries, left San Francisco on the 15th of November for Los Angeles in connection with the business of the Pacific Copper Works of the southern city.

Mr. Henry Kunz of the Charles Meinecke Company made an extensive tour of Southern California during the month of November, returning to San Francisco with a very favorable impression of the southland.

Mr. Fred Popple, export manager of the great London house of Betts & Company, Ltd., largest manufacturers in the world of bottle caps, etc., arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of November on his annual business tour of the United States. Mr. Popple spent a week in San Francisco in connection with the affairs of his firm and left the city on the 29th of November on his return journey to England. He expects to be able to embark at New York for London on the 16th of December.

Mr. Frank T. Swett, prominent wine grower of Martinez, and member of the State Viticultural Commission, arrived in San Francisco on the 26th of November to spend part of the holiday season in the city.

Among the representatives of the United States Rubber Company of California to return to San Francisco from the interior of California during the last week of November were Messrs. J. Johansen, H. Parkman, B. Ogilvie and E. White. They all report splendid business conditions throughout California.

Mr. B. S. Hirsch, a wholesale liquor dealer of Ukiah, arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of November. Mr. Hirsch will spend some time in the Golden Gate City before returning to Ukiah.

Mr. J. G. Du Quesnay, representative of the house of L. E. Jung of New Orleans, spent a large part of the month of November in San Francisco on affairs of business.

Mr. Joseph Kushner, representative of the Julius Levin Company, left San Francisco during the third week in November, for Sacramento and the interior of the State of California in connection with the pre-holiday demand for Old Taylor.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION.

The first annual banquet of the San Francisco Restaurant Proprietors' Association was held at Bergez-Frank's "Poodle Dog" restaurant at 421 Bush street, San Francisco, on the evening of the 19th of November and proved to be one of the most delightful affairs of the kind ever held in the Golden Gate City.

WINEMAKERS

It will pay you to become interested in better quality by means of PURE YEAST and COOL FERMENTATIONS. Read "QUALITY IN DRY WINES THROUGH ADEQUATE FERMENTATIONS," by Rudolf Jordan, Jr.

A practical investigation regarding the value of the latest methods.

pp. 146. Illust.

Price, $2.00

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

PACIFIC COAST GLASS WORKS

7th and IRWIN ST. Phone Market 328

SAN FRANCISCO

BEER AND SODA BOTTLES

GREEN, AMBER AND FLINT

Although we specialize in the manufacture of ware bottled under pressure, we also make a full line of

Liquor Dealers' Ware
Pickle and Fruit Packers' Ware
Druggists' Ware, Milk Bottles

BAR BOTTLES

Get our prices before placing your orders East. We do our own decorating and can fill your orders on short notice.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION FIGHT IS ON.

THERE is no question that the fight is now on in connection with State-wide Prohibition in the State of California. It is the duty of all persons who are interested in the wine, brewing and liquor industries and trades to commence immediately to prepare the ground for battle and to perfect plans for the greatest contest for right and justice in the history of the State of California.

It is imprudent for any person whose interests are at stake to act as though an easy victory is in sight for the liquor men. The battle that is to be fought is going to be a hard one and every foot of ground will be contested. The very policy of the Anti-Saloon League, involved in the attempt to make the people believe that the league is not supporting the Prohibition movement, should make the liquor people doubly alert. The fox-like maneuvers of the Anti-Saloon League are too well known to require description. The wine, brewing and liquor men are well aware of the dangerous qualities of Gandier, Bristol, Chapman, et al.

Well does it behoove those whose business and livelihoods are menaced to put up the best possible contest and, if successful, administer such a defeat to their enemies that there will be assurances of tranquility for some time afterward. The campaign that is about to be started should be of an educational nature. All the arguments of the industrial elements should be clearly set forth for the enlightenment of the general public. Every voter in the State should be furnished with litreature which will lead aright on the path of conscience and progress. The Prohibitionists have no arguments, but they must not be allowed to use their fanaticism to cause the voters to rush into a fury of destruction.

1915 VITICULTURAL BUREAU.

The State Board of Viticultural Commissioners have decided that it would be to the interest of the grape industry of California to conduct an information bureau in the collective wine display that is to be installed in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. They, therefore, passed resolutions at their last meeting, whereby they decided to take a booth.

Educational literature, in several languages, will be distributed in this booth and a portion of the space will be offered to the Department of Viticulture of the University of California, to make an exhibit showing the work of the university along viticultural lines.

It is understood that the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., will also make a display in the collective wine exhibit, which promises to be the most complete and instructive ever installed at any exposition.

DRYS ANTAGONIZE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY WINEMAKERS.

We understand that the troubles of the San Bernardino County winemakers are about settled up and that licenses will be issued to the representative firms.

Three lesser wineries were turned down on November 3rd when the rooms of the Board of Supervisors at San Bernardino were filled with the largest gathering in twenty years.

The result of all the argument and oratory and protest was that all applications for license—wineries, saloons and hotels were rejected. It means that the desert is to be continued "dry," and Needles is likely to be the only oasis, for there they have incorporated. Victor has some licenses now, but they are soon to have to fight for them, for the drys have already filed informal protest and announced that they will forthwith file specific charges, duly verified, with a view to closing the saloons at Victor.

Following the referendum of the original dry county ordinance, holding it up until the election in November, 1914, new petitions were filed both by wineries and by dealers on the desert, which were on for hearing. It was this which called out such a tremendous throng. Every corner of the county was represented, and there were almost as many women as men in the audience. The assault on the licenses was led by Rev. O. C. Laizuse, now of Chino; Rev. Mr. Jocelyn of the desert, Dr. Colnon of Chino, and Rev. Harcourt W. Peck of Redlands. They argued broadly for a dry county and against the granting of any licenses, while Dr. Peck laid down the platform that even the wineries must go and quit manufacturing.

For the applicants, Attorney F. B. Daley of San Bernardino and Byron Hanna appeared, while particularly for the desert and urging the right of local option for that territory, T. G. Nicklin made what, under some conditions, might have been a winning presentation of its claim.

But not before the board as at present constitued. When the case was closed, Butler moved that all of the applications for license be granted. Glover seconded—manifestly to get the question before the house. On the roll call, Butler voted "yes," with Jones, Glover, Horton and Pine voting "no." Which called for a demonstration that rose to the vaulted ceilings of the chamber and spread out over the business district in the neighborhood of E street. Everybody cheered and most of them chorused "Amen," and supervisors shook hands until the dextra arm was weak. Even Supervisor Butler came in for his share, for the drys were fair enough to say they had no censure for him because he represented the sentiment of his community.

However, there is a sober note in the situation when it is stated that this action does not put the wineries "out of business," as Dr. Peck had it. The supervisors can prohibit them selling wine in San Bernardino County, and stated that they expect to do so. But they cannot, under the present State law, prohibit the manufacture and sale of wine to be shipped outside the county or outside the State.

ALCOHOLISM AND BRAIN.

The REVIEW would respectfully request that the San Francisco "Examiner" submit to the Rev. Dr. Aked, for the earnest consideration of that ecclesiastic the following list of the western world's twenty greatest thinkers who were addicted to the habitual use of alcoholic drinks and have him present a list of the twenty greatest thinkers who were teetotalers, for the purpose of allowing the readers of the "Examiner" to make comparisons and arrive at their own conclusions as to whether or not alcohol is beneficial or injurious to the human brain:

Moses, Christ, Plato, Homer, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Virgil, Hugo, Balzac, Napoleon, Goethe, Schiller, Bismarck, Shakespeare, Cromwell, Shelley, Washington, Lincoln, Juarez, Bolivar.

A list of a hundred of the world's greatest thinkers would include many who used alcoholic liquors to excess, such as Dumas, wine bibber; Byron, gin fiend; Burns, whisky tippler; Poe, rum guzzler; Plaza, etc., etc. If Dr. Aked should find a list of twenty too small the REVIEW would be glad to make a larger list, going up to 1,000 if necessary.

OLD TAYLOR

1ST

THE PREMIER KENTUCKY WHISKEY

BOTTLED IN BOND

E.H.TAYLOR JR. & SONS

INCORPORATED

DISTILLERS

FRANKFORT, KY.



THERE IS NO SUCH CARE OBSERVED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ANY OTHER WHISKEY, IN OR OUT OF AMERICA, AS IS OBSERVED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF *OLD TAYLOR.* IT IS MANUFACTURED AT GREATER COST THAN IS ANY OTHER WHISKEY. IT IS THE LEADING BEVERAGE WHISKEY OF AMERICA. IT IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF. TO NAME IT IS TO PRAISE. FURTHER PRAISE WOULD BE "TO PAINT THE LILY—TO GILD REFINED GOLD."

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

KENTUCKY'S HIGHEST COURT

HAS GRANTED US AN

INJUNCTION

AGAINST

WRIGHT & TAYLOR (and Marion E. Taylor)

(LOUISVILLE RECTIFIERS)

ENJOINING THEM FROM FURTHER

FRAUDULENTLY SIMULATING

THE
PURE
PRODUCT
OF
OUR

TAYLOR

DISTILLERY

(Protect yourself by always looking for our Yellow Label as represented on reverse side of this page)

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

INCORPORATED

DISTILLERS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

CORRESPONDENCE

Frankfort, Ky., September 18, 1913.

Wm. Mida, Esq., Editor, "Mida's Criterion," Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I.

In flagrant contempt of the courts there was placed in your issue of August 1 a fraudulent reading notice.

Its net effect is to insidiously represent a concern of Louisville compounders (Wright & Taylor) as the "manufacturers" of the pure, unmixed, straight Taylor whisky of Kentucky.

The courts of Kentucky, the District Court of Appeals at Washington and two departments of the Federal Government have pilloried these compounders for this very type of fraud upon our pure Kentucky-distilled Old Taylor.

have promptly caused this exhibit from your paper to be evidence in a new proceeding against Marion E. Taylor Wright & Taylor for contempt of court.

do not believe Mida's Criterion can afford to be even an it party to a fraud the courts have sweepingly denounced.

W refer you to the language of these courts themselves, which ve suojoin herewith in Part III of this letter.

II.

We are the owners of the only Taylor distillery in Kentucky.

Every citizen of Kentucky knows this.

Every trade paper in the United States knows it.

No one knows it better than the editors of Mida's Criterion, in se valued columns the genuine, pure product of our Taylor Distry has been a household word for years before these "commer- sharks" (we use the term applied by the courts, as you will see below) began this character of fraud upon us, which the courts have now so scathingly condemned.

For nearly fifty years the writer of this letter, as you well know, by tireless application of the highest standards of distillation, has given a value to the Taylor name upon a pure Kentucky-distilled nisky.

Kentucky's highest court (Vol. 95, Kentucky Reports, 1894, p. 662) has written this into history.

This history reverts to the '60s.

It deals with a near quarter of a century of accomplishment before this man Marion E. Taylor of Wright & Taylor, immigrated to Kentucky and began to simulate our product.

We simply cannot afford to have these injuries further inflicted upon us.

The courts have intervened to solemnly estop them.

We shall enforce our right to avail of the full protection of the courts.

Instead of these compounders (Wright & Taylor) being the "manufacturers" of the pure Taylor whisky of Kentucky, as represented in the amazing advertisement of which we complain, their true status is herewith set forth before you by the following excerps from the court decisions themselves.

III.

Let the courts speak.

Here is what they say:

The Kentucky Court of Appeals (March 17, 1905, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons vs. Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor, Vol. 124, Kentucky Reports, pages 180 and 181) held:

"We think it reasonably clear that one reading these advertisements (of Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor), not familiar with the whisky trade, would understand 'Old Kentucky Taylor' (of Wright & Taylor) was a straight whisky, and without going into the minute of the evidence, we deem it sufficient to say that we are satisfied that the appellee (Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor) intentionally labeled and advertised his whisky as he did to pass it off, not as blended goods but as the whisky of appellant (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons), which had attained a very high reputation as a pure Kentucky-distilled whisky. . . . Appellant (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons) had sent out thousands of circulars every month advertising its whisky . . . as The Premier Kentucky Whisky, and it had given value to the brand."

The Jefferson Circuit Court (June 29, 1907, granted our corporation an injunction against Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor) held:

"Defendants (Wright & Taylor) have used said words, 'Old Kentucky Taylor' on their labels and upon advertisements of a product simulating the straight or pure whisky manufactured, advertised and sold by plaintiff (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons). . . . It (Wright & Taylor's product) is inferior and much cheaper than plaintiff's (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons' product), by which simulation the uninformed public has been led and induced by defendants (Wright & Taylor) to buy the product of defendants under the belief that it was buying the product of the plaintiff (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons), to the hurt and injury of the plaintiff (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons).

And it is therefore further adjudged that the plaintiff (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons) is entitled to and is given a perpetual injunction against defendants (Wright & Taylor) perpetually enjoining and restraining them from selling or offering to sell their blended or rectified whiskies under the label or brand 'Old Kentucky Taylor' unless the advertisements thereof and labels thereon shall indicate and show that said whiskies are blended or rectified whiskies."

The Commissioner of Patents at Washington, D. C., (January 7, 1909, Taylor vs. Taylor) held:

"It clearly appears from the testimony that the product of Wright & Taylor has from its inception been deceptively labeled. At no time have the labels stated the true character of the product contained in the bottles. . . . The statement contained on the labels that the merchandise is Fine Old Kentucky Whisky would reasonably lead the public to believe it was a pure whisky. . . . The testimony clearly warrants the conclusion that the merchandise produced and sold (by Wright & Taylor) was not a Fine Old Whisky, but instead a compound or imitation whisky."

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia (June 1, 1909, Taylor vs. Taylor) held:

"We agree with the commissioner that the evidence shows that the marks were used by Wright & Taylor . . . on whisky represented to be pure, when in fact, construing the evidence most liberally in their favor, it was only entitled to be marked a compound. . . . We also find no fraudulent or deceptive use of the mark by E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons."

. . . And it is unfortunate that one honestly complying with the law is compelled to suffer at the hands of 'commercial sharks.' The decision of the Commissioner of Patents is confirmed."

The Attorney-General of the United States (on April 10, 1907, in an opinion rendered to President Roosevelt under the Pure Food Law, publishe dby the Department of Agriculture as Food Inspection Decision 65) held:

"My attention has likewise been called to the case of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons vs. Wright & Taylor, in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky (85 S. W. R. 1085). In this case it was determined that the selling of whisky mixed with neutral spirits under a label which might lead the uninitiated to suppose it was a straight whisky, was a fraud upon the public and upon the manufacturers of the straight article. . . . . The decision may have been considered by the Congress when it framed the Pure Food Law . . . for the very purpose of making more difficult such frauds as the Court of Appeals of Kentucky condemned in this case."

IV.

These discredited Louisville compounders (Wright & Taylor) have not had the audacity to advertise this mixture in Kentucky.

They seek a surreptitious market as many miles from Kentucky as the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts permit—chiefly in Boston.

They make many people in and around that city believe that their compounded and inferior product is the true output of Kentucky's famous Old Taylor distillery.

This fraud is continued through just such advertisements as the one of which we now complain.

The courts have condemned this as above.

We have arraigned these compounders for contempt as stated.

Our pure Taylor whisky is always bottled upon the statutory basis (Sec. 3250) of full liquid measure, 100 proof.

The compounded product of Wright & Taylor is short 10 per cent of this statutory basis (or 10 per cent short of our own measure) and falsely labeled "Full Quart."

We insist that you owe it to yourselves to have your good paper contain no further such culpable advertisements.

Yours very truly,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, INC.,

—Mida's Criterion, October, 1913. By E. H. Taylor, President.

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, November 27, 1913.

ON the 12th of November a debate was held on the question of closing saloons at 8 p. m. Millard Price, a Socialist, making the argument in favor of closing, and Edward Flori, International President of the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Brotherhood, against. Mr. Edward Levi, a well-known business man, presided at the debate. When the debate was finished a vote was taken of all persons present, and it was found that Mr. Flori won by a majority of three to one.

A great deal of discussion has been aroused throughout the State of Washington by Mr. George E. Pendell's letters to the public declaring that the use of alcoholic liquors was responsible for the falling off of the birth rate. The result has been educational in the highest degree. The manager of the Anti-Saloon League's campaign has served to start a snow ball rolling which must eventually precipitate an avalanche upon the league. Mr. Pendell asserted that the early settlers of Washington had families averaging over eight children each. Being a new arrival from the East Mr. Pendell did not know that the early settlers used alcoholic stimulants more liberally than the people now residing in Washington. He has practically given figures which show that alcoholic liquor ought to be used to increase the birthrate.

In Oregon Mr. Pendell is constantly pointing to France as an example that alcohol causes a decrease in the birthrate. Of course France is a long way off so that Mr. Pendell, like the habitual liar, can answer anyone who contradicts him by saying, "How do you know? You never were there." But, somehow, there are many people who have taken him to task on the subject. The Portland "Oregonian" replies to him in the following language:

"The 'sterilization' which produces a low birth rate in France is not caused by alcohol but by well-known preventive devices. All social students are acquainted with this fact. The word 'suicide' means intentional self destruction. Nor does our low American birth rate necessarily mean 'the loss of 1,000,000 babies a year' since a falling birth rate always results in a falling death rate. A more profound examination of this subject would doubtless modify Mr. Pendell's views."

Then there is the question of Italy. Italy is even a greater wine-drinking country than France, but the birth rate among the Italians is greater than among any other people of Europe, not even excepting the Germans, the beer-drinking people so noted for being prolific. Although 800,000 people emigrate every year from Italy the population of the country is increasing in an amazing manner.

If the Prohibitionists can be induced to discuss the liquor question from scientific standpoints it will not take long to completely discredit them.

Here is one of Mr. Pendell's final shots: "If France would eliminate her alcoholic wine industry she would find an increasing birth rate as an almost immediate result."

A whole broadside has been poured into him in reply. It is shown that the French-Canadians, great wine and spirit consumers, for whom England has made special laws to enable them to obtain wine and brandy from France at minimum cost, are the most prolific people on the North American continent.

Mr. Pendell is truly a source of joy to the liquor trade of the northwest. It is a pleasure to quote him. Here is some more from his able pen: "At the present time the average American family does not have more than three children. One out of every six of the native American white women, married, is childless. Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich., says that during the past five years the United States birth rate has fallen off at 33 1-3 per cent. This means a loss of 1,000,000 babies a year."

Mr. Pendell fails to mention that during the past five years dry territory in the United States has increased 33 1-3 per cent, and fails also to say that physicians recommend the use of alcoholic beverages, such as beer and stout, by nursing mothers. The Prohibition leader should tack about and recommend Prohibition as a preventative of child birth, or at least of baby raising.

Taken all in all Prohibition talk in Washington and Oregon is mazy. In Washington anti-alcoholics tell the people that alcohol causes poverty. In Oregon they tell them that it reduces the birthrate. If we combine the two statements we have a peculiar situation. The rich, who are notorious for the smallness of their families, must be addicted to excessive drinking of alcohol, while the poor, who are often accused of having too large families, must be teetotalers. The only way to reconcile the poverty and sterility is to admit that everybody is mistaken and that the rich are really poverty-stricken and childless because of intemperance and the poor are wealthy and well provided with children because of sobriety. But, when the people of Washington and Oregon leave jokes and jibberish to one side, Prohibition will be threshed out and, like falsehood, cleared of contradictions, it will be nil.

At Kelso, Washington, the drys won at the primaries on the 6th of November.

Prohibition forces have been greatly encouraged in Oregon owing to the results of the elections of the 4th of November. The W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party, the Ministerial Association of Portland and the Anti-Saloon League are a unit in their efforts to bring about State-wide Prohibition next year.

Mr. S. Benson, the millionaire Portland lumberman, who wants to prohibit the manufacture of whisky, etc., says in a recent interview: "I am not a Prohibitionist. I do not condemn whisky from the moral standpoint. The people have no moral sense. They must be appealed to from the economic aspect. In my logging camps I employed many Scandinavians who were good, loyal, intelligent workers, the best I ever knew, but who all drank whisky and beer. During all days, except Monday, the product of their work was worth $10,000 a day for me, but on Monday it was worth only $7,000 to $7,500. I found that this falling off was due to the Sunday drinking. Naturally, I have sought a means to stop the Sunday drinking, and when I found that there are only $80,000,000 invested in distilleries in the United States I picked whisky as the shining mark for my attack. I do not believe in destroying the brewing industry, as there are $700,000,000 invested in that, and an army of men employed. I believe in giving the liquor men three years to get out of business. There are only 10,000 men employed in distilleries and the throwing of such a number of men out of employment will not seriously affect the economic balance of the country. I have

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO., INC.
RHINE FARM, SONOMA
BACCHUS WINES
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

not taken into consideration the number of men employed in the wholesale and retail liquor trade, but I believe that they have certain rights which must be regarded."

Mr. Benson has been informed that there are between 200,000 and 300,000 men employed in the manufacture and sale of whisky and similar liquors in the United States. By depriving them of the means of livelihood the percentage of unemployed men in the country would be increased from 17 per cent, as it is now, to nearly 20 per cent. The economic aspect of the question is more clouded than the moral.

Results of recent elections in Oregon are as follows:

Town remaining wet—	Dry vote	Wet vote	Towns dried up—	Dry Vote	Wet vote
The Dalles	872	947	Salem	2784	2297
Joseph	89	181	Oregon City	947	759
Milwaukie	181	231	Springfield	502	444
Sutherlin	69	101	Hillsboro	481	458
Bandon	240	489	Woodburn	388	340
Newport	250	285	Dufur	141	65
Falls City	156	201	Rainier	286	265
Wasco	58	85	Stayton	197	176
Haines	82	117	Sherwood	79	75
Metolius	12	18	Gresham	232	188
Eagle Point	62	68	Harrisburg	176	135
Sweet Home	60	67	Wallowa	188	97
Lostine	..	7	Florence	162	50
Waldport	54	56	Monument	30	24
	2185	2853		6693	5373

The wets have decided to contest the elections in six towns, namely, Salem, Harrisburg, Oregon City, Springfield, Gresham and Hillsboro. Contests will be based on the illegality of the date on which the election was held.

City commissioners of Portland on the 18th of November signed orders forbidding the sale of liquors in precincts 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 because of the recent election.

In Salem 20 persons have made applications for liquor licenses for the coming six months. The City Council was amazed but referred the applications to committee.

The ladies of Salem, assisted by the clergymen, have started to establish coffee parlors to take the place of the saloons that are to be banished. The ladies claim that men go to saloons in the evening because they have no other places to go to. Coffee parlors will be places of rendezvous for the rough sex in the future. Reasonably, the downcast males should be entitled to some pity. But after a few months experience with coffee they are likely to be in need of something besides pity. They will need medical treatment to cure them of insomnia, etc.

There is no doubt that the women did the damage at Salem. They acted altogether according to the instructions of their pastors. They voted just as the "b'hoys" did in old times in New York, when the ward-heelers had full power. They simply proved that a new ward-heeling system has come into existence with preachers in control and the female voters their willing tools. Of the 2,000 women who voted 1,500 were with the preachers. The women gave the drys a majority of 500. If they had not voted the wet majority would have been 1,000.

In summing up the Salem election the Rev. Tischer of the Unitarian Church said on the 2nd of November: "The triumph is due to the emotional hysteria of women. It is a triumph of intemperance. It must be understood that intemperance is by no means confined to liquor. Intemperance in passion and prejudice is the most hurtful of all forms of intemperance.

"The saloon, the distillery, the brewery, are places of industry for the manufacturing of commercial commodities. The saloon is a distributing and receiving center, a supply house. It represents the method of distribution rather than the condition. If the method creates conditions and effects an evil influence in society, we should not overlook those conditions in connection with methods which, together, produce the evil effects. This rule applies to all interests in life.

"Again, it is a question of regulation which is before the people, rather than one of method. Cannot evil consequences be overcome by additional regulation? Improvement is the slogan of progress.

"I am not willing to concede that all saloon men, all wine merchants, all brewers, distillers and hop growers, etc., are either thugs, cut-throats, pirates or murderers any more than I can agree that all ministers are saints or all church members Christians. However, all men will agree that intoxication is always the result of intemperance, no matter by what spirit induced. Emotional hysteria, the result of inflamed passion and prejudice, is intoxication; is intemperance.

"Can you legislate morality into a man any more than you can innoculate him with virtue or wisdom? Can you inject intelligence into his mind or goodness into his heart? Will legal enactments and restrictive and prohibitive laws upon our statute books give to a man moral strength to resist temptation? Can you legalize character into a man by prohibitive laws? You may tie a vicious dog and prevent him from biting a passerby, but will that change the nature of the brute? You may incarcerate a thief, but will that make of him an honest man? The cause of your problem lies much deeper and the cure perhaps in quite a different direction. Life is governed by divine law and not by pious sentimentalism."

The protests of the liquor men at Oregon City were of no avail. Injunction proceedings were started but the county court issued orders closing the saloons January 1, 1914, just 45 minutes before the attorneys for the wets arrived to file the papers. As the court could not be enjoined from doing what it had already done there was nothing left to do but submit to fate.

At The Dalles the election favored the wets, owing to the efforts of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, who took the stand against the clergy.

Steel Hoop Prices Reduced.—Steel hoops at Pittsburgh are now selling at $1.45 per hundred pounds. For the past month reductions in price have been at the rate of $1.00 per ton each week. The tendency is still downward.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

THE NEW HOFFMAN BAR.

ON the first day of December the new Hoffman Bar will be opened preliminarily at 617 Market street, next door to the Merchants National Bank. The location of the establishment is a very favorable one. It is in close proximity to a point where four important thoroughfares meet. The entrance faces Market street directly opposite the point of convergence of Montgomery and Post streets and a short distance from where New Montgomery runs into Market. The establishment is well within the shadows of the buildings of the four greatest financial institutions of San Francisco, namely, the Crocker-Woolworth Bank, the First National Bank, the Wells, Fargo-Nevada National Bank, and the Merchants National Bank. There is a great confluence of traffic in the immediate vicinity of the new Hoffman and this should make the success of the resort a certainty.

The initial opening will be under the personal direction of Mr. Sam Bernhard, the proprietor. It will be an elite affair and those participating in it will be the invited guests of Mr. Bernhard.

No expense has been spared to make the new Hoffman Bar a place distingushed for its elegance. It will be one of the most commodious establishments in San Francisco. Special efforts have been made to set all the appurtenances so that spaciousness will be one of the characteristics of the resort. Patrons will feel that they have plenty of room to move in amidst luxurious surroundings. The palatial furnishings will make those who frequent the place realize that they have at their disposition a resort out of the ordinary even among the high-class saloons of a city noted for the splendor of its liquor emporiums.

Within the ample area of the bar-room proper a magnificent fifty-foot bar is so installed as to correspond aesthetically with its sumptuous environments. The great space in which it is set makes the immense bar appear a modest but indispensable feature. The idea of proportion has been so faithfully adhered to that the elaborate affair could not be more appropriately placed. The most critical observer will recognize the fact that the barroom was not planned so as to accommodate the bar, but the bar was installed so as to embellish the bar-room. Every care has been taken to make the artistic aspect of the resort the main desideratum. Bar, fixtures, furnishings and decorations are all merged in a unit of elegance, the work of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. The commercial purpose of the establishment has been so subjected to the artistic effect as to be almost lost sight of.

Beside the principal bar there is a lunch-counter which will attract patrons by means of the choice collations it will offer them. This smaller affair is as large as the average bar in a saloon, but it is a subordinate feature in the Hoffman, notwithstanding its neat elegance and general appropriateness.

In many ways the Hoffman Bar will vie with the famous Hoffman House Bar in New York City, while for its commodious advantages it is more than a match for the New York establishment. There will be paintings upon the walls of the San Francisco resort which will rival those in the Hoffman House Bar. Among these are the "Elaine" and "Francesca de Rimini" of Dominico Tojetti, the "Awakening," by Zuberbuhler, the "Preparing of a Dutch Dinner" by Rosierse, the "Innocent Sweet Sixteen" by Kuhlbach, and the "Little Mendocino" by Grace Hudson. These paintings are insured for $20,000.

The finishings of the Hoffman Bar are in Circassian walnut and are among the most strikingly beautiful of the embellishments. While there is plenty of scope for the light of day to play in, the electrical illuminations will be on a very extensive scale, and will add to the brilliance of the place.

It is with great pleasure that the REVIEW extends congratulations to Mr. Bernhard and his associates upon their success in adding so magnificently to the attractions of San Francisco.

COPPA'S RESTAURANT CHANGES HANDS.

The original Coppa Restaurant on Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets, San Francisco, has passed from the ownership of Mr. Joseph Coppa to that of Mr. O. Marchisio. Mr. Coppa but recently returned from Europe, where he was on an extended trip for recreation purposes. It is his intention to re-enter business in the upper section of San Francisco. Being one of the best known and most popular restaurant men in the city of San Francisco, Mr. Coppa carries with him one of the largest assets that a man in his business can have, namely, the high esteem of all who know him, and there can be but little doubt that he will meet with the success that has always attended him, and in a larger degree than ever before. Of his successor in the original Coppa Restaurant it may be said that he is widely known in California as an Italian chef who is a master of the culinary art. Before taking possession of the Coppa Restaurant Mr. Marchisio was for five years the chef of the Burlingame Country Club, and his achievements while in that capacity will long be remembered by the club members. He may be expected to add to his fame in his direction of Coppa's.

THE RED LION'S ROAR
ABOUT THE BEER THAT'S REALLY GOOD and the
$2,000.00 IN LUCKY CROWNS
Our brewmaster, the lion tamer, knows how to feed that "RED LION" with finest malt, choicest hops and purest water to make him roar. *QUALITY — QUALITY — QUALITY*
Be like a lion, in health and strength by drinking "RED LION BEER." In order to interest you, in that Quality Roar, we have appropriated $2,000.00 of our advertising money to be distributed within the next six months.
Our Roar is not the 2,000 One Dollar cash prizes. Our Roar is the extra fine quality, of the "RED LION BEER."
NOT A BITTER BEER, BUT A BETTER BEER
Be sure you look for that Lucky Crown, 2,000 of them.
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Harrison and Mariposa Streets
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Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's acceptedly foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label.* This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole *Taylor* make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm.* Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved,* then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

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THE OLD RELIABLE

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Clear Havana Cigar

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P. W. Wobber, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

"FISCHBECK'S" ENJOYING BRISK TRADE.

Mr. Charles Bacon, the manager of "Fischbeck's," at 884 Market street, San Francisco, is very jubilant over the briskness of trade in the palatial establishment over which he presides. In speaking of the prosperity of the resort he says:

"Since Portola Festival the affairs of 'Fischbeck's' have been moving along on a plush carpet an inch thick. Whether or not the festival started trade moving along on the present basis of ease I am not able to say, but it is a fact that the business of 'Fischbeck's' has been more animated after the period of jollification than ever before and all indications serve to confirm my belief that the animation will continue for a long time to come and may be relied upon as a permanent characteristic of the establishment for the next two years.

"I am inclined to attribute the satisfactory state of affairs to the rains which followed upon the festival more than to Portola Week. The festival may have served as a stimulant to trade, but the rains served as a general invigorator. Did the festival bring on the rain? Well, if it did, then the credit is all due to the festival and we should have a repetition of it every year. But leaving suppositions aside, I will say that the effect of the rain has been to put fresh courage in everybody. People of San Francisco are inclined to watch the weather conditions and keep in touch with the agricultural interests. When they can see that the farmers are going to be prosperous they realize that everybody is going to do well and the result is they begin to make prosperity wake up by drinking to it in advance. This is what makes trade good. It is optimism with a good sound foundation of reason that has brought about the splendid improvement in business.

"California has had more than the normal amount of rain already this season and all indications point to a continual good wet season. The signs of wetness that are accepted by the Indians are showing everywhere and these are the surest signs known. The Indians beat all the weather prophets because theirs is the unfailing intuition inherited from the science of the ancients. The signs recognized by the Indians are those which have been handed down through the ages and have always been corroborated. This season the Indians have found that the signs of a wet winter are very pronounced all over the state. Lots of rain will fall, great crops will be grown and money will be plentiful for the next two years and it will be spent generously.

"'Fischbeck's' is doing exceedingly well and I believe other establishments are also enjoying good business. I look for a general reign of contentment."



Roth & Co.

115 Front St.

San Francisco



REFERENDUM FOR OAKLAND.

It has been estimated that the direct means of living of three thousand people and that property valued at at least two million dollars is affected by a municipal liquor license ordinance. The knowledge of these facts places a huge responsibility not only on the City Council, but upon all those who appear before it presenting their facts and arguments in favor of certain phases of the ordinance.

The City Council is in a very difficult position. It cannot possibly know just what the city as a whole demands. As a matter of fact and justice, the City Council should not be required to shoulder the responsibility. The new city charter was framed largely for the express purpose of fostering direct legislation. No one would tolerate for a moment the naming of a set of city officials by the City Council and yet it would be far easier for that body to pre-judge public opinion as shown at a general election than it is for the Council to judge of the present state of public opinion regarding the liquor ordinance.—Oakland Review.

GIN THAT KILLS SLOWLY.

During the past month Mr. David Samson arrived in San Francisco from Manila. Mr. Samson is 79 years of age and is spry and chipper. He was questioned as to the secret of his continued good health and said:

"I do not know why I am such a young man for my years, but I am sure that I have done no dieting and have been drinking nearly two bottles of gin every day for the past sixty years."

Prohibitionists should send some one to Mr. Samson to show him that he is ruining his health through indulging to such an extent in gin, for everybody knows that gin is the most alcoholic of all the alcoholic drinks.

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For—isn't the man who pays the highest rentals—the highest license—the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit—even on cased goods.

And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

Crown Distilleries Company
Beale and Mission Sts.
San Francisco

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Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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BECKER BROS., Proprietors

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SAN FRANCISCO'S
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our Bar Whisky "OLD JORDAN"
ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

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CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

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THOMAS W. COLLINS & COMPANY'S NEW OFFERINGS.

Thomas W. Collins and Company, Inc., of 34-36 Davis street, San Francisco, made during the month of November some very important additions to the list of goods handled by them, becoming the Pacific coast agents of the well-known house of L. E. Jung of New Orleans. In behalf of L. E. Jung, the Thomas W. Collins company will handle the Pacific coast market for the famous cordials produced by the New Orleans distiller and among other goods, will have control of the distribution of the accepted substitute for absinthe, known as "Greenopal." "Greenopal" contains all the delicious and beneficial qualities of absinthe and has none of the deleterous ingredients objected to by the pure food and drug authorities. It offers a practical solution of the absinthe problem. Absinthe has always been praised as a beverage for the prevention of fevers and for its apperitive effects but in late years chemists and physicians have decided that it does contain some ingredients that are injurious to health. In consequence great efforts have been made by distillers, through expert chemists, to eliminate the objectionable elements in absinthe and success has been achieved by L. E. Jung, whose "Greenopal" contains all the delights and beneficial qualities of absinthe and none of the dangers. The "Greenopal" of L. E. Jung can be used with excellent results in making "suissesses" and other drinks which went out of vogue, but not out of memory, since absinthe was condemned by the authorities. It has been approved as a desirable substitute of absinthe and, as such, is a proof that science can always remove the dangerous ingredients of all foods and drugs, which, otherwise, are of inestimable good in preserving human health. From now on people will be able to enjoy the appetizing qualities of "Greenopal" in the form of "suissesses" and at the same time be benefitted by a fever-counteracting beverage.

The Thomas W. Collins Company will also handle Spanish Ojen, a beverage resembling "Greenopal" and absinthe and highly recommended in consular reports. This beverage is prepared for use in form of cocktails and is one of the specialities of the house of L. E. Jung.

"Peychaud Bitters," another well-known product of L. E. Jung, is on the list of the Thomas W. Collins Company. The company will handle Jung's "Grenadine Syrup" as well.

Demand for all these brands should be very brisk on the Pacific coast, particularly in San Francisco, in the immediate future and there can be no doubt that the Thomas W. Collins Company will be able to satisfy it to the entire satisfaction of L. E. Jung and the consuming public.

JAMES GIBB'S VIEWS OF TRADE CONDITIONS.

Mr. W. D. Shawhan, manager of the house of James Gibb, in an interview with a representative of the REVIEW, described conditions in the following language:

"The demand for Gibb's Special Bourbon is about the same throughout the year. There may be some spurts at certain times, but the volume of business is such that these do not make themselves so manifest as might be expected. In large rivers the increased volume of water due to seasonal freshets is not so pronounced as in the smaller streams. Sales of Gibb's Special are large all the year around, and at this time of the year the increases of sales are noticeable. We are certainly buying goods in greater quantity than before and these are going into consumption. Our chief care is not to increase the sales of our product but to prevent others from selling inferior whiskies under the Gibb's Special label. The sales are always large enough to be satisfactory, and the merits of our goods are so generally recognized that we are always sure of a great demand.

"However, there can be no doubt that trade has greatly improved during the past month. The opinions of all our clients are to the effect that conditions are easier than for some time past.

"Our principal business is in San Francisco and the larger cities and it is certainly enough to keep us busy. But we are selling very great quantities of goods in Sacramento, Sausalito, San Rafael and San Jose."

Independent advices of the REVIEW indicate that the sales of Gibb's Special are very brisk in all the cities and towns in the interior of California even though the trade in such places may look small in comparison with that in the larger cities. Judging from the general distribution of the products of James Gibb, it might be said that the trade of the Gibb house in case goods is one of the largest and best on the Pacific Coast. Gibb's Special is a permanent fixture in nearly every retail liquor establishment on the coast.

NEW HEAD OF WICHMAN, LUTGEN AND COMPANY.

Mr. Fred Staude has been elected president of the firm of Wichman, Lutgen and Company, to succeed the late Mr. John Lutgen. Mr. Staude has been for a long time the able and successful managing partner of the firm. Mr. William E. Brodersen has been elected vice-president and secretary.

MENDOCINO COUNTY TO VOTE.

First District, including North Fork, Christine, Philo, Wendling, Boonville, Yorkville, Largo, Guntleys, Ledfords, Whitehall, Hermitage, McDonald Fountain, Sanel and Hopland. Nov. 28, 1913. Voted dry two years ago by a majority of 6 out of 388.

Second District, including Hot Springs, Orrs, Laughlin, Calpella, Vichy Springs, El Robles, Hunlock and Pomo. (Potter Valley and Ukiah.) Local Option Dec. 4, 1913. Voted wet two years ago by 34 majority out of a total of 306.

JOHN LUTGEN, President FREDERICK STAUDE, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS

Sole Proprietors of "Gilt Edge" Whiskies

Also Sole Distributors of "Old Identical Whiskey"

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Telephone Douglas 3493 RING BROTHERS, Managers

BARCAL MINERAL WATER

NATURAL AND CARBONATED

ANALYSIS OF BARCAL WATER

Grains per U.S. Gallons		Grains per U.S. Gallons	
Sodium Bicarbonate	3.312	Potassium Chloride	0.015
Magnesium Bicarbonate	12,004	Aluminum Oxide	0.353
Calcium Bicarbonate	14.695	Ferric Oxide	0.024
Calcium Sulphate	0.933	Silica	1,341
Sodium Chloride	1.872	Organic Matter	trace
Mineral Residue	32,816	Total Mineral Residue	34,249

The water also contains considerable Carbonic Acid Gas

S. F., May 19, '11. THOMAS PRICE & SON, 2503 BROADWAY

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

NOT GOING FAST ENOUGH.

IN an editorial under the significant heading "Going Too Fast," the Fresno "Republican" in a recent issue published the following: "Against the protests of representatives of the churches, the Anti-Saloon League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the advice of most of the practical temperance leaders of California, the Prohibitionists have decided to precipitate an initiative for a State-wide prohibition amendment at the election of 1914. They were told that they would meet with certain defeat; that they would defer and not hasten the day of actual prohibition; and that they would jeopardize the red-light bill and other important measures, which can be passed now, and may not be passed at all unless passed now. But these arguments of 'mere expediency' were passed over, and the issue is to be forced. Of course the amendment will be defeated, and of course it ought to be defeated. So long as opinion is divided as it is now and as many communities refuse to close the saloons as now take that attitude, it is not merely impossible to pass a State-wide prohibition amendment—but it would be wrong if it were possible. And it is a still greater wrong thus to force an impossible issue at a time when it will obstruct other and more urgent ones. Temperance reform is going fast enough when it keeps up with the Methodist Church, the Anti-Saloon League, and the W. C. T. U. Anything faster than that is exceeding the speed limit."

Certainly, if the Prohibitionists try to run ahead of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which recently petitioned the United States Congress to destroy the wine industry of the State of California, there is reason to believe that the promoters of State-wide Prohibition are going ahead at breakneck speed, but the REVIEW must express a difference of opinion with the "Republican" on the point of "going too fast." The Prohibitionists cannot go too fast to please the industrious people of the State of California. They are on the right road and should increase their speed. When they arrive at the election they will find that they can not stop themselves rushing to defeat. Prohibitionists are not going fast enough to suit the people of this State. They went pretty fast in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties when they recently succeeded in prohibiting the manufacture and sale of wine, but the sooner they arrive at the end of their career the better for the State of California.

"MATT GRIMM'S" STILL AS OF OLD.

The Matt Grimm establishment at the corner of Liedesdorff and Halleck streets, which was sold some time ago, was taken over by the former proprietors during the month of November and will be from now on under the old regime. This establishment is one of the most famous of the downtown retail places in San Francisco. Under the restored management it will continue to be noted for the high-class service which brought it great prestige of yore, and it will place at the disposition of the public the best that the market can afford. Practically the only change that has been made consists of the reduction of the price of straight drinks from 15 cents to 10 cents, but the quality of the drinks is always sustained. This place will well deserve the continuous patronage of all those who have appreciated its merits in the past.

VISALIA PETITIONS TEMPORARILY WITHHELD.

The warring wet and dry factions of Visalia have declared a truce pending the conclusion of the Tulare County citrus fair to be held in Visalia from December 4 to 13. Petitions ready for circulation proposing a saloon ordinance by the initiative were called in at the last minute and will not be circulated until after the fair. The wet and dry fight to come then will be the fourth in Visalia within three years.

Chief of Police Stanford of Vallejo on the 10th of November started to end the practice of certain people of the tenderloin district of the city selling liquor without going to the formality of paying for a license.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

During the past twelve months the people of the city and county of San Francisco have voted at twelve different elections. To pay for the elections the taxpayers have had to contribute $300,000 toward the expenses of the popular amusement. Employers have had to give voters who work for them three full days pay for no service rendered to them and the saloonkeepers have forfeited the business of twelve week days. These items show an expenditure of little less than $2,000,000. Besides the loss of time and money incurred the public has lost interest in elections, each succeeding election showing a falling off in the number of votes cast.

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Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
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News About Oakland and Her Chicks

Oakland, November 27, 1913.

According to the Oakland "Tribune" the ordinance recently passed by the City Council of the East Bay metropolis was a "victory for decency." The "Tribune" says:

"The fight for decency is won. Well done, City Council!"

As it is generally understood that the fight in question was started in order to appease the vindictive feelings of a certain newspaper reporter who was forcibly and rightfully ejected from an Oakland liquor establishment, everybody with a sense of justice realizes that the so-called fight for decency was nothing more or less than a contemptible movement to gratify a sordid passion. The so-called victory was an outrage on the liquor traffic of Oakland. Thousands of men are to be thrown out of employment and their wives and children made to suffer want so that an offensive news gatherer may have his injured feelings soothed. Men who have had nothing whatever to do with the treatment that was accorded one newspaper reporter by one indignant liquor dealer must suffer the confiscation of $500,000 invested in saloons. If this case exemplifies the power of the press it is time that that power was curbed, since it lends itself to despotism and destruction. When a right-minded person reads the "Tribune," with an understanding of its exultation, he will be reminded of Christ's contemptuous utterance, "Oh, ye Scribes and Pharisees!"

There can be no doubt that the referendum will be brought to play against the wickedness of the ordinance. Labor unions are taking the initiative. They understand that the ordinance is a blow at laboring men in particular, throwing 1,100 saloon employees directly out of employment and jeopardiizing the livelihoods of hundreds of others.

Under the new ordinance the license fees for liquor establishments in Oakland will be as follows: Wholesale, $25 per quarter; saloons, $250; restaurants with bars, $125 till January 1, 1914, $250 after; restaurants without bars, $125; hotels, with bars, $125 till January 1, 1914, $250 after; hotels without bars, $125; breweries, $500; bottling establishments, $500; drugstores, $25; family liquor stores, $125; wineries, $25; social clubs $15; and transients $500. All licenses are on a quarterly basis. Saloons will be limited to 200 after July 1, and family liquor stores to 40 at the same date.

The investment of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in the Claremont hotel now lies dormant because of the prohibition of the sale of liquor. The fact is now the subject of much discussion by business men and others of both Oakland and Berkeley, who had expected much from this hotel in the way of improving the commercial situation. Efforts will be made at the next legislature to find a remedy for the unhealthy state of affairs which practically closes a magnificent hotel.

Chief of Police Peterson refutes the intimation that the police, through the refreshment committee of the recent policemen's ball, forced saloonmen to contribute liquor. The chief of police declares that all liquors given by the saloonmen were voluntary contributions and were accepted as donations. The liquors were carried to the ball in private conveyances and not in police partol wagons and not a single bottle was taken home by any member of the force. Hereafter no more liquor will be accepted at future balls given by the police so that no excuse may be given for criticism.

Drug stores will not be allowed to exhibit liquors in their show windows in Oakland hereafter.

The first liquor license revoked by the City Council of Oakland under the new ordinance is that of Shang Fong, whose place was recently destroyed by fire. As the license expired January 22, 1914, $151.40 of the license fee has been refunded to Shang Fong.

The City Council of Oakland has decided to prohibit the use of alcoholic liquors at public dances. Policemen have been instructed to watch Saturday night dances especially.

According to Professor W. B. Herms of the University of California, continental Europe looks with disfavor on three phases of American drinking, namely, the treating system, the palatial aspect of the American bar and the use of alcoholic patent medicines. The professor in a recent address at California Hall in Berkeley said:

"The United States has much to learn from Europe on the question of alcoholism. The European liquor habit is one of long standing and is based on social custom, being readily amenable to educational methods. In the United States drinking is often a bad habit and is too often based on intemperance. Education should regulate the use of liquor. In the United States we have education but no training to go with it. In Europe education is accompanied by training, people being taught how to use liquor without abusing it."

The Alameda Lodge of Elks is in disgrace. The Elks' bartender, Willie Wong, has been arrested for violating the liquor license ordinance. The chief of police and two detectives ordered drinks in the Elks' clubhouse and paid for them with tickets issued by the club. Wong was arrested but released on his own recognizance. The Elks will defend Wong, as they claim that the city ordinance does not affect fraternal and social organizations. The Alameda city administration declares that it is friendly to the club, several of the city officials being Elks. The declaration, however, can hardly be reconciled with the act of trying to cut off the source of cheer from the innocent and benevolent Elks.

Coates Saloon Ordinance For Seattle Delayed.—The City Council of Seattle, by a vote of 4 to 1, decided to lay over until January 1 the new Coates saloon ordinance which would abolish the sale of liquors in private boxes in restaurants.

THE SUCCESS OF THE
ITALIAN SWISS COLONY'S

GOLDEN STATE

Extra Dry California Champagne



has been little short of miraculous.

It was awarded the "Grand Prix" at Ghent, Belgium, July, 1913, and Turin, Italy, October, 1911—putting it in the same class with the finest brands.

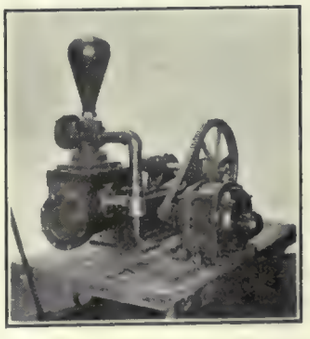
It is listed at all the leading hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs and summer resorts on the Pacific Coast, and is rapidly winning popularity among connoisseurs in the Middle West and Eastern States.

It has been used exclusively at nearly all the important banquets given in California recently.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	176,486.2
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	96,529.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	70,750.6
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	84,915.0
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	21,397.1
Remaining in bond October 31, 1913	2,125,731.3

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	244.8
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	395,269.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	1,975,165.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of October, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	6,657.9
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth, District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	11,269.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	3,382.6
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	7,291.3
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	37,033.7
Remaining in bond October 31, 1913	247,378.5

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of October, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	781.9
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	22,432.8
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	335,167.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of October, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	335,167.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	37,033.7
Brandy actually used for fortification	351,605.6
Port produced	751,852.98
Sherry produced	411,920.16
Angelica produced	140,944.48
Muscat produced	103,864.46
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced October, 1913	1,408,582.08

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of October, 1913.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
First District	5,535	1,957,165.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	158	18,433.0
Brandy actually used for fortification	6,193	2,055,675.4

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	3,419,759.09
Sherry produced	2,397,516.51
Angelica produced	655,926.40
Muscat produced	734,630.62
Malaga	185,561.57
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in October, 1913	7,407,968.48

Temperance vs. Prohibition

The Anti-Saloon League leaders tried to make the issue a religious one, but the Rev. F. J. Dubbel, Rector of St. Boniface's Parish, refuted that argument and showed that the Catholic Church is opposed to the theory of Prohibition. In an open letter to the Anaheim Herald, under date of November 1st, Father Dubbel said:

The battle of the ballot is not a religious issue. It is not the stand of one church against another. He would would make it thus, is a disturber and not a desirable citizen in a liberal community. The question before the people is one of social economics. And as such it must be squarely faced, argued and then let reason, not prejudice nor fanaticism, decide.

Every registered voter and resident citizen has had his mail increased during the last weeks, and plenty of reading material left at his door. The views of both sides stated, it is for him to decide what is the best for the material and social progress of the city. He who can not think is a fool, he who dares not think is a slave, he who will not think is a bigot.

Why then force religious influence into the combat? Is there no other work to be done by the churches? Is it to their credit that for all these years they have been dormant and have not used their power for the uplift of men? Once more they err in their viewpoint who seek to make this a religious quarrel. A safe and sane leader lays aside impetuosity and intolerance.

The virtue of temperance is one of the cardinal virtues in Christian life. This virtue has a large domain. It is a moderation of all passions. All excesses are opposed to it. Inordinate joy or sorrow, unbridled temper, overbearing self-opinionativeness, undignified indulgence of the appetites, all wound its delicateness and mar its luster. It becomes, consequently, the great power of self-constraint. It regulates life to be led according to the design of the creator. Hence its importance, its necessity and its force in the Christian life. The church must continually preach it, to have its moderating influence felt in the daily life of its members. In a very narrow and restricted sense the word temperance is used as affecting the use of intoxicants. Total abstinence from intoxicating beverages or complete prohibition would be clearer terms. The attitude of the Catholic church on this subject may thus be clearly stated: Preach temperance and universal temperance at all times, in season and out of season, to use a Scripture quotation.

Temperance being a Christian virtue, true Christian perfection will not exist unless the sparkle of that virtue will be noticed in the Christian crown. Prohibition as understood by its advocates does not meet with the approval of the Catholic church's teachings. It is an infringement on personal liberty, it is coercion, even considering that the motives prompting such action are intended for the best. War measures and extreme legislation may have to be resorted to at times, but they always leave that feeling of force and constraint which the emancipated citizen will desire to cast aside, even as the prisoner longs to break the shackles that fetter him.

No church teaches temperance and moderation stronger, more constantly and more consistently than the Catholic church. Notice her days of abstinence and fasting. Her Fridays, her Lent and days of Vigils. In the pastoral letters of her bishops, she pleads with her people, "A most commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from all intoxicating liquors, and we commend this as one form of mortification to those who have the habit even of the moderate use of liquors." At the time of confirmation the bishops appeal to the young to pledge themselves to total abstinence at least to the age of 21. Many are the sodalities of total abstainers and men like the famous Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, have done good by their example, their gentle instructions and kind persuasion to lead men who would only be antagonized through coarse and savage tirades. What is the principle of the Catholic church leading men to temperance? Not legislation, but moral persuasion. The Lord desires a reasonable service, no slaves in his vineyard, and thus also the Catholic church desires first of all to demonstrate the excellence, beauty and necessity of a means of virtue, and then lead men to strive for it nobly.

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Messmer, Bishop Foley, have clearly expressed the church's stand on this subject. To quote the words of Archbishop Messmer: "I would not be understood as favoring the drink habit. I regret deeply its abuses and the misery which it causes, but I do not believe that prohibition is the cure. The stand which I take against the imposing of laws by any community which interfere with personal liberty is the stand taken by the Roman Catholic church. The church holds that any attempt to curtail this liberty is to be discouraged. Prohibition is such an attempt and on the whole I believe it to be an unwise movement which would not bring the results claimed for it."

While this is the general position of the church, it must be clearly understood that there might be certain local conditions which would demand a protest from the diocesan authorities. Thus, for instance, Archbishop Messmer states: "I can believe also that as a temporary measure and in certain locations, prohibition might be advisable. Prohibition in the South, where there is a vast preponderance of negroes, for instance, is a different proposition from prohibition in the North. In certain Southern localities prohibition might be a good thing for a while, but that is not saying that prohibition is the only way to get the desired results nor is it saying that it is the right way for all places and all times." And thus we have heard the warning voice of our bishop when there was danger that roadhouses were to be planted near the shrine of one of California's missions.

It is a grand acknowledgement by the liberty loving that in the Catholic church men, priests and prelates are found belonging to all political parties. Thus also if in the enthusiasm of a convention certain resolutions be passed, or if among the large number of the clergy some will express extreme views, such must not be accepted as the established teachings of a church ever liberty-loving and the upholder of justice.

BOSTON'S MAYOR GIVES ADVICE TO MAINE.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston recently visited the state of Maine and gave some good advice to the people. Following are some excerpts from one of his speeches:

"Maine should follow the policy of Massachusetts and the other New England states in regard to the license question. Scandals galore have developed in Maine during the past 25 years because of the principles of prohibition. I have been a witness myself to the number of barrooms open in most places without a dollar of revenue going to the state. With the passing of proper laws giving each community the right to vote upon the question, unlimited capital will go to the state for the building of hotels and the development of seashore resorts that are now becoming desert places.

"Twenty-five years ago Old Orchard possessed four splendid hotels. At the present time there is but one first-class hotel. Though the population within calling distance of Old Orchard has increased millions, the opportunity for their pleasure has decreased 75 per cent. The people of the country generally believe in personal liberty and it is foolish for Maine to expect that her seashores and communities will be visited by the traveler who in practically every other place on earth can satisfy his personal wants. When in Maine he is denied that personal liberty which he thinks is a God-given, inherent right with him.

"I therefore urge Maine to give serious attention to the question of good roads in a sane and honest settlement of the liquor problem. Maine needs capital to develop its tremendous resources, and capital will never flow into a community which is hide-bound and narrow in its treatment of broad public questions."

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

Louisville, November 10.—The National Model License League, by President T. M. Gilmore, today sent to the chairman of the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America in session at Columbus, Ohio, the following telegram relative to the shipping of liquor into "dry" territory:

"If prohibition is intended to prohibit why did you pass laws in North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas to provide for the shipping of a gallon of whisky, wine or beer to residents of the 'dry' territory in these States where you had absolute control?

"What was your purpose in thus nullifying the Webb law, which you urged Congress to pass on the ground that it would keep liquor out of 'dry' territory?

"You are invited to have these questoins answered by any of your speakers at the convention."

EASTERN SIMIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

During their recent convention at Columbus, Ohio, the Prohibitionists completed plans to raise a fund of $1,000,000 for the presidential campaign of 1916. They declared their intention to elect ten members of Congress next year. A concentration committee will scour the nation to find the congressional districts most favorable to Prohibition and the fight to elect the ten Congressmen will be carried on in those districts. "Education" on the subject of national prohibition and the evils of the liquor traffic will be carried on more extensively than ever before during the next two years.

Mrs. Emily Hall of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, speaking in Chicago on the results of the recent elections in Illinois, said: "We will make Chicago dry next spring. Nothing can stop us. When women want anything they get it. The W. C. T. U. has 1,500 active women workers in the campaign to drive the wets out of Chicago and every one of these workers is a regular field missionary."

Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, in one of her public speeches in Chicago, said: "It is only a question of time when women will drive the liquor traffic from Illinois. More than eighty per cent of the women are against the saloons and all those that are against the saloons vote."

On the 6th of November Mrs. Pankhurst addressed the colored women of the Institutional Church in Minneapolis. After the address she took up a collection. Many of the colored women had no money to contribute. They gave the little jewelry they had on them to Mrs. Pankhurst. Some of them even gave their wedding rings. When the affair was over Mrs. Pankhurst was ahead of the game to the extent of a small bag of jewelry. There is no doubt that she is a wonderful worker, if not a wonder worker. But her game is one that has been played for a long time in these good old United States where most folks do their thinking after the game.

OBITUARY

JOHN LUTGEN.

It is with deep regret that we must announce the death of Mr. John Lutgen, of the firm of Wichman, Lutgen and Company of San Francisco. Mr. Lutgen passed away on the first of November, after a few hours illness following a luncheon. Up to the day of his death he had enjoyed splendid health and this fact made the news of his death a very grevious surprise to everyone who knew him.

Mr. Lutgen was born near Bremen, Germany, in the year 1847. At an early age he made his residence in New York and later came to San Francisco, where he became associated with Mr. Henry P. Wichman in the mercantile business at 809 Montgomery street, and engaged actively in business affairs, constantly adding to the prestige of his house. Sometime after the catastrophe of 1906 he made the building at 134 Sacramento street, which he erected, the home of the firm and greatly extended and strengthened the reputation of the company afterwards until it became, at the time of his death, one of the leading mercantile factors of the Pacific coast. Mr. Lutgen was a member of several fraternal orders and his funeral was under the auspices of the Masonic Temple of Alameda, in which city he had his residence. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Fred Staude and Mrs. A. H. W. Koerber. In the passing away of Mr. Lutgen San Francisco loses one of her old-time merchants, a man who was respected by all for his integrity and loved for his just character.

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Any Length

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Corrugated Paper Containers
Corrugated Paper Specialties

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Large Handlers Wine Clarifying Material

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Fifteenth and Folsom Streets
SAN FRANCISCO
BRANCHES:
PORTLAND LOS ANGELES SEATTLE

NEWS FROM SAGEBRUSH AND CACTUS REGIONS.

NEVADA—The Supreme Court of Nevada has handed down a decision on the application of C. O. Davies, the lessee of Belle Isle, near Reno, for a mandamus compelling the City Council of Reno to submit to a vote of the people a proposed ordinance giving him a license to sell liquor. The court denied the application on the ground that the proposed ordinance would be void even if adopted by the City Council, and therefore should be void if adopted by popular vote. It would be void for the reason that it would serve a private rather than a public interest. The question of constitutionality was not considered by the court. Davis still fights.

Mr. Louis Avansino has been granted a bar license for the Thomas Cafe in Reno after a sturdy contest with the City Council. The attorney of Mr. Avansino told the council that if the license was not granted he would make an attack on the liquor ordinance which limits the number of saloons in Reno to 58, although there are now 68. After that the council became docile and granted the license.

Stephen Durham and Company have been granted a liquor license for an establishment which they are erecting on B street, Reno, adjoining the Robison block.

ARIZONA—The annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of Arizona was held on the 6th of November at Phoenix. All the work done was confined to organization. There was no talk of state-wide prohibition.

The Board of Supervisors of Pinal county recently granted a liquor license to George Swartz of Phoenix, but the sheriff refused to issue it on the ground that four first-class men had already applied for licenses and been refused, while Swartz, a fifth-class outsider, had evidently used hypnotism on the supervisors to have them grant his license.

Of the $9,000 raised for the state fair the saloon men of Phoenix contributed $2,275.

Edward Branch was recently arrested for selling liquor without a license in Graham county, wet territory, and was taken to Central Precinct in Gila county, dry territory, for trial and, of course, convicted. Appeal has been made to the Superior Court on the ground that evidence did not warrant conviction and that conviction was due to prejudice.

According to Attorney M. J. Dougherty of Mesa an election can be held at any time to moisten a town as well as to dry it up. The drys claim that when a town goes dry it must stay dry two years, but when it goes wet it may be dried up again in two months. A fight is to be waged in Maricopa county on these lines.

The Board of Supervisors has decided that the Tonto basin must remain dry territory and deny all applications for license in that territory.

Mr. Robert T. Jones of Winkleman has sold his liquor business in that town and will hereafter conduct the Cyclone saloon at Superior.

Messrs. John McGraw and D. McGee of Cananea, Mexico, have purchased the Antlers' saloon in Bisbee from Mr. William Robinson.

Mr. C. W. Smith has opened a saloon in Casa Grande.

NEW MEXICO—Anthony voters decided that it is time to go dry. They voted eleven saloons out of business on the 8th of November and the town is 30 miles from any other place.

Elections are to be held in Grant county during December on local option propositions. According to the new law of New Mexico if the drys lose they can not hold another election in less than four years.

An election will be held at Aztec, San Juan county, on the 9th of December on the liquor question.

Messrs. Sayles and Cochran have opened the Green Front saloon at 101 North Main street, in Roswell.

The towns of La Mesa, San Miguel, Chamberino and La Union in Dona Ana county, voted on the liquor question on the 8th of November with disastrous results to the drys. The towns will remain wet for four years more at least.

Everybody in Grant county is incensed over the methods of the drys in trying to force the voters to dry up the county. The drys issued screeds describing the difference between the people of Grant county, now wet, and San Juan county, dry. They declared that the people of Grant county are without morals, live in disgrace, etc. As a result the Board of Supervisors and the Chamber of Commerce of Silver City, Grant county, have passed resolutions vindicating Grant county folks and these are being published very widely.

EUROPEAN VINTAGE IS SHORT.

Messrs. Hedges and Butler have issued from London the following report which is the result of investigations into the conditions of the wine districts of Europe:

Cognac—September was favorable in all respects to the vines, the hot days doing a great deal of good after the cold summer. The 1913 crop promises to turn out very much the same as last year as regards quantity. The wines have been quite sound and the alcoholic strength is showing higher than in 1912 owing to the better weather. The quality should prove to be good.

Champagne—Owing to the frosts which prevailed in April and the rather bad summer for the vines, the vintage has been a late one. The quantity will be very small, but it is expected that the wine made will be of fair quality.

Sherry.—The summer of 1913 has been very dry and consequently the vines have suffered from lack of moisture. The yield will be a moderate one, but it is hoped that the quality of the wine will be fine, the vintage having been made under favorable conditions.

Burgundy.—The temperature of the summer was not favorable to the Burgundy vineyards, and cold and rain have not permitted the grapes to ripen as usual. The result will be probably a yield of a quarter of an average year.

Port.—The vintage in the port country is now finished, and the weather has been fair on the whole. The grapes were sound and the cool weather has favored a regular and even fermentation of the wines. The quantity will be less than usual, and indications point to the making of a sound useful vintage for general purposes.

Claret.—The early promises of an abundant vintage in the Bordeaux district have not been realized. The spell of very warm weather in September did a great deal of good to the vines, and the grapes ripened well. Hopes are entertained that the quality of the wine will be really good. In the white wine districts the prospects are very encouraging.

Hock and Moselle.—The cold and wet weather of the spring was very unfavorable for the blossoming of the vines in most of the German wine growing districts. The quantity produced of the 1913 must be very small and in a few favored districts the quality of the wine may turn out to be a useful one.

Madeira.—It is yet early to form a definite opinion of the vintage in Madeira. There will be most likely an average vintage as regards quantity and quality.

NEBRASKA SALOON LAW UP TO SUPREME COURT.

The case of Mrs. Charles Bulger of Lincoln, Nebraska, who was recently awarded $2,750 because she claimed that two saloonkeepers had made a habitual drunkard of her husband, has been sent up to the Nebraska supreme court for review by instruction of Associate Justice Vandevanter.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

THE HOLLAND GIN CASE.

A case of great importance under the Pure Food Law has just been decided in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in New York City, after trial before the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, a Judge of the court, on the 22nd and 23rd of October, 1913.

The action was a criminal prosecution by the United States Government against Alexander M. Finlayson and his co-partners doing business under the name of the London Wine & Spirit Company, distillers of gins. The defendants were charged with crime in using a label describing as "Genuine Hollands Geneva," a gin distilled in New York City.

The Government charged that this was misbranding in that it indicated that the product was imported from Holland, although the label plainly stated that it was distilled by the London Wine & Spirit Company, New York.

The defense interposed was, that the words "Hollands Geneva" had come by long usage to mean a kind of gin having a particular flavor and no longer indicated merely a gin made in Holland, but that it could be made anywhere.

The Government to offset this contention called as witnesses Mr. Grosvenor Nicholas and many of the other large importers, and also the stewards of several of the large hotels and clubs, all of whom testified that the words in question referred only to gin made in Holland.

The defense, which was conducted by Mr. Joseph M. Proskauer of the law firm of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, called to meet this testimony representatives of Clarke Bros. & Co., Corning & Co., James Butler, the Hygrade Wine Co., and many others of the leading distillers in domestic liquors, all of whom testified that for over twenty years the words have ceased to mean only a gin imported from Holland.

Judge Mayer charged the jury that the defense had complied with the law as to indicating the place of manufacture by placing on their label the words—"Distilled by the London Wine & Spirit Company, New York," and left to them to decide as the only question of fact in the case whether the words "Genuine Hollands Geneva" indicated that Holland was the place of manufacture, or merely that the gin was of a particular kind, and could be manufactured anywhere.

The United States District Attorney, in his opening address, stated to the jury that th eonly matter at issue was the wording of the label, and that the Government raised no question concerning the purity or character of the gin.

Although the trial lasted two days, the jury remained out but ten minutes and returned a verdict of acquittal, thus establishing by its verdict the contention of the defendants.

MR. MEAKIN REPORTS SATISFACTORY TRADE CONDITIONS.

Mr. Edgar T. Meakin, manager of Toulouse and Delorieux, of 405 Sixth street, San Francisco, describes the condition of business with the trades allied with the wine and spirit industry as being very satisfactory.

"The past season," Mr. Meakin says, "has been a very good one. While there has not been much done in the way of installation of new plants, repair work and renewals have been extensive all over the state of California.

"About the only new work of importance during the year has been that at Winehaven for the California Wine Association. This has been of large magnitude and has served to stimulate the trade.

"Prospects are very good for the coming two years. Inquiries of all kinds point to a general cheerfulness. Everybody feels that there are good times ahead. The feeling in San Francisco is especially good."

Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

Brewers' Department

SONOMA AND MENDOCINO HOPS.

At Santa Rosa an offer of 24½c for a choice lot of hops was made and rejected. C. C. Donovan bought 500 bales of Mendocino hops at 21½c a pound and George Proctor bought 100 bales of Mendocinos at 22½c and 290 bales at 22½c here. New York prices are 40c and 45c. Before next season the growers say they will be organized so that they can obtain correct information on the Eastern and European markets and on the supply and demand.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY HOPS.

The hop market of Sacramento now is reported at around 20c and 21c. The Oki Company of the American River sold 400 bales at 20c; Williams & Wells of the American River, 140 bales at 20c, and Elward Palm of the Consumnes River, 93 bales at 21c.

SUSPICIOUS HOP GROWERS.

Suspecting that the brewers of the Eastern States have learned to make beer without hops and for that reason are displaying no anxiety about buying, though the hop crop is very short, the growers are preparing to send a committee to Washington in an effort to have beer placed under a sort of pure food regulation.

It is the intention of the growers to ask Congress to pass a law requiring brewers to label their beer telling of its contents in order that the question of whether beer can be made without the use of hops will be settled once and for all.

Organization work has been carried on in the Sacramento valley and in the Sonoma hop section. It is intended to call a meeting of hop growers. The meeting probably will be held in Sacramento. At that meeting a committee will be named to get in touch with the growers of Oregon and Washington.

This plan is to have a committee of three go to Washington, one member to be named from each of the hop-producting states of the Pacific Coast.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BEER.

A notice of judgment against the Terra Haute Brewing Co., Terre Haute, Indiana, which was fined $100 and costs on a plea of guilty to an indictment charging the interstate shipment of adulterated and misbranded beer, was issued by the Department of Agriculture on September 22. The beer in question, which was known as velvet beer, was alleged to be adulterated because the labels bore the statement, "This beer is brewed only of the choicest malt and hops," whereas analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry showed that it was brewed in part from hops and a cereal product.

HOP SHORTAGE IN SIGHT.

Mr. Paul R. G. Horst has issued a circular giving the following estimate of the 1913 American crop: Oregon, 135,000 bales; California, 100,000; Washington, 40,000; New York, 30,000. Mr. Horst puts imports into America from Europe at 20,000 bales, making a total of 325,000 bales. With regard to consumption he points out that beer sales from September 1, 1912, to August 21, 1913, amounted to 66,353,000 barrels. He estimates that the sales this year will show an increase of 5 per cent, which will mean 3,308,000 barrels more. The quantity of hops required to brew 70,000,000 barrels of beer he places at 265,000 bales. America's annual exports of hops to Canada and Australia amount to 10,000 bales, so the American position is as follows: Total American supply, 325,000 bales; required for brewing and export, 275,000; available for export (maximum), 50,000. As more hops have already been bought for shipment to Europe than figured above the Horst estimate would indicate that the American brewery trade faces a large shortage.

OREGON HOP VALUES.

Conditions in the Oregon hop market are on a satisfactory basis, with prices steady and a good demand. From 500 to 1000 bales are changing hands daily. There was some increase in orders last week, and it would occasion no surprise if the second half of the month were decidedly active. Enough orders are coming in to absorb all the offerings of good hops between 22½c and 23½c. A part of the business passing is for export account, but, as has been the case for the past fortnight, the bulk of the trading is European business. There is still a considerable short interest outstanding, and covering operations are a feature of current trade.

NATIONAL BREWING COMPANY.

The management of the National Brewing Company reports that the business done in November this year was much better than in November, 1912, and has been very satisfactory, considering that the month is not notable for a large consumption of beer. The company reports that sales in the interior of California, especially at Sacramento, are increasing rapidly. Independent advices received by the REVIEW from the interior are to the effect that the beer of the National Brewing Company is gaining ground generally, its popularity increasing mostly in Sacramento and other cities of the great valleys.

In speaking of the weather conditions the National Brewing Company's management says: "The rains have come at a very opportune time and are doing the greatest amont of good possible. We look for prosperous times ahead for everybody."

The German Majority.—Of the 51,000 breweries in the world 26,000 are in Germany.

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UNION BREWING & MALTING CO.

Mr. A. E. Kroenke of the Union Brewing and Malting Company, in speaking of conditions, says:

"The brewing business is now getting down to the regular quiet winter trade, and there is not likely to be any interesting developments for some time.

"Brewers are confronted with the menace of a State-wide Prohibition movement and, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, are preparing for a hard struggle. They know the danger and will do all they can to avert it. The fight will cost a barrel of money and, unfortunately, the money of the brewers does not come to them as easily as the funds of the Prohibitionists go to that element. Brewers have to work for their money while the Prohibitionists get theirs without working. If we could get our money as easily as our enemies get theirs we would not dislike the continual turmoil made by fanaticism as much as we do. Our contributions to the defensive campaign against Prohibition come out of our profits of ten and twenty per cent on business and industry, while the funds of the foe come out of collections which show 100 per cent profit, and the Prohibitionists have no business and no industry and not a dollar of investment. If the law of retribution should operate rightly the coming year the Prohibitionists ought to be suppressed for all time. All right-minded people should get together and try to administer a crushing defeat to the hosts of ignorance and hypocrisy."

BIG SONOMA COUNTY HOP DEAL.

P. E. Black, who has been investing heavily in Sonoma county real estate, has added another piece of property to his holdings. He recently came here from Texas and has bought extensively of Sonoma county land. He has now taken over the hop yards of the American Hop and Barley Company at Hopland, and it is said that he paid a price of $175,000 for the property.

THOMAS W. COLLINS AND COMPANY, INC.

Mr. Thomas W. Collins, president of the Thomas W. Collins Company, describes trade as being on a very high plane of prosperity.

"The present season," Mr. Collins says, "promises to be one of the best ever known in the history of San Francisco. Apart from the usual activity of the pre-holiday period, there is an additional movement in business due to the optimism which favorable weather conditions have created. Money is being put more freely into circulation than at any time for some years past.

"The goods handled by the Thomas W. Collins Company are going into the channels of consumption in good volume. There is a large demand for Rhoderick Dhu whisky, which is the leader of our sellers as far as imports are concerned. Green River whisky is enjoying an increase of popularity. It is not only holding the ground which it has gained in the past firmly and without effort, but is adding constantly to that territory by new fields wherein its merits are recognized after a very slight acquaintance. Considerable success has been had during the past season with Great Auk's Head brand of Guinness' stout and along with this Lemps' St. Louis beer is having its market materially extended.

"There is a general feeling that the good times will be improved on throughout the coming two years."

HUNGARIAN HOP CROP.

The Hungarian hop crop of 1912 may be considered comparatively satisfactory, inasmuch as 4,012,372 pounds were produced on 3,352 acres, as against 2,554,108 pounds grown on the same acreage in 1911. It is interesting to note that although the quality of the Hungarian hop is inferior to that of the Bohemian, the greater part of the Hungarian hop crop is exported to Bohemian, and the Hungarian brewers import largely Bohemian hops. The average price of Hungarian hops in 1912 was 25 cents a pound, which is about 25 per cent cheaper than the Bohemian hops.

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Professor Bioletti on Grape Juice

THIS short account by Professor F. T. Bioletti of methods of preserving unfermented grape juice is prepared in answer to the very numerous inquiries received at the station on this subject. No attempt is made to explain in detail all the methods and appliances necessary for preparing grape juice on a commercial scale. Only the fundamental processes and principles are discussed together with enough detail to enable anybody to devise means to conserve small quantities for domestic use, or to judge of the efficacy of industrial methods or installations.

The various steps in the process have two objects—to preserve the juice from spoiling and to make it permanently clear. Both objects should be accomplished with as little change of the flavor of the fresh juice as possible. If the juice is for home consumption and perfect clearness is not necessary, the process can be shortened and simplified. It can be still further simplified by adopting the methods used for ordinary preserving of fruit. In the last case, the fresh flavor of the juice is destroyed and it is not relished by most people.

Only good, sound grapes, carefully gathered in a cleanly way should be used. It is best to gather them in the morning while cool, or to leave them all night exposed to the open sky to cool off before crushing.

The cool grapes should be thoroughly broken and the pulp crushed by passing between rollers or by some similar method. The seeds should not be broken nor the skins macerated too much or the juice will be harsh, astringent and difficult to clear. On the other hand, if the pulp is not well broken up, the yield of juice will be low.

A considerable portion of the juice will run off if the crushed grapes are allowed to stand for a few hours in a drainage cage. This cage may be the press basket, a box furnished with a false bottom of slats, an open fermenting vat with a good strainer at the bottom, or some similar device.

After draining, the crushed grapes are pressed to extract more of the juice. A cider press or any of the presses used in wineries may be used for this purpose, with the exception of the ordinary continuous presses, which are not advisable, as they macerate the grapes too much and produce a turbid juice that is difficult to clear. The fresh grapes have a tendency to squirt out through the interstices of the press, especially if the stems have been removed, as is generally done directly before or after crushing. This can be prevented by lining the bottom and sides of the press basket with grape stems as it is being filled. Clean straw is sometimes used for the same purpose.

For the best results, the pressing should be slow and gradual. A lever press gives excellent results on a small scale. The pressed "pomace" may be forked over and pressed a second or third time. If any water is to be used, it is best sprinkled on the turned pomace before the second and third pressings.

The free run and the press juice are more or less cloudy, owing to floating particles of skin, pulp, etc. If the grapes are clean and sound, this may not injure the flavor noticeably and for home use it may be bottled immediately and sterilized as explained later. It is very much improved, however, in appearance and somewhat in flavor, by a preliminary "defacation" or clearing. This is obtained by allowing the juice to remain undisturbed in casks or open vats until the grosser particles settle and form a sediment.

This defecation requires from twelve to forty-eight hours, usual about twenty-four to thirty-six. It will therefore be from two to three days after the crushing of the grapes before the clear juice is obtained. During this time, there is danger of fermentation starting, which would spoil the juice. If the grapes are cold when crushed and the weather remains cool, the juice can sometimes be cleared successfully in this way. It is usually necessary, however, to take measures to prevent fermentation. Ther are two methods of doing this. One is to put the juice into a cold storage room below 50 degrees F. If the grapes are in poor condition or the juice warm, it may be necessary to have the room much colder than this. The other method is to paralyze, temporarily, the fermentation organisms with sulfurous acid.

The best way of applying the latter method is the use of potassium-metabisulfit. This is used in the form of a ten per cent solution in water at the rate of from 5 ounces to 10 ounces of the sulfit to one ton of grapes or two hundred gallons of the juice. The sweeter and warmer the juice the more sulfit is needed.

The best way of applying the sulfit is to add the solution gradually to the crushed grapes as they fall from the crusher or into the drainage box. In this way the ferments are prevented from making even a commencement of development and a smaller quantity of sulfit will suffice. The use of sulfit must not be considered as a substitute for care in handling and keeping the grapes cool, but only as an additional precaution against injurious fermentation. The juice should be as cool as is practicable, but may be defecated perfectly by this means if it does not rise above 70 degrees F.

The sulfit must be carefully measured and evenly distributed. If too much is used, it will injure the flavor of the juice. If too little, it may not accomplish its object. An excess of ten or twenty per cent over the amounts indicated will do little or no harm and would still be several times less than the legal limitations for dried fruits and wine.

Defecation by means of sulfurous acid is not only simpler but better than by means of refrigeration. It not only prevents injurious fermentations more effectually, but it prevents undue oxidation of the juice during the processes of preparation. Oxidation is one of the main causes of the loss of the finer flavors of the fresh juice. This is not prevented but rather increased by refrigeration.

The prevention of fermentation by means of the metabisulfit is only temporary and, even in cold storage, fermentation will develop slowly unless the juice is kept close to the freezing point. The clear juice, therefore, must be separated from the sediment as soon as it has settled and before even the commencement of fermentation has occurrd. At the end of forty-eight hours, at the latest, therefore, it should be drawn off. Even though it still appears cloudy, most of the gross sediment will have settled.

In many cases, it will be nearly bright, and, if intended for domestic use, it is best to bottle and sterilize it at this point. However bright it may be at this point, it is not safe to bottle it for commercial use, as it will become cloudy again in bottle. This new cloudiness is due to crystallization and precipitation; that is, the becoming solid of certain substances which are at first dissolved in the juice. The chief of these substances is the bitartrate of potash or cream of tartar. These substances precipitate slowly, often requiring weeks, or even months.

In order to give the substances time to deposit, the juice is pasteurized to kill the ferments which have been only temporarily paralyzd by sulfiting or refrigeration.

This pasteurizing is sometimes applied to the fresh juice without preliminary defecation. This involves heating the juice while it still contains all its gross sediment. This results in deterioration of flavor, difficulty in clearing, and clogging of the pasteurizer.

Pasteurizing is heating to a degree and for a time sufficient to kill all ferments which are in the juice and are capable of injuring it.

The killing of the germs depends both on the degree of temperature reached and on the time during which this degree is maintained. A momentary heating to 175 degrees F. will kill most yeasts and molds commonly found in grape juice, but at 140 degrees F., some of the resistant spores would escape. If the must is heated to 140 degrees F. and kept at that temperature for several hours, the effect would be equal to 175 degrees F. for a minute.

The lower the temperature of pasteurization the less the flavor of the juice is injured. It must be high enough, however, to insure keeping. In practice, with present methods, it is necessary to heat at least to 160 degrees F. If the must is sulfited and run hot into sterilized casks of at least fifty gallons capacity where it will keep hot for some hours, this temperature should be sufficient. If the heated must cools rapidly as when put in bottles, or if the casks are imperfectly sterilized before filling, a higher temperature will be needed. The flavor of the juice is not seriously injured below 175 degrees F. when sulfit is used.

For domestic purposes, the pasteurizing is best done by placing

the friut in large fruit jars or demijohns and heating them, surrounded by water, in a boiler, as is done in bottling fruit. Two thermometers should be used, one in one of the jars, and the other in the water of the boiler. The thermometer in the jar should reach to the bottom where the juice heats more slowly. The covers should be placed loosely over the jars and the boiler should be covered. The water in the boiler should not exceed 175 degrees or 180 degrees F. and as soon as the thermometer in the jar indicates 160 degrees F. at the bottom, the fire should be removed, the covers of the jars screwed down tight and the juice allowed to cool slowly in the covered boiler. These jars may then be kept like those containing preserved fruit. If placed upright, the solids eliminated will form a sediment at the bottom and the clear juice above may be decanted for immediate consumption, or placed in bottles, corked and sterilized as described later.

On a large scale, some form of continuous pasteurizer is more convenient. Some of those used for wine are suitable, providing the tubes or other passages through which the liquid runs are not too small. Pasteurizers having a great length of narrow tubing rapidly become clogged and the viscid nature of the juice renders the flow difficult and irregular. In pasteurizing wine, the hot liquid must not come in contact with the air. With grape juice, this precaution is not necessary, especially if sulfit has been used. Too much exposure to the air, however, should be avoided, or the juice may acquire an oxidized taste.

The heated wine should pass directly from the pasteurizer into recently sterilized casks. These casks should be sterilized by means of steam and plugged with a wooden bung wrapped with a piece of cloth such as ordinary cotton sheeting. Both bung and cloth should be thoroughly sterilized with boiilng water and by soaking in a two per cent sulfit solution. The filled casks are then placed on skids, firmly wedged to prevent movement, and allowed to settle for several weeks. The colder the room in which they are kept, the less danger there will be of fermentation and the more rapidly the juice will get rid of its cream tartar.

(CONCLUDED NEXT MONTH)

FUTURE DRY ELECTIONS.

San Luis Obispo County.—City of San Luis Obispo, initiative ordinance. Dec. 11, 1913.

Second District, including Cayucas, Los Osos, Bernardo, Cambria, Morro, Goldtre and San Simeon. Local Option Dec. 11, 1913.

Third District, including territory surrounding the City of San Luis Obispo. Local Option, Dec. 11, 1913.

Fourth District, including Sycamore, Port San Luis, Huasma, Avila, Musick, Miles, Beach, Maxwellton, Steels, Oso Flaco, Edna, Asphalt Mines, Reeds, Verde, Pismo, Grover, Halcyon, Nipomo, Oceania, Los Berros, Callender and Bromelia. (Arroyo Grande.) Local Option Dec. 11, 1913.

Fifth District, including Templeton, Painted Rock, Vasa, Atascadero, Eaglet, Dove, Santa Marguerita, Guesta, Pozo, French Camp, La Panza, Carisa and Simmler. Local Option Dec. 11, 1913.

These four districts are wet at present, the dry district—No. 1—is not voting.

RESULTS OF OTHER RECENT ELECTIONS.

Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, election Oct. 18, 1913. Local Option:

Wet	Dry	Total Vote	Dry Majority
306	323	629	17

Voted dry two years ago by a majority of 4 out of a total of 362.

Second District, Amador County, including Ione, Buena Vista and Lancha Plana, election October 27, 1913, Local Option Law.

Wet	Dry	Total Vote	Dry Majority
163	394	557	231

Voted dry two years ago by 10 majority out of a total of 326.

Third District, Mendocino County, including Irmulco, Jackson, Cummings, Twin Rock, Long Valley, Independent, Little Lake, Sherwood, Blue Rock, Round Valley, Reservation, Two Rocks, Scotts Valley, Laytonville, Covelo and Townsends. (Willits.) Election October 29, 1913. Local Option Law:

Wet	Dry	Total Vote	Dry Majority
231	372	603	141

THOSE LITERARY TRIUMPHS OVER KING ALCOHOL.

IT is now the trite fashion of men of literary habits to write the stories of their triumphs over King Alcohol. Messrs. Jack London and Sam Blythe have managed to become leaders in the new fashion and are vieing with each other in doing the chalk-line walk as they formerly did the cake walk and the graceful zigzag. They modestly announce that their triumph over King Alcohol is complete and that they can compete even with the members of the W. C. T. U. in taking sober steps. But it is to be regretted that in both the cases of London and Blythe there is to be noted a deplorable falling off in the quality of their literary productions. There is no longer in the writings of London the animation that carried the gentle reader through the fantastic regions of the Arctic circle and the recent works of Blythe do not convey the humor that made his earlier productions so delightful. If this state of affairs is one of the results of the triumphs over King Alcohol it must be remarked that those triumphs have proven to be sorrowful ones, indeed—sorrowful, not for King Alcohol, but for London and Blythe and the thousands that look to them for something worth while reading. Far better would it be for them to return to the ways of Poe, Verlaine, Byron, Burns, Antonio Plaza, Adam Lindsay Gordon and the rest of the inebriates who to the end of their days produced words laden with the honey of the soul for the delectation of the masses than to become drones of Prohibition who have none of the sweetness of life in them.

There is no good reason why the quality of the works of London and Blythe should fall off. The two writers are now at the age when they should be producing their best. Intellectual workers should be at their best between the ages of thirty and seventy years. There is no good reason for them becoming "has beens" at forty. It is up to London and Blythe to pluck up courage, step down from the water wagon and write as they did of old. They will find that they can get more inspiration out of alcoholic liquor than out of plain water. Water is all right to moisten the soil, but it doesn't fertilize and it is also all right to bathe the human body in but it doesn't stimulate the human brain. London and Blythe should know that their brains need a new supply of nitrogen or they will lay fallow, and they should know that there is no nitrogen in water. It is to be hoped that they will not allow their brains to go to waste to please a multitude of almost brainless Prohibitionists. Let them both take some good old liquor in moderate quantities and watch for results. Beyond all doubt, if they follow this advice, the next thing they will be doing will be writing glorious accounts of the "Triumph of King Alcohol," and the gentle reader will get something in return for his money.

WINE PRODUCTION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

In an address made at the opening of the Western Province Agricultural Society's wine show in October, 1912, the administrator, Sir Frederic De Waal, said:

"The progress made in the industry during the last five years is wonderful. Formerly it was very difficult to obtain a good table wine in South Africa. Now one can obtain as good a wine here as any vin ordinaire produced in France; and that being the case, there is no reason whatever why this country, like the countries in the south of Europe, should not become a wine-drinking country. The farmers realize that at the present moment we have grapes as good as any produced in France, Australia or California.

"In this country they (the wine farmers) want to produce more light wines and less brandy. They are quite happy in their present position. The wine-farming districts are better off now than they were in the years gone by. They would do better to sell their wine instead of turning it into brandy. So far as dop brandy is concerned, the less produced the better."

Almost the entire wine production of this country is consumed within its borders. The last report of the wine and spirit trade committee on the proposals of a London firm to buy Cape wines stated that "the demand for Cape wines within South Africa is quite equal to the production."

MR. JAMES K. ARMSBY ON SAN FRANCISCO REFORMERS.

MR. JAMES K. ARMSBY, head of the largest packing and distributing firm in the West, was recently interviewed by Edward F. O'Day, associate editor of "Town Talk" of San Francisco. Mr. Armsby's remarks are published in the issue of "Town Talk" of September 27. They are of the nature of a diagnosis of conditions existing in San Francisco. Mr. Armsby is a master of trenchant expressions which cut to the seat of evil and lay bare the causes of social agony, which are, as they always were, ignorance and hypocrisy. The REVIEW takes pleasure in reproducing in great part the interview in "Town Talk":

"We live in a hypocritical age," said James K. Armsby, "and this 'clean city' crusade started by the 'Examiner' is founded in hypocrisy. Crusades against vice never do any good because they are not based on common sense. They attempt the impossible. Instead of trying to strike at the causes of evil they aim to prevent evil after it has been done. Why does a woman go wrong? The chances are, because the wages she receives in a department store do not allow her to live decently. The 'clean city' crusaders wait until she has become a prostitute and then they say to her, 'You can't be a prostitute.' They try to destroy prostitution, but they offer no occupations for the unfortunates who engage in it, they provide no places where these unfortunates may go, they suggest no other means of support. The result is that they scatter prostitution all over the city instead of keeping it segregated in a district where the police may watch it and control it. The 'clean city' newspapers and the 'clean city' reformers are dealing with effects, not with causes. Did you ever notice a 'clean city' newspaper attacking a department store? Never! Department stores are big advertisers, and I've never known a newspaper to attack anything that brought in big advertising.

"This 'clean city' crusade will answer the purpose for which it was started. It will amuse the mob. The mob demands to be amused. Now as in the days of Rome it is first bread, then the circus. Some time ago the mob found its amusement in the graft prosecution. For a brief period it reveled in white slavery. Now it is being amused with a 'clean city' crusade. Tomorrow we shall have something different.

"The trouble with most reform movements is that they are headed either by a lot of cranks demanding the impossible or else by politicians putting on the screws so that they may exact more tribute. And every time the cranks find an abuse they set out to destroy utterly the thing abused. The so-called reformer finds his supreme satisfaction in making a law to prohibit something.

"I think the case of Los Angeles was one of the best examples of this so-called sweeping reform. They caught one of the chief reformers, a hired prosecutor, a paid reformer, doing the very things he condemned. That happens frequently.

"When a newspaper starts on one of these 'clean city' crusades it seeks to strengthen its hand by enlisting the support of supposedly disintersted people. And who are these people? Scan their names and you'll find that most of them are working for reform on a salary. They are the secretaries of so-called reform or civic improvement associations. They are people whose livelihood depends on their being in the limelight, the self-advertised class that loves publicity. Then there is a certain type of reverend gentleman who also basks in the limelight of that sort of publicity, the advertising type of religionist, the kind that took a conspicuous position far up in the Temple when he prayed.

"This 'clean city' crusade will not give us a moral city. It will achieve only what cranks achieve everywhere. The cranks will make a nuisance of themselves and insist on minding everybody's business, and that is all. It will end as it ended in Los Angeles. People will get sick and disgusted of the whole thing and sweep it aside. No good can come of it. How can a movement do any good when it is not based on any definite or lasting plan of battle, but on high sounding, glittering generalities?

"In Los Angeles, before the public got through with the 'clean city' crusade the town was filled with spying, sneaking committees intent, not on helping anyone to be better but on downright muckraking to get other people into trouble. It is the mania to punish, the mania that has possessed the so-called religious element whenever it has gained the ascendancy, from the beginning of the world. They want to usurp the function that belongs to a higher power alone.

"I don't think San Francisco is wicked. It has become popular to abuse San Francisco. It has been the doormat of muckrakers and notoriety seekers for a number of years. Every big city has its underworld; has had since the world began and will have till it ends. And the underworld can be kept under control if segregated but is absolutely uncontrollable if scattered. The hypocrisy of a certain class of people will not permit it to be controlled. They call that 'making a bargain with vice'; in other words, admitting the existence of that which has always existed. They demand that it be utterly destroyed, thus giving themselves steady jobs as protestants. In other words, they are professional reformers.

"I have seen a number of vice crusades, 'clean city' crusades come and go. I have never seen any good result. The last so-called vice crusade in Chicago is an instance. What did it accomplish? The number of houses of prostitution, the number of women employed in them and the amount these women made were listed in nicely arranged statistical tables. A report was drawn up which probably gave its authors a certain amount of pleasant titillation. At any rate it was excluded from the mails. Then a large delegation of women called upon the sheriff and demanded that all the unfortunate women be arrested and sent to jail for their sins. The sheriff called their attention to the fact that there were not jails enough in the State of Illinois to receive them and not enough money to feed them; he pointed out that if he locked them up they would be turned out sooner or later and that they would be compelled to take up their former occupation since they had no other; and he asked the women of the delegation how many of them would personally give these women positions and a chance for a better life or at least for some sort of living other than the immoral one. Not a soul in that delegation stepped forward.

"It is easy enough to say, 'Drive them out!' but where are they going? what are they going to do?

"The so-called reformer takes the same irrational stand with regard to the dance halls. There are certain poor classes in our community with no halls, no music, no forms of amusement, no gathering places of their own. The dance halls are for these people. Their lives are lives of drudgery with few bright spots, so naturally they drift toward the dance halls where there is light and amusement. The so-called 'pure city' elements wants to take away from these people their only form of amusement and give them nothing in its place. The Y. M. C. A. is a most worthy institution, but you can't expect a sailor to spend all his time in the Y. M. C. A. reading tracts.

"The cities of Germany have great public dance halls with good music. They are properly conducted under city supervision. Liquor is sold in these places, and while this fact would be enough to call for condemnation by the present so-called 'clean city' element, still there are no better or more orderly dance halls in the world, and none that furnish amusement for more people. But then Germany proceeds on the principle that people have a right to amuse themselves as they see fit provided they don't interfere with the rights of others; in other words, provided they don't make a public nuisance of themselves.

"The trouble is here that the so-called reformers want to regulate everybody's life along the lines of their own peculiar views. There is to be no individualism other than the desire of the reformers or what meets with their approval. All reforms proceed along the lines of the so-called temperance reform. Because a few abuse liquor they wish to penalize all. This eagerness for wholesale regulation is the basis of reform everywhere. You'll find it in every walk of life. They generalize instead of particularizing. That's what the mob likes, and the secret of Roosevelt's success was that he realized this. He knew that the mob would follow a man provided he was violent, intemperate and demagogic enough in his demand for the righting of wrongs. But the fair, temperate, rational man, the man who says when he finds a disorderly saloon, 'Take away its license' and when he finds a vicious resort, 'Close it up' but who doesn't believe in punishing an entire class for the wrongdoings of one or two or three,—this man doesn't appeal to the mob. They turn from him to whet their appetite for excitement in the company of the noisy, loud-mouthed, hypocritical, all-regulating reformer."

CORRESPONDENCE

FROM PACIFIC TANK & PIPE COMPANY.

San Francisco, November 18, 1913.

"Pacific Wine & Spirit Review," 422 Montgomery, San Francisco.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to announce that our Market street offices have been refitted, refurnished and completed, and have moved our San Francisco sales offices from Fifth and Bryant streets to our old home at 318 Market street, where we will be pleased to meet our friends.

Yours very truly,
PACIFIC TANK & PIPE CO.
By H. P. Sackett, Manager.

FROM LONDON WINE & SPIRIT CO.

New York, October 30, 1913.

The Editor of the "Pacific Wine & Spirit Review," San Francisco.

Dear Sir: We enclose you the findings of the court and the verdict of the jury in the Government's case against ourselves, and known as the "Holland Gin Case," which was a great victory, not only for this company, but for the liquor trade in general throughout the United States.

It will no doubt be of special interest to your readers, and therefore we mail the document to you.

Yours truly,
LONDON WINE & SPIRIT CO.
By Geo. H. Armstrong.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG JUDGMENTS.

No. 2540. Adulteration of oil of Cajaput. United States versus Ungerer & Company of New York City. Plea of guilty entered and sentence suspended. Adulteration was alleged for the reason that the product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia as oil of cajaput and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity laid down by the United States Pharmacopoeia and also contained copper, which is not one of the ingredients of oil of cajuput. The product contained alcohol to the extent of eighty per cent.

No. 2543. Misbranding of lithia beer. The product of the Suffolk Brewing Company of Boston, Mass. Misbranding was alleged because the purchaser was led to believe that the product was lithia beer when it was not. Decree of condemnation by default was entered and the goods ordered destroyed.

No. 2546. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of cassia. United States versus Ungerer & Company of New York City. Adulteration was alleged for the reason that the product was sold under a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity as laid down by the Pharmacopoeia. It contained seventy per cent alcohol but also contained resin. A plea of guilty was entered and a fine of $10 was imposed.

No. 2549. Adulteration of oil of anise. United States versus Ungerer & Company of New York City. Adulteration because product was not up to the standard of strength, quality and purity of the United States Pharmacopoeia. It contained ninety-five per cent alcohol. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $10.

No. 2553. Adulteration and misbranding of various extracts. The United States versus William A. Webster Company of Memphis, Tennessee. The extracts contained from 65 to 85 per cent alcohol and were colored with coal tar and other injurious materials. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $17.50.

No. 2557. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon extract. The product of John and Hugo Jaburg of New York City. It contained fifty-four per cent alcohol and merely traces of lemon oil. Defendants pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended.

No. 2560. Misbranding of Nutromalt. The product of the Henderson Brewing Company of Henderson, Kentucky. It contained more than one per cent alcohol and was not made entirely of malt. Decree of condemnation and goods ordered destroyed.

No. 2569. Misbranding of juniper berry gin. The product of the Quinine Whisky Company of Louisville, Kentucky. It contained forty per cent alcohol, but did not bear a label to that effect. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $25 and costs.

No. 2570. Misbranding of drug habit cure. The product of William N. and Grant N. Ritchie. It contained a little less than the amount of alcohol stated on the label, namely, 12½ per cent, but did not state the quantity of morphine and salicylic acid. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and sentence was suspended.

No. 2571. Misbranding of whisky. Manufactured by the D. L. Arey Distilling Company of Jacksonville, Florida. Goods were released on bond and payment of costs.

No. 2572. Misbranding of temperine. The product of H. Friedman of Paducah, Kentucky. Misbranding was alleged on the ground that the label stated that there was less than one-half of one per cent alcohol, whereas there was nearly three per cent. A plea of guilty was enterd by the defendant and he was fined $100 and costs.

HARASSING THE WINE INDUSTRY.

The vineyardists of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties have thousands of acres of producing grape vines. They sell their grapes by the ton to the wineries, where a product is made that is a credit to the state. Whatever reason can exist for driving these people out of business must be founded solely upon a prejudice that seems out of place in the twentieth century. Here is an industry whereby men and women make an honest living. It is being exterminated, and to what end? If not in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties, the manufacture of wine will continue elsewhere as long as there is a market for the product. Until we reach the era of national or world-wide prohibition, the wine industry is one California cannot afford to lose.—San Francisco Post.

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LIKE ALL GOOD WINES

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BREWERS

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BRANCHES:
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CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN WINES.

"The American people do not drink wine; they drink nothing but the labels."

This is the sweeping indictment of Jacques Straub, the noted wine steward of the Blackstone Hotel, of Chicago, who declares that "with the majority of American wine drinkers the contents of the bottle and the quality of the contents mean nothing. The label—if it is a well-known and recognized one—is all important."

Mr. Straub bases his contention on the fact that "nearly all the wine imported into this country is commercial wine; that little vintage wine is being sent here."

This startling statement of an experienced French steward, who has evidently studied the American people carefully at close range, is in striking contrast with the claims of the importers who never miss an opportunity to discredit California wines. They insist that our soil "has not the proper composition," that we do not grow the choicest varieties of grapes, that our wines are too young, that our wines have not the "peculiar quality and flavor" of the foreign wines, and lack that "indescribable something" that puts the imported brands in a class by themselves.

Of course, no sane person in California claims, for example, that our wines, generally speaking, equal the world-famous Chateau Yquem, Lafite, Haute Brion, Margaux, Latour, Romanee Conti, Clos de Vougeot or Chambertin wines, but we do claim that outside of these "premiers grand crus," which represents only 2 per cent of the yearly total wine production of France, we can offer vintages that are equal to, and in many cases better than the so-called "superior" or "medium" table wines, which represent 12 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of France's annual output. It must be remembered that the remaining 66 per cent includes the "vins ordinaries."

It will be apparent that the high prices paid for imported wines are no criterion of their intrinsic value. A great portion of them are not even fine wines and are not worth one-half of what the public has been educated to pay for them. The "indescribable something" in these ordinary wines is simply the larger profit they entail for importers and distributors, and the "peculiar quality and flavor" is often only indicated on the label's high sounding effusion. —San Francisco Commercial News.

SCUPPERNONG WINE CONDEMNED.

No claimant having appeared for ten barrels of so-called scuppernong wine which was alleged to be adulterated and misbranded, the wine was sold to the highest bidder after it had been properly labeled, according to a Notice of Judgment of the Department of Agriculture. Before the wine was sold the marks, brands, and labels on the product were obliterated, and it was re-labeled:

"A compound and mixture of pomace and other wines." The product as it was seized was labeled: "Special Scuppernong Bouquet" on each of the ten barrels, containing seven hundred and twenty bottles, and the bottles were labeled: "Special Wine, Belle of the Valley. Scuppernong Bouquet. Delaware and Scuppernong Blend, ameliorated with Sugar Solution." Guaranteed by the Sweet Valley Wine Company under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Special."

FRANCE'S 1913 WINE YIELD.

In the Departments of Loire-Inferieure, Indre-et-Loire, Yonne, Charente, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Soane-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cheor, Vaucluse and Bouches du Rhone the yield will be far less than that of the preceding year. According to the estimate just prepared at the Ministry of Agriculture, and based on careful inquiries made throughout the wine-producing districts, the total French vintage for 1913 will not exceed 45,000,000 hectoliters (1,188,676,100 gallons), as compared with 66,000,000 hectoliters (1,743,525,100 gallons) in 1912, which, in quantity, was a fair average year. In the Departments of Gard and Herault, the yield of wines is estimated at only two-thirds that of 1912, while in southwestern France the outlook, although somewhat better, is for a production quite below that of a normal year.

URUGUAYAN LIQUOR REGULATIONS.

A special committee of the Uruguay Chamber of Deputies on the repression of alcoholism has reported recently a project which it is expected will be enacted into law in a more or less modified form. Its provisions prohibit the establishment of new liquor saloons, breweries and distilleries, but exempts the manufacture and sale of natural wines, and provides for the separation of bars from other branches of business within one year from its promulgation. No games, public sales, auctions, nor commercial transactions of any character will be allowed on the premises; and, after the termination of the present annual licenses, the sale of alcoholic drinks is forbidden in public meeting places. Nor will bars be permitted within 200 meters (656 feet) of barracks, hospitals, university buildings, and public schools; and the importation, manufacture, sale, storage and display of alcoholic drinks containing absinthe is forbidden.

MARKET FOR BORDEAUX WINES DURING PAST YEAR.

Prices were good, the small stock on hand in Bordeaux having helped the trade considerably. The 1911 crop proved of excellent quality, and its scarcity aided in the maintenance of good prices. The vintage in the Gironde was much larger than in the previous year, being 109,786,575 gallons as compared with 84,587,771 in 1911. The Algerian wines, which are largely employed in blending Bordeaux wines, reached only 176,232,588 gallons in 1912, a decrease of 67,693,457 gallons from 1911.

BAVARIAN HOP PROSPECTS.

Hop picking commenced in Bavaria about two weeks late. The vines had an excellent start in the spring, but incessant cold rains July 1 to mid-August retarded their growth; clear warm weather thereafter brought marked recovery and the crop will be excellent, both as to quality and quantity. The early hops are rather small of burr and slightly off color, but still rich in lupuline. The Bavarian hop acreage this year is slightly larger than that of last year and the crop is now estimated at 200,000 hundredweight, as compared with 230,184 hundredweight in 1912 and 95,998 hundredweight in 1911. (The term hundredweight used in this report means a bale of 50 kilos or 110 pounds.) The Spalt, Kallertau, and Aisch districts, where the best Bavarian hops are grown, will harvest crops that have rarely been surpassed in color, quality and quantity.

AUSTRIAN PRODUCTION OF BEER.

In the six months from September 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913, the production of beer in Austria was 241,181,240 gallons, being a decrease of 27,875,112 gallons as compared with the same period in 1911-12. Since June 1, 1913, there has been a decrease of 10 to 20 per cent in the production of beer in Bohemia and other parts of Austria, as compared with the same period in 1912. This reduction is ascribed largely to the increased tax on beer in Bohemia, amounting to 77 cents on each 25 gallons, and to the cold, wet summer.

Fresno County Notes.—The San Joaquin Valley Muscat Club held its second annual banquet in the Sequoia Rathskeller in Fresno on the 8th of November. The toastmaster was Mr. Charles Fleming of San Francisco, who organized the club. There were forty-five persons at the banquet, most of them winegaugers. Many brief addresses were delivered and the affair was pronounced a success.

Prices for Emperor grapes were much higher throughout the San Joaquin Valley this year than they were last year. The first car to New York brought $1750.

Wineries in the Fresno district are all closed for the season. Prices for wine grapes ranged from $10 to $12 a ton.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....San Francisco, Cal.
Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....42-44 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.....
..18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co...San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.....
...Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery .....
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager,
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Red Lion Brewing Depot.....Mari-
..posa and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company .....
.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co. .....
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co. .....
..Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co. .....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co. .....
....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

John Butler & Son .....
.....542 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co. .....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co. .....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co. .....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems....318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Hogan & Co..326-328 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert, Vogel and Mark Company.....Harrison and Sherman Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works .....
....Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co...Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
..... Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons.....Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Company.....
....Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co. .....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PUMPS.

Simonds Machinery Company.....
.....12 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co.
.....San Francisco, Cal.
Toulouse & Delorieux Co.....
.....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, BOX FIXTURES.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. .....
.....767-771 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

Gorham-Revere Rubber Co. .....
.....50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. .....
.....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co. .....
Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co. .....
.....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

MINERAL WATER.

Barcal Water Co. .....
.....948 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

AUTOMOBILES.

Hewitt-Ludlow Motor Trucks .....
.....604 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

Schmidt Lithograph Co. .....
....Second and Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Review Buyers' Directory
Continued

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

Ship Cafe .....Venice, California

John Butler & Son .....
.....552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone .....
.....22 Montgomrey St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co. .....
.....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar..6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf..648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's .....
.....130 Liedesdorf St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange .....
Mont'y and Wash'ton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" .....
.....105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe.540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi .....
.....624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter...709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co. .....
.....27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe .....
.....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Original Coppa's Restaurant .....
.....453 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fischbeck's...844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan..40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's .....
.....333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe .....
.....310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe.....41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

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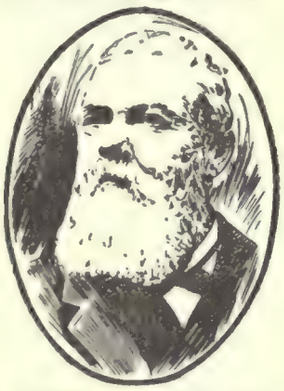
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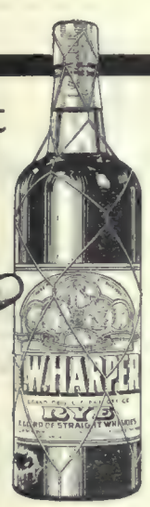
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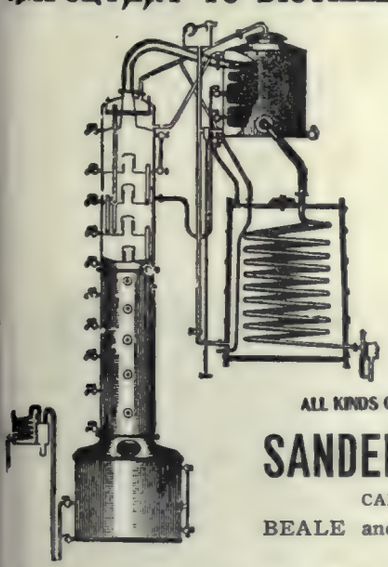
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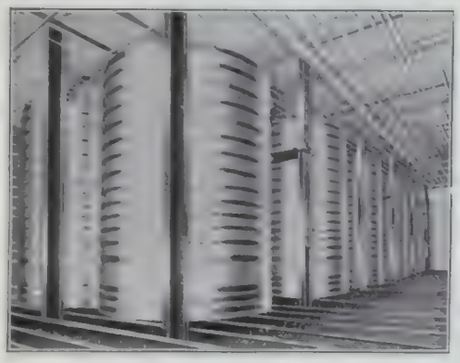
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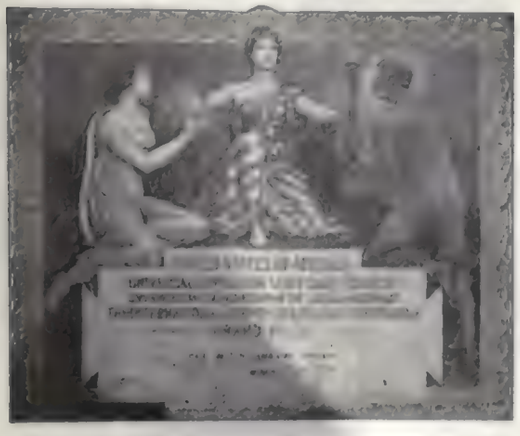
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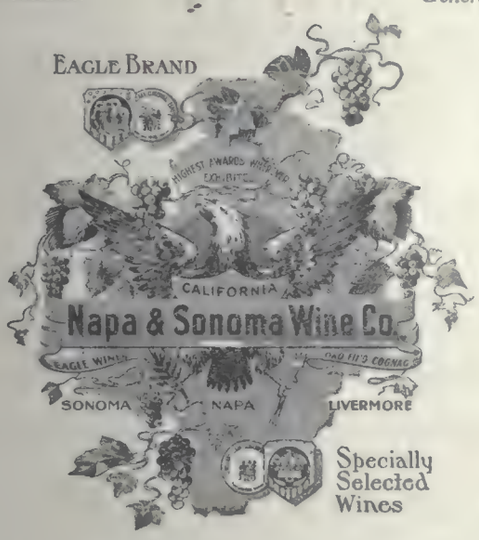
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1913

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Cowboys All Go To Bed at 9:30 P. M. in Texas.—Under the new law in Texas the saloons must close at 9:30 p. m. As the saloons are about the only attractions there are in the Lone Star State everybody retires early. With heavy sighs the unoffending cowboys, red shirts, top boots and all, turn into their bunks at 9:30 p. m. and wait until 6 a. m. They wonder what they did to merit the newly inflicted hardship, but everybody outside Texas knows that they are being punished as they deserve for just living in Texas.

POPULARITY OF CALIFORNIA WINES.

THE most valuable publicity the wines of California have ever received resulted from the recent fight at Washington, D. C., over the Pomerene wine tax amendment, when the Ohio and Missouri wine men were forced to admit that the only wines produced in America that use nothing but the pure juice of the grape were those made in California.

There is no doubt that this reluctant confession will stimulate the sale of California wines throughout the United States and make them as popular elsewhere as they now are on the Pacific Coast from San Diego to Vancouver, B. C.

Their vogue here is easily accounted for. In the first place, California is the greatest wine State in the whole Union and consequently, on the Pacific Slope, California wines are extensively advertised and universally used. To prove this, all one has to do any day is to watch the guests in the grills of the Hotel Alexander in Los Angeles, the Portland Hotel in Portland, Oregon, and the Washington Hotel, in Seattle, Washington, for example. In the majority of cases you will see the guests enjoying some popular brand of California wine.

For forty years good, sound, California bulk wines have been winning their way in the great markets of the world. Until the pure food law put a stop to the practice, a few years ago, a large quantity of our choice dry and sweet wines were bottled in New York cellars by unscrupulous dealers and, under the label of some famous chateau, sold at fancy prices, purely through the potency of the false crest. Within the past ten years, however, the winemakers of California have begun to bottle their own wines and introduce them under their own brands, and despite the many obstacles they have had to overcome, their success has been remarkable. Public prejudice in favor of the foreign article, the difficulty of securing avenues of distribution, the prohibition movement which has wiped out markets almost over night, and the difficulty of finding suitable names to make their goods known, have all retarded their progress, but the struggle in the long run has been profitable and thoroughly worth while.

One of the best methods of convincing the American people as to the merits of our wines has been the countless invitations extended by all the large firms to visitors from every clime to visit their plants, study the methods of manufacture and taste the finished product.

A doubting Thomas will often refuse to buy a bottle of some unknown wine for fear of being "stung," but he will seldom refuse to taste a wine if it is given him gratis. The wine men have figured that if the average visitor knows anything about wine at all, they have a chance to win him over, for they have confidence in the excellence of their product and are confident it will please, if the public will only try it.

Our wine men have found these visitors the best kind of boosters, for once they have their eyes opened as to the merits of our wines, they help to break down foolish barriers that have impeded our progress in the Eastern States.

Another great aid has been the vast army of traveling Californians who take a great pride in showing their loyalty to their home State by always calling for California wines. They insist on being served with them and wherever they cannot find California wines you may be sure they ask some leading questions.

Constant inquiries by traveling Californians finally result in our wines being listed, for every steward is anxious to please his patrons, and if he finds they are persistent in their demands for California wines, you may be sure he will see that their cravings are satisfied. Once they get on the list and are sampled, our wines are secure, for after the doubts of the guests have been removed, they do not hesitate to call for California wines.

As a matter of fact, according to E. J. W. Tierney of the Hotel Marlborough, New York, California wines, through their growing excellence, are today actually driving foreign wines from the home market. He declares that "in the best hotels, cafes and restaurants of the metropolis, patrons are now insisting upon the American article, and, in fact, they seem proud to order it." This is certainly in striking contrast to the conditions a few years ago, when the average diner would not dare order an American wine above a whisper.

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305 KELLER BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

BUSINESS with the whisky trade has not been entirely up to what it should be during the past month, especially in view of the fact that the holiday season is usually one during which the demand for goods soars above the average level. There appears to be no particular reason for this; the fact is simply there to be faced, regardless of whys and wherefores. It is probable that the general business depression, which in some quarters is a good deal more pronounced than in others, has something to do with it, and it is certain that the uncertainty on the part of the trade as to the legal status of the business in some States has had a bad effect upon business.

Many distilleries have opened up, however, and with few exceptions declare their intention of manufacturing a full crop. The existing shortage in bottled goods, on which the demand has been concentrating during the entire season, with practically every house in the trade, is pointed to as ample reason why a good crop should be produced—not a big crop, perhaps, but one sufficiently large, at least, to enable the supply to get within reaching distance of the demand. At present, with the practical certainty of a heavy immediate demand for '10's, it is a foregone conclusion that that crop will be exhausted long before the 1911 crop is available, unless the plan of doling it out to the trade on a pro rata basis, as rations are handed out in a besieged city, is adopted; and it is stated by several houses that this is exactly what will be done, in order to prevent the almost immediate exhaustion of the crop.

Phil Hollenbach, of the big wine and whisky house, which bears his name, announced recently that the output of "Fortuna," the leading brand of whisky handled by the company, would be reduced to about sixty per cent of a normal crop during the current season. Operations will be begun shortly. Mr. Hollenbach is of those who are of the opinion that there has been, on the whole, an overproduction of Kentucky whiskies, and that there should be a curtailment until better prices are available. The holiday trade has been good with the Hollenbach Company, as usual, and business on the whole has been satisfactory.

The Bernheim Distilling Company has found it necessary for the past month to employ a complete night shift in its bottling department in order to take care of its business, this being the first time that this measure was ever found necessary. "I. W. Harper" and the company's other popular brands, are moving at a rate which made this necessary, the holiday demand being unusually heavy. A reduction to a normal volume of orders is looked for following the holiday season.

I. W. Bernheim is the plaintiff in a suit filed recently in the Circuit Court in Louisville against the Louisville Property Company, L. & N. subsidiary corporation, and W. L. Mapother, one of the vice-presidents of the railroad company and vice-president and custodian of the records of the Louisville Property Company. Mr. Bernheim, as one of the stockholders in the company, demands a complete list of the stockholders, for the purpose, as his petition alleges, of securing a change in the directorate, if possible. The company is generally understood to be the medium by which the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company controls a large acreage of coal and timber lands along its recently-constructed lines in Eastern Kentucky, which are unusually rich. Mr. Bernheim alleges in his petition that Mr. Mapother refused to furnish him with the information desired until a date too late for use at the annual election of directors and officers, and asks the court to force the official to supply the data needed.

The Anderson-Nelson distillery plant of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, in Louisville, was threatened by destruction by fire on December 16, when a blaze broke out in the bottling department and destroyed the three-story building completely. Three tanks full of whisky, one on the third floor and two on the first floor, containing about 200 barrels of whisky, and about 1,000 cases of bottled goods, besides the equipment of the plant and a large number of empty cases, were destroyed. By heroic efforts the fire department, which responded in full force to three alarms, prevented the spread of the fire to the big warehou which surround the plant proper on all sides, and which cont thousands of barrels of whisky. Part of the whisky destroyed v choice ten-year-old goods, intended especially for the holiday tra No one was injured in the fire, the girls and other employes in bottling department escaping before the blaze had spread very and the firemen also escaping injury, although several walls during the fire. The cause of the blaze is still a mystery. T company has announced that none of the employes will be thro out of work, as they will be used at the company's other plants this vicinity.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upho ing the authority of the Kentucky Railroad Commission to fix terstate rates, and denying the Louisville & Nashville Railro Company an injunction against the commission, resulted in Christmas present of $150,000, or thereabouts, to Kentucky whis shippers, according to figures compiled by attorneys represent the distillery companies. This sum was placed with the Fede Court at Covington, Ky., by the railroad company, pending the cision of the case by the Supreme Court. Even more importa of course, in the long run, is the general reduction in rates wh will be made as a result of the decision.

Distillers of Louisville have been hard hit by the several ta ing bodies of Kentucky, both the city board of equalization and t State board having raised assessments on whisky; or, rather, t city board raised its assessment of $10 a barrel to meet the St rate of $12, which has been maintained for several years. Sev representatives of the Kentucky Distillers' and Wholesale Liqu Dealers' Association recently appeared before the State board the purpose of protesting against the assessment, R. E. Wath president of the association and of R. E. Wathen & Company, d tillers, being the spokesman. Mr. Wathen declared that $12 a b rel is more than twenty-five per cent of the cost of production the whisky, and pointed out that Kentucky is the only State levyi a tax on bonded whisky. Thomas S. Jones of Louisville also ma an argument against the assessment, taking largely the sa ground as Mr. Wathen. The distillers felt that the State Boa of Equalization offered the strategic point for attack, inasumch it was responsible for the raise in the city assessment this ye from $10 to $12. The city had heretofore taxed whisky at $10 barrel, but as the State board insisted on keeping the assessme at $12, it was naturally considered only reasonable on the part the city to make its assessment the same. There are about 83 541 barrels of whisky in Louisville, and at a rate of $1.76 on t $100 valuation, the magnitude of the matter can easily be seen.

Bonnie Brothers of Louisville were recently successful in c taining an injunction against Bonnie & Company, also of Lou ville, prohibiting the latter concern from using "Bonnie" or "Bonn Brothers" as part of any whisky label. The late E. S. Bonnie, w founded Bonnie & Company as a wholesale whisky house, was fo merly connected with Bonnie Brothers, but it was found by t court that he had divested himself of the legal right to use his su name in connection with a brand of rye whisky by an agreeme some years ago.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, of Frankfort, Ky., distillers of "O Taylor," recently filed a motion in the Circuit Court in Louisvi to compel Wright & Taylor of Louisville to show cause why th should not be punished for contempt of court for an alleged i fraction of the court's order with reference to the use of the wo "Blend" in all of the defendants advertisements of their "Old Ke tucky Taylor"—an order obtained against them by E. H. Tayl & Sons some time ago. The Frankfort firm complained that th word was omitted from newspaper advertisements of Wright Taylor in San Francisco and Boston. On a showing by Wright Taylor, however, that the omission of the word in those cases w inadvertent, and that instructions had been given to their agen to use the word "blend" in all advertising matter, the court di missed the motion with a warning to the Louisville firm.

THE "EFFICIENCY" HUMBUG IN CALIFORNIA.

IN the State of Washington the preachers of Prohibition told the people that the principal cause of poverty is alcoholic liquor. In Oregon they saw that alcoholic liquor causes impotency in men and sterility in women. In California they try to make the people believe that the drinking of alcoholic liquors makes for inefficiency. The arguments set forth in Washington and Oregon have been shot to pieces by scientific facts. It is time that some hot shots were fired into the "efficiency" game in California.

Prohibitionists declare that great corporations, banking institutions and industrial leaders are making it a rule to refuse employment to men who drink alcoholic liquors. They are quite right to a large extent in making their declarations. There are many employers who will not give employment to those who are not total abstainers. There are employers who will not employ Roman Catholics, others who will not employ Protestants and others who will not employ anyone who is not an Israelite. There are even some employers who will employ Germans only, and still others who will give work only to those who are natives of certain States. Efficiency is of secondary importance to all of them. The person who will not give employment to anyone who is not a total abstainer is simply narrow minded. It is quite right for an employer to refuse employment to anybody who drinks alcoholic liquors to excess, but to deny a man the means of livelihood simply because he drinks alcoholic liquor at all is unjust. The real great difference between the total abstainer and the drunkard lies in the fact that the former has too little confidence in his will power and the latter has too much. It would be unjust to say that the total abstainer is inefficient because of his lack of moral courage, but it is also unjust to say that the drunkard is inefficient because of his excessive self-confidence, and the reason is that in ninety per cent of the occupations of men neither moral courage nor self-confidence is necessary. Happily, the employer does not have to choose either the coward or the foolhardy, the total abstainer or the drunkard, since he has at his call the vast army of moderate drinkers who outnumber the teetotalers and the drunkards a hundred to one. When he insists on employing total abstainers only he simply encourages hypocrisy and sycophancy.

At one time Colonel Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, seriously thought of advising the canal authorities at Washington to stop employing married men for the work on the canal. Figures which he had at hand convinced him that the efficiency of the married men was only sixty per cent that of the single men, while the cost of taking care of the married men was fifty per cent greater than that of the single men. The question of alcoholic liquor was not considered in the matter, but if it had been it would have been found that the single men drank fully fifty per cent more than the married men. But Colonel Goethals did not request the Washington authorities to discontinue hiring men who were married. He was too broadminded to allow efficiency to overrule social exigency. His good judgment simply led him to make a public statement in which he made plain the position of married and single men, paying all due respect to the wives of employees. This was the only method by which he could justly make the best of the situation, and by it he brought about higher efficiency on the part of the married men without jeopardizing chances of married men for employment on the canal. If Colonel Goethals had the same ideas of efficiency as the Prohibitionists of California have he would have prohibited the employment of men who were married, just as the fanatics would prohibit employment of men who drink alcoholic liquors.

During the past year many men who were trusted employees of corporations in San Francisco have been sent to prison for stealing the money of their employers. Most of these men were total abstainers, church men and men of families. If the banking institutions of San Francisco kept statistics concerning [illegible] a few years they would be better able to decide as to whether they should employ single men, who drink at times and [illegible] church, or married men who pass for teetotalers but [illegible] regularly. Marriage itself would be discouraged [illegible] if the efficiency question were uppermost. Yet it [illegible] suspected that such exponents of efficiency as the Rev. Irving Bristol would advocate the prohibition of marriage. They will never preach that sort of prohibition which may mean the reduction of their receipts.

It is hardly necessary to point at the "efficiency" of Prohibition China and Turkey or the "inefficiency" of alcoholic Germany, England and France in order to show the fallacy of the arguments of the fanatics. The "efficient" manner in which the Prohibitionist Hobson sank the "Merrimac" and the "inefficient" way the alcoholic Dewey had of disposing of the Spanish fleet at Manila serve better. There is no need of alluding to the "inefficiency" of the alcoholic Grant and the "efficiency" of the total abstainer who opposed him.

While the argument of the preachers based on efficiency is generally wrong, it has one good point which may be regarded as the inevitable exception. This point is the advice given to women to avoid marriages with men who drink. This advise is good, if followed. Any woman who will not marry a man simply because he patronizes saloons is hardly good enough for a teetotaler. Such a woman has too little moral courage to make a good mate for any man. Even the teetotaler would be overpunished by a marital alliance with her. She marries for efficiency (on the part of the man) as represented by the size of the victim's bank account. She is like the soldier who enlists for a period of three years with the mental reservation that he will desert the first time an officer speaks crossly to him or the first time he has to sleep on the wet ground. After the very first domestic storm or reverse this class of woman will vanish from the home of the husband. She is essentially the type of the deserter. The preacher's advice should not be wasted upon her but, unfortunately, this advice is not enough to deter any woman of this class from marrying a wealthy man who drinks. The woman who is set against alcoholism will marry any rich man to reform him and the first time he comes home "elated" after the marriage she will display her horror and sue him for divorce with alimony. Preachers cannot do too much to prevent the marriages of Prohibiton women with alcoholic men. They should insist strongly that men who drink are not fit to be husbands. They might even have laws passed prohibiting drinking men from marrying. "Efficiency" demands such laws.

As a case in point the following story is interesting: Once upon a time a lady was engaged to marry a man who drank whisky whenever he felt like doing so, and he felt like doing so very often. The man had some money and a good position. But later a wealthier man who was a teetotaler proposed marriage to the lady and was promptly accepted. "Efficiency" excused the change of sentiment. After the man of wealth and the lady of taste were married the former was stripped of practically all he had by the latter. When the husband found himself in the down-and-out class he met his ancient rival and related his troubles to him. The drinking man questioned the unfortunate as to the reasons why the fair one had jilted him and was told "Because you drank whisky." At the invitation of the drinking man the two entered the nearest saloon. The alcoholic asked, "Well, what are you taking?" The teetotaler said, "Ginger ale." And the other followed with, "Mine's a whisky! Whisky saved me!"

In love and war, in business and pleasure alcoholism and efficiency go together.

QUOTING FROM THE ENEMY.

If it is true that wine lessens the efficiency of the human race, then it is true that every acre of land upon which grapes are raised for the purpose of producing wine, every laborer employed directly or indirectly in its production is not only a waste of the land and of the time and energy of the laborer, but that both are worse than useless to the extent that the wine produced lessens the proficiency of the citizens of the State. If it is true that the use of the wine is deleterious, then it is true that the State would be far better off if the land used in producing grapes should be allowed to relapse into a wilderness and the State could far better afford to pension those engaged in the wine industry and have them live in absolute idleness rather than have them engage in work the results of which are disastrous to the community.—C. A. Whiting, Prohi-

The Inconsistent Anti-Saloon League

ACCORDING to dispatches from Los Angeles, Fred F. Wheeler, chairman of the "California Dry in 1914 Campaign," has announced that 65,000 signatures, or more than twice the needed number, has been obtained to the initiative petition asking that the question of a constituional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of wines and liquors be placed on the ballot at the general election in November, 1914.

Naturally the success of the prohibitionists in getting the necessary signatures has not pleased the Anti-Saloon League leaders, whom we believe are responsible for the rumor that was sent out all over the State, that the liquor interests were signing the petition to insure the matter coming up at the general election in 1914. The object of circulating this story was to discredit the campaign of the prohibition forces of the State of California.

We can readily understand why the Anti-Saloon League leaders are peeved at the prohibitionists and have done everything to prevent their getting the necessary signatures.

For the past five years they have had things all their own way. They succeeded in getting the Legislature to pass a one-sided local option law, and they availed themselves of the initiative and referendum which permitted them to go into communities all over the State and thrust "license or no-license" elections upon towns that were really satisfied with conditions. In most towns where they operated they found the pickings good. It was all fertile territory, for liquor elections were something new and the Anti-Saloon League leaders found no difficulty in working the church people and getting sufficient names of women, who paid no taxes and had nothing to lose, on the petitions to call elections.

Where they thought people would stand the limit, they insisted on using the Wyllie Local Option Law; in other places, where they did not feel the sentiment was so strong, they drew up ordinances permitting the hotels to have table license, so that a person might get wine or liquor with meals. In still other communities they submitted three or four propositions whereby the voter was permitted to say whether licenses should be granted to hotels, restaurants, wholesale liquor dealers and retail liquor dealers. They adopted whatever plan worked best.

Being unmolested, they came to look upon California as their own territory, where they had the right to agitate and dictate.

But for several years the prohibitionists have had their eyes on this State. However, the leaders were so busy in other portions of the United States that they did not have time to bother with California. When they had come to the end of the rope in other States, they naturally turned to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, and the next thing we knew they were planning a State-wide fight in California.

They called a conference in Los Angeles—ignoring a similar convention held by the Anti-Saloon League in San Francisco—and out of about 1500 delegates, ninety-five per cent announced themselves as in favor of a campaign to dry up the State of California in 1914. Of course, they needed funds to carry on such a fight, and it is easy to picture the scene of consternation that must have ensued in the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League when they realized that all the "easy marks" in California had not yet been reached, and that the prohibitionists were, so to say, "beating them to it" on the State-wide fight.

The Anti-Saloon League, which claims to be anxious to dry up the State of California "when the proper time comes," refused to co-operate in securing the necessary 31,875 names. But the prohibitionists did not falter. They found that they could get all the signatures they wanted without the aid of the Anti-Saloon League, and, if the dispatches from Los Angeles are correct, they have done remarkably well in a short time.

Of course the Anti-Saloon League leaders watched their progress with jealous eyes, and, in their efforts to prevent the prohibitionists making good, started the rumor that the liquor men were so anxious to have the fight come off that they were aiding in securing the signatures!

While the liquor interests of California feel certain they will be able to defeat the proposed constitutional amendment, they are not particularly anxious to enter into a fight of this kind. It means an endless amount of work, the expenditure of considerable money to do the thing right, and the engendering of all kinds of ill feeling as a result of differences of opinion.

But now that the fight has been thrust upon them, it can be taken for granted that they will leave no stone unturned to defeat the drastic constitutional amendment by such an overwhelming majority that the prohibitionists will have a hard time bringing up the matter for some years.

Meanwhile the Anti-Saloon League will no doubt find that its wings have been greatly clipped, for it will be difficult to get either cities or supervisorial districts to take up liquor fights, such as they have precipitated during the past three years, until after the State-wide fight has been settled.

This means that during the next year the Anti-Saloon League will find its revenue much curtailed and economy will have to be practiced in their headquarters at 3 City Hall avenue, where they have an entire floor to house their "workers," literature and other appurtenances that are necessary to carry on their business.

SAN LUIS OBISPO VOTES OVERWHELMINGLY WET.

On December 11th the city of San Luis Obispo demonstrated that the women of Anaheim and Redondo Beach are not the only ones in Southern California who believe in regulation as opposed to prohibition.

The total vote cast against the initiative dry ordinance was 2,080, of which the drys polled 829 and the wets 1,238, giving the handsome majority of 409 in favor of continuing present conditions.

Commenting on the election, the San Luis Obispo Morning Tribune says:

"San Luis Obispo has gone through many a hard fight, but the hardest and the ablest fought of any in its history happened yesterday when the conservative voters, both female and male, showed their appreciation of this chosen spot and said through their ballots at the polls that we should not enter into a state of disquietude which is certain to be brought on by a dry town. The condition at Paso Robles and Arroyo Grande, for those who have seen them, was sufficient to swing the cause to the right side of the column.

"The only challenging done was on the part of the drys. They made an effort to disqualify the voter on the literacy test, wherein the naturalized citizen was concerned, but this fell short and it was shown that in nearly every instance the naturalized citizen was able to not only read the constitution for a hundred words but a thousand as well if necessary."

With the exception of supervisorial district No. 1, which includes San Miguel and the territory around the city of Paso Robles, all the districts of San Luis Obispo County voted on the same day under the Wyllie Local Option Law.

District No. 2 went dry by a majority of 171, a gain of 84 votes over the figures in 1911, when the same districts voted without the women; District No. 3 voted wet by a majority of 22, which is 2 more than in 1911 and District No. 4 by a majority of 137, which is 60 more than in 1911.

District No. 5 was voted dry by a majority of 26. Although the precincts of Josephine, Pozo, San Marguerita and Simmler voted overwhelmingly wet, the majorities were not sufficient to counteract the heavy dry vote in Templeton, which gave a majority of 68 in favor of "no-license."

Of the entire vote cast in the county including the city of San Luis Obispo, the drys polled 1,999 votes and the wets 2,711, or a majority of 712 against prohibition.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

THE INCREASED USE OF DRUGS.

Those who fail to understand that the human being is and always has been changing form and habits are bewildered or horrified by statements showing the increased consumption of cocaine, morphine and alcohol in the United States.

Dr. B. C. Keister, superintendent of the Keister Home Sanitorium, Roanoke, Va., makes a startling revelation of the use of drugs in this country when he asserts that 300,000 of the 400,000 pounds of opium consumed in the United States annually were manufactured into morphine, and that 80 per cent, or 240,000 pounds, of the morphine were consumed by habitual users of morphine. According to reliable figures 23 per cent of the American physicians are addicted to the morphine habit. Dr. Keister says:

"This would indicate that education does not reduce the consumption of opium. The physicians, who should know the most about opium and its product, morphine, use it to the greatest extent. Will the Prohibitionists try to teach the medical men that the use of opium is a great evil?"

The quality of opium used in the United States is about 15 times that consumed in Germany, Italy and Austria combined, Dr. Keister asserts. He adds that public health reports show that 150,000 ounces of cocaine are taken by cocaine users each year.

"Basing my conclusions on the best and most non-partisan authorities, it is clearly shown that opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin and kindred drugs, under the growth of the drug habit in the United States has been amazing."

The doctor says: "This country is second only to China in the amount of opium and allied drugs consumed." So great is this menace that he sees only one solution to the problem, that is to eliminate these drugs from the pharmacopeia, to stop their manufacture and prohibit their importation.

People who are always ready to condemn education as a failure invariably revert to Prohibition. This is because educational work is hard work and Prohibitionists are particularly averse to any kind of work.

While on this subject it might be remarked that some thousands of years ago human beings considered salt to be a poison. Those who used salt were looked upon as drug fiends. Even in the present day, when all civilized men use salt habitually, there are savage tribes, notably North American Indians, who cannot be induced to use salt in any manifest form.

Dr. Keister states: "That these habit-forming drugs are not always taken under their proper names was also charged by the speaker, and that the cocaine derivatives are sold in cigars, cigarettes and used in many popular beverages."

"If we did not have these drugs," he says, "we would have 50 per cent fewer homicides, 60 per cent fewer suicides and 33 per cent less lunacy in the country."

This doctor ought to know that in the days of barbarism no drugs were used and yet practically all men committed homicide, suicide was a common practice and the savagery of men was far more truculent than modern lunacy.

Accordingly, as human beings become more civilized they use more salt, alcohol, morphine and cocaine, and at the same time they become more capable of self control.

At a meeting of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and other Narcotics, it was said that present conditions indicated that the American people were degenerating as a result of high living and the development of the drug evil.

This kind of talk is on the same line as that of those ignoramuses who say that the domestic animals are the degenerate descendants of the ferocious beasts of the forest and jungle. Judged from the standpoint of intelligence the common house cat or dog is a thousand years ahead of the so-called royal Bengal tiger or noble Nubian lion, just as the drug-addicted modern man is far superior to his ancestor who went about in the woods with a club in hand in search of prey.

It is just as well for those who denounce the use of alcohol, morphine and cocaine to cease worrying. In a few centuries human beings will be using alcohol as they now use salt, without any misgivings. And in a thousand years morphine and cocaine will be consumed as much as sugar and salt in the present day.

The march of Nature is on lines of evolution and cannot be blocked. The discovery of a drug is simply a step further along the road of progress. What human beings need is education as to the proper use of each new discovery and not prohibition from the utilization of what is discovered.

Fraudulent institutions for the cure of inebriates and drug users are condemned by Dr. G. H. Benton, a specialist, of Dania, Fla. He says that treatment in these institutions often results in actual harm to the patient. He declares that many of these institutions are owned and managed by physicians who themselves are narcotic habitues. He said that he is strongly in favor of laws compelling the licensing of all such institutions after proper inspection by a committee of competent alienists and neurologists divorced entirely from any political contamination.

This is advice on reasonable lines. What human beings need is the prevention of abuse and not of use, regulation and not prohibition.

Human beings are not as gullible now as in past ages. They know that alcohol is not a poison because it is used in the preparation of thousands of medicines, foods and beverages, which would be worthless without it. They know that opium is one of the greatest blessings that nature has produced. When told that alcohol and opium are injurious if used to excess they will take heed. But when told that they should not use alcohol at all they are likely to regard those who tell them so in about the same manner as a civilized man would regard a Piute Indian who would prohibit him from using salt.

Sales of Spirits in Nigeria, 1912.—As compared with 1911 there was a decrease in the importation of spirits, due to the decline in trade spirits at Lagos, Warri, Sapele and Opobo, brought about in part by the rise in the spirit duties; then the buying power of those in the palm-oil belt was curtailed by a shortage in palm-oil and palm-kernel shipments. Ale and beer continue to increase in quantity.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY

Chauche & Bon

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street

SAN FRANCISCO

NEWS FROM THE WILD AND WOOLY REGIONS.

Nevada—The City Council of Reno has received a petition from the Rev. Samuel Unsworth to revoke the license of the Empire Cafe because his rest is disturbed by people who patronize the cafe. The council will not take any action.

The Grand Jury of Washoe County has recommended that there be no renewals of liquor licenses in the restricted district of Reno.

Many renewals of liquor licenses in Reno were made during the month of December, but some applications for renewals were denied on the ground that the applicants had proven that they were not of high moral character.

The City Council of Sparks has under consideration the raising of the fee for saloon licenses from $20 a quarter to $50. It will be some months before a decision is reached.

At Las Vegas the city commissioners fixed the fee for saloon licenses at $100 per quarter. This is $50 less than they first contemplated making it. Eighteen licenses have been issued under the new ruling.

Utah—Judge V. C. Gunnell of the Juvenile Court of Ogden has had all the retail liquor dealers of the city sign an agreement to sell no liquors to minors. The Judge stated that he was very well satisfied with the attitude of the saloon men and he believes that they will be of the greatest assistance in regulating the liquor traffic.

Arizona—Mr. Charles Bond has opened a high class saloon in the Easton building on West Second street in Phoenix.

The State convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Phoenix on the 5th, 6th and 7th of December. One of the features of the convention was a big chicken dinner given to the 70 delegates. Some pupils from the United States Indian school gave a dance in the convention hall. Mrs. Harriet Beckley Wakefield was re-elected president.

Arizona will celebrate the 15th of January, 1914, as Prohibition day, in accordance with the instructions of the national W. C. T. U. Most of the cowboys and miners of the State are expected to participate in the celebration to the extent of refraining from drinking anything stronger than water.

Prohibitionists of Mesa proposed to have men cease using top boots and red shirts because these conspicuous accoutrements encourage the drinking of strong liquor. Some of the Mesa City Prohibitionists declare that men who wear top boots and red shirts never feel that they are fully dressed unless they have a pistol in one hip pocket and a bottle of whisky in the other. To do away with the pistol and the bottle, especially the bottle, it is necessary first of all to do away with the top boot and the red shirt.

Mr. Charles Nolden of the Anheuser-Busch Company spent the month of December in Arizona, visiting all the important cities and towns.

New Mexico—The Farmington distillery in San Juan County was forfeited to the United States government on the 2nd of December by order of Judge William H. Pope of Santa Fe. It was charged that liquor was taken from the distillery without the payment of the government tax. The plant and stock are worth $5000.

A re-organization of the Southwestern Brewery and Ice Company was affected on the 8th of December at Albuquerque. Mr. E. K. Beddall became president of the company in place of Mr. Otto Dieckmann, deceased. Mr. Beddall announced a program of improvements and enlargements to make the plant one of the best in the west. On the 11th of December Mr. Otto W. Helbig arrived from New York to take charge of the work of building up the brewery. Mr. Heilbig is a well-known New York brewery expert. With him came Mr. Carl Spietchka, who will be the brewmaster. Mr. Spietschka has been a brewmaster at Hof, Bavaria, in New York City and in Panama. He made the first beer ever brewed in Panama. Mr. Spietchka will have as his assistants Mr. H. A. Walters and Mr. Frank Lindorfer, who have arrived from New York. Mr. Beddall intends to advertise widely and ship beer to all parts of the Southwest.

Texas—Attorney-General Keeting has advised the railroad companies that they would not be transgressing the State laws if they allowed for reconsignment liquors for licensed dealers in w territory. The companies had refused to reconsign liquors wh sent in carload lots from one point to be reconsigned in small lo to various points when the person who did the reconsigning w not a licensed dealer. Many of the liquor dealers claimed that t refusal of the companies to accept the reconsigned shipments w based on the larger freight rates they received by through shi ments.

Liquor dealers throughout Texas are executing new bonds reason of the law closing saloons at 9:30 p. m. The old bonds pr vided for closing at midnight.

Under the 9:30 p. m. law liquor may be served freely at danc after 9:30 p. m. providing that the dances are not held in licens saloons. Liquor may also be served at meals after 9:30 p. m. wit in saloon limits of cities, providing it is not served in licensed s loons.

STATISTICS FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

Any student of statistics can prove almost anything by th use. Both sides of mooted questions are proved frequently by st tistics taken from the same sources. The futility of trying to pro anything by statistics is shown by a statement of Al. Jenning made in the story of his life, now running in The Saturday Ev ning Post.

Jennings was, at one time, one of the most notorious band of the Middle West, when train robbing was a more or less popul avocation. He was convicted finally of robbing the United Stat mails, and sentenced to a life term in the Columbus, Ohio, penite tiary. There he was made a trusty and eventually a clerk in t warden's office. Later he was pardoned and became one of t leading lawyers of Oklahoma.

"Part of my duty," says Jennings, "was to interrogate incomi prisoners concerning their private lives, and enter the answers proper blanks. Then and there I had light on prison statisti One of the questions ran: 'To what do you attribute your dow fall?' In nine cases out of ten the experienced prisoner answere 'Drink.' Men who never tasted liquor, because they did not li it, returned the answer just the same. To begin with, it was good, easy, conventional reason, which stopped further questio ing; and then it gave the burglar, the murderer and the counte feiter an excuse to work up sympathy. Men who had served ma terms used to smile as they said it; and I grew so tired of putti down this insincere answer that I used to write 'Natural depravit or 'Common thief,' which was just as near the truth."—Weste Home Magazine.

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Intelligent Wine Drinking

VERY often you hear people say "I can't drink wine. It doesn't agree with me. I get a sour stomach every time I take any." The person who makes such a remark is usually some one who has given the matter of intelligent wine drinking absolutely no study. He jumps at conclusions without trying to find out why the wine makes his stomach sour or did not agree with him.

It is possible that if he had used the same wine with other food that he would have found the resulting combination by no means unpleasant. In other words, if he had had any experience he would probably have used a different wine with the food he was eating and found it wholesome and suited to his palate.

The selection of one's wines is a very important matter, and yet a very simple one, if you are honest with yourself, put your prejudice aside, refuse making yourself the slave of fleeting fashion, but come out with many independence and irrespective of name, cork, brand or price, plainly select what is pure and what pleases your palate best.

No one can dictate to another what wine will please him best or what wine he should drink. In this matter everyone has to be his own judge. A wine expert can only pronounce upon the state or condition of a wine, and its relative quality compared to other wines, and if well versed in the art, can measurably well detect its age, the grape from which it is produced, and the district from whence it came. He may even go so far as to select from a number of wines, that wine which might please the greatest number of consumers. More than this he cannot do, and, therefore, the best judge for you is your own palate and your own digestive system. But in judging wines intended for your own use, you should use some discrimination, some reflection.

It should be borne in mind that your palate does not retain the same discriminating taste in the morning, at noon and in the evening. The palate is variable in its powers of appreciation, at different periods of the day, and at different temperatures; in sickness, ailing, or in health; before meals and after. Nothing is more fallacious than the supposition that one can test wine with any correctness at any time, in any mood, or after eating and drinking any food or liquid, and yet most people imagine they can do so. The true expert knows better and never attempts it.

And yet the methods for trying wine are really very simple, as the following general rules laid down by Arpad Haraszthy, the father of California's viticultural industry will show: "Taking a clear, colorless, thin cut, crystal glass and fill it to about one-third with the wine to be tried; bring the glass between the light and the eye, about fifteen inches from the latter, and thus examine its brightness and the shade and depth of the color. If these prove satisfactory, give the glass an easy, rotary, horizontal motion, so as to moisten its inner sides with the wine, and thus bring about a more rapid evaporation of its volatile parts, passing the glass under the olfactory organ you should endeavor, through the sense of smell, to discover its peculiar or characteristic odor.

"This odor among wine men is termed 'aroma' in one class of wines, and 'bouquet' in another; and if found fragrant and agreeable, you pass on to the actual tasting. This is done by taking hardly more than a thimbleful of the wine in the mouth. Passing it deliberately from side to side you should endeavor to analyze the impressions created upon the roof of the palate, the gums and the tongue. If these prove inviting, slowly swallow the wine and endeavor to analyze its farewell impressions. If these tests impress you favorably, one after another, and as a whole, then that wine is a good wine for you, and you need not hesitate in its acquirement."

Of course the first requisite that wine must have is **purity,** and in that respect no one need hesitate to use standard California wines, because in the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee, at Washington, D. C., in the recent Pomerene wine tax amendment controversy, it was proven beyond a doubt that the only pure wines made in the United States were those produced in California. They utilize only the fresh juice of the grape and have no foreign substances added like sugar, water, coloring matter or preservatives.

It is these pure wines that recognized medical authorities and scientists recommend as being highly beneficial in cases of fever, nervous exhaustion, debility and convalescence. Aged people find moderate daily drinking of pure California wines healthful. They invigorate the mind and body, brighten life, and lend an additional charm to existence if they are drunk with knowledge and moderation. A famous poet once said that the man who drinks wine must necessarily have more exalted thoughts than he who drinks nothing but water.

California wine, being the pure juice of the grape properly fermented and aged, is undeniably a healthful beverage with meals, and if those who drink ice water at meal time would drink wine instead, they would find their digestion and general health improved. Wine stimulates the nervous system and muscular lining of the stomach because it rouses otherwise inactive muscles to vigorous action and produces the proper flow of gastric juices.

There is a time for the drinking of different wines. This is something the American people consistently overlook, or, aware of the fact, disregard it. If those who drink wine would insist on its proper service there would be little dissatisfaction with the health-giving qualities of the beverage.

There is a specific wine for each repast. In dining one should regulate his drinking in accordance with the following table:

For an appetizer, Madeira, or a dry Sherry, the temperature of the wine. California Vermouth, cold.

For oysters, Chablis, Sauterne or Haut Sauterne at about 55 degrees.

With soups, Sherry, temperature of the room.

With fish, Tipo white or Riesling at about 55 degrees.

With entrees, Tipo red or Burgundy at about 75 degrees.

With game, Tipo, Burgundy or Cabernet, temperature of the room.

With dessert, Champagne at 35 or 40 degrees, or Sparkling Burgundy, also cold.

Different wines have their own hygienic properties. Champagne, for example, is highly recommended by physicians in various kinds of fevers and during convalescence.

Dry California red wines, for instance, owing to their richness in iron, phosphates and phosphoric acid, are powerful tonics and highly recuperative. They do not excite or fatigue the stomach and are the best beverages for the table.

Persons of phlegmatic dispositions should drink white wine. These promote nervous bodily energy and have a strong tendency toward creating mental activity.

California Clarets are wines of excellent therapeutic values. Their low percentage of alcohol, combined with the tannin they contain, forms a tonic of beneficial qualities for persons afflicted with consumption, anaemia, debility from overwork and digestion. Being the only wine not spoiled by the addition of water, half a glass of claret diluted makes one of the most refreshing beverages known. It is stimulating, health-giving and palatable.

California wines of the Rhine type have great fragrance and vinosity, and are pre-eminently the beverages best suited to intellectual enjoyment, being particularly exhilarating and appetizing. Of light alcoholic strength, but rich in volatile ethers, they are very efficacious. For serious nervous prostration their value as a remedy can hardly be overestimated. They create a stronger and more regular heart beat.

California Burgundies are the richest of all natural wines. They contain much tannin or iron, and for this reason are considered fine tissue strengthening tonics.

There is no better tonic than a richly flavored, full bodied Sherry. Port is especially agreeable when taken with a light repast, such as biscuit or cake. It is beneficial to those not in the best of health, particularly persons suffering from anaemia.

If the average consumer will consider the properties of our different California wines, and use them intelligently, he will find that his stomach will never be sour, he will experience no pangs of indigestion and his health will be decidedly better.

PROHIBITIONISTS DETERMINED ON STATE-WIDE FIGHT.

According to dispatches from Los Angeles, the declaration that the Anti-Saloon League of Central and Northern California will have nothing to do with the efforts of the Prohibitionists to force a vote on the question of State-wide prohibition in November, 1914, will have no effect on the campaign launched by the "California Dry" Federation at a convention held there last month. Fred F. Wheeler, chairman of the headquarters committee of the federation, states that the work of obtaining signatures to the petitions will continue. Nearly 31,000 signatures must be obtained in time to file certificates with the Secretary of State on or before December 31st, but Mr. Wheeler says he believes they will get many more names than are necessary.

"Seventeen hundred delegates to the convention voted five to one in favor of the 1914 campaign," said Mr. Wheeler. "The question now before the temperance people of the State is not as to the wisdom of a 1914 campaign, but simply 'Shall I co-operate in this worthy effort or by opposition or inaction assist our common enemy?"

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Following is the initiative measure to be submitted directly to the electors:

"The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

"Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

"Section 26. The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited. Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2500, and imprisoned in the County Jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

"Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2500, and imprisoned in the County Jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

"YE MENU" OF CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

Charles Meinecke & Company has issued a very original menu card for the holiday season. Each section of the menu from the relish to the dessert carries with it a pointed phrase from a celebrated author, and the card is well set off with a separate wine list showing the particular wine best suited for each course. The card should prove a valuable one to everybody who wishes to serve dishes and wines on occasions when the properties are worthy of faithful observance. This menu should be very handy to consult from one end of the year to the other, and it will undoubtedly be appreciated by all persons who are favored with copies of it.

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S. W. Cor. 14th and Harrison Sts. SAN FRANCISCO



EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1913

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	....	28	$ 15
" British Columbia	53	5,723	2,272
" Central America	98	34,669	11,785
" China	....	2,318	954
" Hawaiian Islands	369	87,925	47,059
" Japan	4	6,763	2,342
" Mexico	6	960	378
" Philippine Islands	20	1,221	495
" South America	78	10,994	5,848
" Society Islands	....	13,333	3,798
" Samoan Islands	....	137	99
" Australia	....	104	52
" Dutch East Indies	....	104	52
" England	2	5,114	1,938
" France	....	9,200	3,275
" Germany	....	127	43
" Holland	....	3,303	950
" New York	146	1,063,738	413,106
Total	776	1,245,761	$494,461

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	....	▮	$ 15
" Hawaiian Islands	26	289	559
" Japan	2	....	24
" Philippine Islands	....	110	80
" New York	14	6,412	11,435
Total	42	6,816	$12,113

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	34	72	$ 336
" Hawaiian Islands	231	1,550	4,993
" Japan	4	5	62
" New York	6	165	527
Total	275	1,792	$5,918

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	100	$ 642
" Hawaiian Islands	447	3,620
" South America	71	339
" Society Islands	64	599
" Germany	1	▮
Total	683	$5,208

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Central America	2 cs Grape Juice, 51 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	19 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 1 cs B. B. Cordial
" China	25 cs Grape Juice, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	79 cs 6 hampers Champagne, 14 cs Bitters, 18 cs Cider
" Hawaiian Islands	21 cs 1 hf bbl Cordials, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	43 cs Grape Juice, 8 cs Alcohol, 10 cs Rock and Rye
" Hawaiian Islands	17 cs Creme de Menthe, 49 cs Mineral Water, 10 cs Syrup
" Hawaiian Islands	3 cs 4 bbls 1 kg Gin, 5 cs 3 bbls Porter, 35 cs Vermouth
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Curacoa, 10 cs Apricot Cordial, 5 cs Fruit Punch
" Hawaiian Islands	10 cs B. B. Cordial, 10 cs Anisette, 1 bbl Caromel, 10 cs Cocktails
" Japan	2 cs Porter, 1 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Rum, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Philippine Islands	5 cs 1 bbl Gin, 22 cs 20 crates Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	5 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 6 cs Cordials, 15 cs Creme de Menthe
" South America	10 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Samoan Islands	3 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	1 cs Grape Juice
" New York	132 cs 4 bbls Cherries in Maraschino, 3 cs Rum
" New York	20 cs Vermouth, 3 cs 2 hf bbls Cordials

Total 697 cs, 9 bbls, 3 hf bbls, 1 kg, 20 crates, 6 hampers.
Value $7,802.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 20, 1913

FROM NEW YORK, per "Arizonian," November 23, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

85	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
200	c	Bitters — San Francisco.
8	c	Wine — San Francisco.
9	bbls	Whisky — San Francisco.
5	c	Liquors — San Francisco.
64	c	Whisky — San Francisco.
2	oct	Gin — San Francisco.
10	bbls	Gin — San Jose.
10	c	Gin — Stockton.
5	csks	Gin — Stockton.
2	bbls	Gin — Sacramento.
2	c	Wine — Sacramento.
50	c	Whisky — Seattle.
22	c	Wine — Seattle.
6	bbls	Whisky — Seattle.
15	c	Cordials — Seattle.
4	c	Brandy — Seattle.
58	c	Whisky — Tacoma.
10	c	Whisky — Honolulu.
7	bbls	Gin — Honolulu.
5	bbls	Whisky — Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE, per "Peru," November 24, 1913 (via Ancon).

376	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
500	c	Brandy — San Francisco.
167	c	Whisky — San Francisco.
1	oct	Whisky — San Francisco.
20	csks	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
554	c	Champagne — San Francisco.
104	c	Wine — San Francisco.
4	oct	Rum — San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Isthmian," November 26, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

25	c	Whisky — San Francisco.
150	c	Liquors — San Francisco.
39	c	Cordials — San Francisco.
425	c	Bitters — San Francisco.
5	csks	Wine — San Francisco.
10	c	Cider — San Francisco.
3	c	Beer — San Francisco.
672	c	Wine — Seattle.
30	bbls	Wine — Seattle.
7	c	Liquors — Seattle.
13	bbls	Whisky — Seattle.
1	bbl	Gin — Seattle.
1	bbl	Whisky — Tacoma.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Nile," November 28, 1913.

135	c	Sake — San Francisco.
517	csks	Sake — San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Beaver," December 1, 1913 (via Portland).

75	csks	Ginger Ale — San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Mexican," December 2, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

265	c	Gin — San Francisco.
8	bbls	Gin — San Francisco.
325	c	Bitters — San Francisco.
13	c	Wine — San Francisco.
5000	c	Cordials — San Francisco.
10	c	Brandy — San Francisco.
1	bbl	Whisky — San Francisco.
4	bbls	Gin — Seattle.
5	bbls	Whisky — Tacoma.
146	c	Whisky — Portland.
11	c	Bitters — Portland.
3	bbls	Whisky — Portland.
1	bbl	Gin — Portland.
250	bbls	Beer — Honolulu.
2	bbls	Gin — Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

500	c	Bitters — San Francisco.
110	c	Cordials — San Francisco.
10	c	Wine — Portland.
140	c	Porter — Seattle.
12	c	Wine — Seattle.
100	c	Brandy — Seattle.
25	c	Champagne — Honolulu.
50	c	Whisky — Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Sydney," December 2, 1913 (via Ancon).

110	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
22	c	Wine — San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Musician," December 4, 1913.

701	c	Champagne — San Francisco.
361	c	Wine — San Francisco.
1317	c	Gin — San Francisco.
5	csks	Brandy — San Francisco.
1021	c	Brandy — San Francisco.
185	c	Spirits — San Francisco.
9	oct	Rum — San Francisco.
26	c	Rum — San Francisco.
1350	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
35	csks	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
509	c	Whisky — San Francisco.
10	oct	Whisky — San Francisco.
100	c	Beer — San Francisco.
50	c	Lime Juice — San Francisco.
1	hhd	Lime Juice — San Francisco.

50 c Stout ..... San Francisco.
11 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
12 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
10[illegible] csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
210 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
118 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
100 c Whisky ..... Portland.
124 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.
400 c Mineral Water ..... Los Angeles.
525 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
620 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
23 oct Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
200 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Los Angeles.
2 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
30 c Bitters ..... Victoria.
200 c Gin ..... Victoria.
40 c Stout ..... Victoria.
700 c Whisky ..... Victoria.
25 c Cider ..... Victoria.
20 c Spirits ..... Victoria.
535 c Gin ..... Vancouver.
1508 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
50 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
5 c Rum ..... Vancouver.
110 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
105 c Wine ..... Vancouver.
5 ¼ csks Gin ..... Vancouver.
10 hhds Brandy ..... Vancouver.
10 ¼ csks Brandy ..... Vancouver.
25 oct Brandy ..... Vancouver.
208 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.
150 c Champagne ..... Vancouver.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Nippon Maru," December 4, 1913.

793 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
395 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
385 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.
50 c Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Tenyo Maru," December 8, 1913.

520 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
418 c Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Admiral Farragut," December 8, 1913 (via Seattle).

69 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
3 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Georgian," December 8, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

56 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
800 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
400 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.
10 csks Gin ..... Seattle.
70 c Whisky ..... Portland.
3 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
750 c Wine ..... Portland.
55 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lyra," December 4, 1913 (via Ancon).

201 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Virginian," December 15, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

2 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
110 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
161 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
62 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
10 c Cordials ..... San Francisco.
19 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
600 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
540 c Grape Juice ..... Honolulu.
1 bbl Cider ..... Honolulu.
2 c Lime Juice ..... Portland.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

3 hhds Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
8 hhds Wine ..... Los Angeles.
36 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nebraskan," December 18, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

100 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
12 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
25 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
792 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton.
83 c Cordials ..... Seattle.
9 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.
5 csks Gin ..... Seattle.
1 bbl Gin ..... Tacoma.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

600 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
5 csks Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
5 oct Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
250 c Fernet ..... Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "Colusa," December 19, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

168 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
500 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
10 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
2 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
65 c Wine ..... Seattle.
150 c Brandy ..... Seattle.
1 vat Brandy ..... Seattle.
35 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
5 oct Whisky ..... Seattle.
51 c Mineral Water ..... Victoria.
250 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1913, TO DECEMBER 20, 1913

VIA NEW YORK—
1485 c Champagne, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
VIA NEW ORLEANS—
1050 c Champagne, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

November 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Texan."

500 bbls..... Lagomarsino Wine Company
75 " ..... A. D. Rudini
100 " ..... Pessagno & Montressor
365 " ..... Roma Wine Company
442 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
200 " ..... Chas. Stern & Sons
30 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

200 " ..... I. Goldberg

From San Francisco, steamer "Panaman."

100 " ..... Cella & Broglio
100 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
73 " ..... C. Jouard
134 " ..... Charles Schueler
250 " ..... French-American Wine Company
200 " ..... Fair, Lennon & Company
144 " ..... Savoy Wine & Importing Company
200 " ..... A. Gazzola
65 " ..... Fantini & Latorraca
70 " ..... C. Schilling & Company
75 " ..... A. G. Marshuetz & Company
65 " ..... Lagomarsino Wine Company
347 " ..... Roma Wine Company
75 " ..... G. Cella & Bros.

From San Francisco, steamer "Dakotan."

100 " ..... Mariani Bros.
250 " ..... Chas. Stern & Sons
150 " ..... Roma Wine Company
265 " ..... C. Manzella & Son
165 " ..... Piemont Winery
70 " ..... C. Schilling & Company
405 " ..... California Wine Association

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206 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
82 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
470 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons
830 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

652 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
3092 " ..... California Wine Association
654 " .....C. Schilling & Company
292 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Company
437 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
421 " ..... Scatena Bros.
388 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company
409 cases..... Cresta Blanca Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Montanan."

115 bbls..... Rosenblatt Company

November 16-30.

From San Francisco, steamer "Advance."

50 bbls.....French-American Wine Company
170 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company
215 " ..... California Wine Association
30 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
36 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
34 " ..... Scatena Bros.
60 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Pennsylvania."

100 " ..... A. Gazzoler
285 " .....C. Manzella & Son
60 " .....Swiss-American Wine Company
185 " ..... French-American Wine Company
370 " .....Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company
1240 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
150 " ..... Roma Wine Company
650 " ..... Lagomarsino Wine Company
145 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
60 " .....P. Pastena & Company
138 " ..... Chas. Schueler
140 " ..... W. P. Bernagozzi

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

60 " ..... California Wine Association

From San Francisco, steamer "Panama."

1076 " ..... California Wine Association
80 " .....I. Italiano & Son
83 " .....Pessagno & Montressor
192 " ..... Max A. Waizman
186 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
742 " .....C. Schilling & Company
447 " ..... Scatena Bros.

From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."

417 " .....California Wine Association
57 " ..... Max A. Waizman
126 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
87 " ..... Scatena Bros.
25 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
18 " ..... J. Pacheteau
65 " .....Lachman & Jacobi

KATSURA AND SAKE.

The brain of the late Prince Katsura, one of Japan's greatest statesmen, who died October 10, weighed slightly more than 1600 grammes, or 51 ounces. Prince Katsura was president of a Japanese society devoted to the study of cancer, from which disease he died, and in accordance with his own directions the body was offered to science and dissected. The prince used his influence to promote the drinking of sake. He established the custom of drinking sake, at official banquets in Japan. The size of his brain, five ounces larger than that of the average human being, explains his great capability and liberality, and was undoubtedly developed by his alcoholism.

DRINK RECORDS IN EUROPE.

Norwegians are one of the most temperate of northern nations, consuming but 46½ pints of beer and 4½ of brandy per head of population.

The Dane drinks on the average 156 pints of beer, but little wine, and only 6 pints of brandy each year. The Swede manages to consume 84 pints of beer and 13 of spirits. The Russian drinks 7¼ pints of vodka and the same amount of beer. The Frenchman, however, takes 160 pints of wine, 15 of beer and 48 of brandy. The Britisher soothes himself with 9 pints of whisky or gin, 3 of claret and 228 of beer.

The Dutchman will drink 54 pints of beer and 12 of brandy. Taking every German province to obtain an average, it is found that the German consumes 187½ pints of beer, 10½ of wine and 9⅞ of spirits. In Munich, however, the average amount per head rises to 850½ pints, being the highest of any province, while the lowest average obtains in the northern province of Alsatia. Here the inhabitants are satisfied with only 144 pints of beer per head.

The Italian addicted to alcoholic beverages takes 3 pints of beer, 4¾ of alcoholic beverages and 144 of wine per head.

Value of Advertising.—During the last vintage in the champagne districts in France the price of champagne grapes ranged from $218 to $525 per ton. These grapes were probably better grapes and made better wine than any in California, but they were not much better, and the wine was not much better than our best. But doubtless our wine makers in California have never paid any more than one-tenth of the price paid in France for grapes which were doubtless at least nine-tenths as good. In other words, eight-ninths of the value of these French grapes was reputation, and one-ninth was quality. The moral of which is, of course, that if we will add one-tenth to the quality of our product there is still a margin of nine-tenths more in the price we can get if we will only convince the world of the quality of it, and thereby get a reputation.—Fresno "Republican."

Your attention is called to

Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A post card will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

Louis Taussig and Company

200 Mission Street San Francisco

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, December 27, 1913.

The following are the six things which the State-wide prohibition promoters intend to do, according to Mr. George S. Yarnall, secretary of the California Dry Federation:

1. Circulate petitions extensively; 2. Carry on a lecture campaign; 3. Spread literature; 4. Have the preachers deliver sermons on the liquor question; 5. Distribute buttons and banners; 6. Have a parade of "dry" forces.

In the middle of December a Church Petition Day was held in Los Angeles. Petitions were presented at the doors of all the churches and many signatures obtained.

Mr. Fred F. Wheeler, president of the Dry Federation, has issued the following:

"Seventeen hundred delegates to the convention voted five to one in favor of the 1914 campaign. The question now before the temperance people of the State is not as to the wisdom of a 1914 campaign, but simply 'Shall I co-operate in this worthy effort, or, by opposition or inaction, assist our common enemy.'"

Rev. Charles Edward Locke, president of the Anti-Saloon League of Southern California, announced that he personally would support the 1914 dry campaign.

Dr. Ervin S. Chapman, superintendent of the league, declared that the organization agreed with the Anti-Saloon League of Northern and Central California, and would not support the campaign to put the liquor question on the ballot in November of next year.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has issued a denial of the report that he would contribute $3,000,000 to aid in making California, Colorado and Oregon dry in 1914. Mr. Rockefeller declares that he has no interest in State prohibition campaigns.

On the 11th of December a bomb was thrown into the ranks of the California Dry Federation, when the Anti-Saloon League of Southern California announced that it would not support the movement for State-wide prohibition.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Union of Los Angeles has declared that it will give no support to the California Dry Federation. Rev. J. D. Black, president of the union, made the following statement to Mrs. M. W. Law of the W. C. T. U., when she said that the ministers' union was inimical to State-wide prohibition: "There are two or three men in California who say we will vote California 'dry' in 1914, and because some of us believe a campaign next year will fail and ought to be deferred to 1916, they assert that we are favoring the liquor traffic. I deny the charge and throw it back at them. I will not allow petitions to be circulated in my church and I will work against the amendment being placed on the ballot next year."

Mr. Fred C. Epperson, president of the State executive committee of the Dry Federation, boasted on the 19th of December that enough signatures had already been obtained in Los Angeles city to place the dry initiative on the ballot. He stated that 40,000 signatures had been obtained, although only 30,000 were nesessary.

The Rev. Ervin S. Chapman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Southern California, in an interview stated: "The Southern league is united and emphatic in its judgment that a campaign in 1914 would be exceedingly harmful to the cause of temperance reform."

"Entertaining those convictions," he added, "we cannot, of course, have any part in the work of placing the question on the ballot. We recognize the right of those who favor such a campaign to put the question on the ballot, but they certainly have no right to expect those who believe the campaign will be harmful to help them."

The Rev. W. S. Burroughs has contributed an interesting article to prohibition literature in connection with the present campaign. Referring to the Italian Vineyard, he writes: "Don't you think that it would have made much better reading had you been able to be told of that great vineyard being covered with poultry yards; don't you think that if this had been true, and if those cold storage buildings had been filled with eggs during last March, April, May and June, when eggs were down to the lowest mark, instead of being filled with wine that it would have helped to supply a much needed want at this present time; and don't you think the people would be much better off, morally, mentally and financially, by eating the eggs than they will be by drinking that 'Dago' wine? Just think of the hogs, the cattle, sheep, cabbage and potatoes and many other good things to eat that could be produced on that vast tract of land."

This should show how ignorant such men are on their pet subject. The Rev. Burroughs does not know that the Italian Vineyard occupies what was once barren desert, and there are twenty times as much of the same barren desert still available if somebody wants to raise the articles the reverend gentleman mentions. Unfortunately, the farmers think differently to preachers on land subjects.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Police Commission of Los Angeles: "Be it resolved that it shall be considered as misconduct sufficient to justify the revocation of the license under which his business is being conducted, for the holder of any liquor license or permit in the city of Los Angeles to contribute to the campaign fund of any person who may be, or who has been a candidate for any municipal office of the city of Los Angeles."

This resolution has not been condemned by the saloonkeepers, but it is of the nature of an atrocity. It means simply that saloonmen have no right to interest themselves in politics. There is no reason why the prejudice back of this resolution might not be extended so as to bar all classes of business men from interfering in politics. Even labor unions and capitalists could be kept out of politics by the action of the Police Commission. Might not even the fanatics behind it be affected by it?

The brutal instincts of public authorities in cities where the dry element has potential influence are petted in an abnormal degree just as long as saloonkeepers are the victims.

Another outrage committed by the Police Commission when it passed a resolution making the giving away of a souvenir sufficient cause for the revocation of the license of any saloonkeeper. Saloonkeepers of Los Angeles have invested $25,000 in souvenirs for the holidays and are now prohibited from giving them away. Verily, the blue laws of Massachusetts were not so bad after all.

No more restaurant liquor licenses will be issued in Los Angeles until the city has added 4,000 to her population.

Another wet and dry fight is on in San Pedro. Mr. J. J. Hardwick has applied for a liquor license in connection with a hotel which will be partly within what is known as the liquor zone. The extension of the zone will be necessary for the granting of the license. The Los Angeles City Council is considering action.

The City Trustees of Huntington Beach have passed an amendment to the liquor ordinance making it illegal for railroad or express companies to deliver alcoholic liquors in the city, and making it a misdemeanor for any person to take orders for the sale of liquors.

Santa Monica voted to remain wet on the 2nd of December. The dry vote amounted to 814 and the wet to 2473. Over 60 per cent of the voters were women. The women rolled up the three-to-one victory for the wets. The city has been wet since 1886, and will undoubtedly stay wet until Gabriel blows his horn. Prohibitionists feel very blue over the result, as it appears to be a forerunner of what is coming to them in the general election in 1914.

San Bernardino supervisors on the 1st of December passed an amendment to the liquor ordinance so as to do away with the licensing of wineries and to permit wineries to ship their products inside and outside the county, but into wet territory only.

During the first week in December the Italian Vineyard Company completed arrangements for the exhibition of moving pictures showing the great vineyard and winery of the company. The films will be used throughout the State of California to combat the prohibitionists during the coming year, and will be used in the Eastern States and in Europe for advertising purposes. The school for the 200 families resident at Guasti is made a feature, as is also the force of 1,700 men employed at the height of the harvesting season.

Test cases are being tried in San Diego to determine what a meal must be in connection with the serving of liquors.

— MARKET — CONDITIONS

DRY WINES.—The market continued about the same as during November, with a little less activity. Prices were firm, and the tendency was to steadiness. Imports were in much larger volume than during November. Imports of champagne were increased 20 per cent, and those of other classes of wines were more than doubled.

Exports by sea for the month ending December 20 were 1,245,761 gallons, valued at $494,461.

SWEET WINES.—Movements of sweet wines were not in as large a volume as during November, but they were substantial. Prices continue to be on the same level as before. The trade is looking for an advance, but is satisfied with present conditions.

Production in the State during November totalled 1,374,137.27 gallons. This brings the total product for the season up to November 30 to 16,568,326.88 gallons.

BRANDIES.—The strong position of these goods continues to excite the interest of the trade. Importations have shown a great increase over the previous month, due most probably to the strength of the market and the holiday demand in combination. Five times as much brandy was imported in December as in November.

Exports were of fair volume by sea, the figures being 42 cases and 6,816 gallons, valued at $12,113.

Production in November in the State for bonding purposes was heavy, the total being 684,034.9 tax gallons.

There remained in bond in the State on November 30, 1913, 2,825,739.9 tax gallons.

WHISKIES.—Activity in the whisky trade was not as great as in November, which was an exceptionally good month, but dealers have been generally satisfied with the business done. The demand will undoubtedly be maintained for some time, and prices will continue on the present level. Importations were only half as large as in November.

Exports by sea were of comparatively small volume. The figures were 275 cases and 1,792 gallons, of the value of $5,918.

Miscellaneous exports were valued at $7,802.

BEER.—Business was a little better than in November, owing to the stimulating affect of the holiday trade. Weather conditions are not favorable to any improvement. Imports of beer were much less than in November.

Exports by sea were nominal, the total being 683 packages valued at $5,208.

IMPORTATIONS.—Business during the month was somewhat erratic, but compares more than favorably with the previous month in many respects. The importations of whisky amounted to less than one-half those of November, but there was five times as much brandy brought into San Francisco from abroad than in the previous month. Importations of dry wines and champagne were much larger than in November, and three times as much gin was brought in as in the previous month. One of the strange features of the month was the absence of any record of Vermouth brought into San Francisco.

Imports by sea were as follows: Whiskies 5,243 cases, 303 barrels, 65 casks, 44 octaves and 4 hogsheads; Brandies, 5,362 cases, 25 octaves, 10¼ casks, 10 hogsheads, 5 casks and 1 vat; Rum, 31 cases and 13 octaves; Wine, 2,629 cases, 32 barrels, 27¼ casks, 11 octaves and 8 hogsheads; Champagne, 3,965 cases; Gin, 3,842 cases, 77 barrels, 45 casks, 5¼ casks and 2 octaves; Beer, 250 barrels and 213 cases; Stout, 90 cases; Porter, 140 cases; Ginger Ale, 200 barrels and 75 cases; Spirits, 205 cases; Cider, 25 cases, 10 casks and 1 barrel; Mineral Water, 2,372 cases and 55 casks; Fernet, 250 cases; Lime Juice, 52 cases and 1 hogshead; Sake, 2,215 casks and 998 cases; Cordials, 5,257 cases; Liquors, 1,400 cases; Grape Juice, 540 cases; Bitters, 1,609 cases.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION SEASON 1913, TO NOV. 30th.

There have been several misleading statements in the Eastern trade press as to the production of California sweet wines this season. The official figures covering the output to November 30, 1913, are 16,568,326.88 gallons. As the season closed early this will closely represent the total production.

SAN LUIS OBISPO WILL REMAIN WET.

On the 11th of December the voters of the city of San Luis Obispo, by a vote of 1,238 against 830 decided to remain wet for another two years. The election was orderly but unusually active. It was expected that the election would result adversely to the prohibitionist interests, but the large majority against prohibition came as a surprise, since the number of women who voted was large.

The vote cast in the entire county during the election of the 11th of December was 4,703, drys showing 1,991 and wets 2,712, or a majority of 721 in favor of general wetness.

CHAUCHE & BON IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, representative of Chauche & Bon of Mont Rouge wine fame, spent several weeks during the month of December in Southern California, extending the market for Mont Rouge wines. In speaking of conditions in the southern country, Mr. Bozarth says:

"Los Angeles is a saloon town of the highest class. With dry territory all around and with the liquor traffic properly regulated under a reasonable administration, headed by a liberal Mayor, the city is enjoying excellent business as far as the wine and liquor trade is concerned. The cafes are being constantly placed on higher levels and they are all doing very satisfactory business. The new cafes that were recently established are extremely popular and, being conducted on a high basis of morality and propriety, they are giving additional prestige to Los Angeles as a center of recreation.

"During my stay in Los Angeles I secured several new listings which prove to be highly advantageous in the wine trade. The beaches tributary to Los Angeles will soon be profiting by the good times that accompany the tourist season, and the different resorts are preparing to benefit thereby. While I was at the beaches business was quiet.

"Conditions in Fresno are very good. The destinies of the city appear to be in good hands and the people realize that they must take advantage of a strategic position which commands the trade of a large expanse of dry territory. Saloon business is on a good basis in Fresno.

"While in Southern California I met many persons from the Eastern States. They all spoke of the prospective World's Fair in San Francisco in 1915, and they indicated that everybody in the East is interested in the expositon. Conversations which I have had with many people convince me that the exposition is the chief subject of discussion both in the Eastern States and in Europe, and that there will be several million people coming to San Francisco in 1915, all of them with plenty of money to spend and many with money to invest. The splendid advertisement which the exposition has been given is already beginning to bear its fruits."

$200,000 for Prohibition.—The leaders of the California Dry Federation propose to raise $200,000 for the strenuous State-wide battle. It might be suggested that after the money is collected at least one-half of it be set aside for the purpose of pensioning aged ministers. Providence is the first of virtues among prohibitionists.



Mr. M. S. Machado, the wine merchant of Watsonville, arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of December in connection with holiday trade and spirit.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, representative of Chauche & Bon, returned to San Francisco from Los Angeles on the 14th of December after a very successful trip through Southern California. Mr. Bozarth spent the holidays in San Francisco and will leave for the north after the first of the New Year.

Mr. G. B. Raffette, the well-known wine merchant of Ventura, arrived in San Francisco on the 18th of December to spend the holidays.

Mr. A. C. Earll, vineyardist of Agnew, was a visitor to San Francisco during the latter part of the month of December.

Mr. F. S. Jones, who has one of the most popular saloon establishments in Suisun, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of December and spent a week on business and recreation, mostly the latter.

Mr. C. W. Talmage, one of the most prominent hop growers of Sonoma, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of December to spend the winter.

Mr. George T. Beveridge of the California Wine Association arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of December from Fresno. Mr. Beveridge will spend the holiday season in the Golden Gate City.

Mr. Martin Wells, the Napa vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of December to spend a part of the holiday season.

Mr. J. H. Schuppert, one of the popular saloonmen of Napa, came to San Francisco on the 16th of December on a holiday trip.

Mr. Hans Reig, a prominent brewer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of December. Mr. Reig will spend the winter in California.

Mr. E. C. Klevesahl, the brewer of Mayfield, Cal., arrived in the Golden Gate city on the 17th of December to spend a portion of the holiday season.

Mr. L. Scholler, one of the prominent saloonkeepers of Fresno, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of December.

Mr. J. P. Gallagher, a noted wine dealer of Sonoma County, arrived in San Francisco during the first week of December and spent a week in the city on business.

Mr. Frank T. Swett, member of the State Viticultural Commission, arrived in San Francisco from Martinez on the 24th of December to spend Christmas.

Mr. R. A. Quayle, American representative of the E. and J. Burke, Limited, famous manufacturers of Irish whiskies and bottlers of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Pale Ale, etc., arrived in San Francisco from Southern California during the third week in December. Mr. Quayle spent the holidays in the Golden Gate city. He will leave during the first week in January for Canada to make an extensive trip through the western provinces.

Mr. J. A. Cummiskey, the Cloverdale wine man, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first part of December.

Mr. D. Vandenburg, vineyardist of Los Gatos, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of December and spent a week in the city.

Mr. Ed V. Hadley, wholesale liquor dealer of Ukiah, arrived in San Francisco on the 10th of December and spent two weeks in the city.

Mr. Ben C. Wise, the busy saloon man of Santa Cruz, spent several weeks in San Francisco during the month of December.

NO COMPLAINT TO BE MADE ABOUT "NECTAROHEN."

Some people in San Francisco have found that "Nectarohen" so closely resembles absinthe, for which it serves as a substitute, that they have voiced qualms of conscience under the delusion that they are patronizing a drink under the ban of the law when they drink this delicious beverage, one of the latest products of the New Orleans house of L. E. Jung. The Thomas W. Collins Company, holding the Pacific Coast agency of "Nectarohen," has gone to the trouble to telegraph to L. E. Jung in regard to the punctiliousness of those who are inclined to hesitate while they sip the ameliorated absinthine liquor and, as a result, the company has received the following reply, dated New Orleans, La., December 8, 1913:

"We guarantee our Ojen, Nectarohen and Greenopal and, in fact, all our products, to be strictly in accordance with the national pure food regulations, and to contain no herbs or ingredients objected to by the National Pure Food Bureau. L. E. Jung."

There should be no reason whatever now why all the conscientious people who have tasted "Nectarohen" should not call for it and drink it whenever they feel like doing so. From now on they will not be contributing to the delinquency of anybody by drinking the captivating liquor, but they will be guilty of self neglect if they refrain from drinking it.

The "Ojen" produced by the L. E. Jung house and distributed through the agency of the Thomas W. Collins Company, is having a remarkable sale in San Francisco and the State of California. During the month of December it has won many new friends, and at the rate that it is going it should have a regular army of patrons in this territory. It is equally popular in the form of highballs, cocktails and frappes.

The "Greenopal" of the L. E. Jung house is establishing a reputation along the "suisesse" route.

There can be no doubt that in "Ojen," "Nectarohen" and "Greenopal" the Thomas W. Collins Company has a trinity of winners. During the years 1914 and 1915 they will undoubtedly be among the leaders in Californian conviviality.

PACIFIC COAST GLASS WORKS

7th and IRWIN ST. Phone Market 328

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BEER AND SODA BOTTLES

GREEN, AMBER AND FLINT

Although we specialize in the manufacture of ware bottled under pressure, we also make a full line of

Liquor Dealers' Ware
Pickle and Fruit Packers' Ware
Druggists' Ware, Milk Bottles

BAR BOTTLES

Get our prices before placing your orders East. We do our own decorating and can fill your orders on short notice.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

BISHOP CONATY NOT IN STATE-WIDE MOVEMENT.

Accounts of the promotion of the movement for State-wide prohibition in California have contained many discrepancies which must be eliminated in order to do justice to the public. One of the most glaring inaccuracies made by the press has been the publication of the name of Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles in connection with the executive committee of the California Dry Federation. The mention of Bishop Conaty as vice-president of the California Dry Federation is entirely uncalled for. The editor of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW has communicated with the secretary of the bishop on this subject and has received the following reply:

Chancery Office, 114 East Second Street,
Los Angeles, Cal., December 23, 1913.

Mr. R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th of December received. The use of Bishop Conaty's name as vice-president of the executive committee of the California Dry Federation or in any connection thereof is totally unauthorized.

Very truly yours,
FRANCIS J. CONATY, Secretary.

DEMONSTRATION BY ANTI-SALOON ARMY IN WASHINGTON.

On the 10th of December 2,000 men and women representing the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Women's Christian Temperance Union made a demonstration under the dome of the Capitol at Washington. The men and women marched in separate lines from the downtown district to the east front of the Capitol. They bore petitions demanding national Prohibition by constitutional amendment. On the steps of the Capitol Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas met them and received the petitions from them. The Anti-Saloon League was headed by Brigadier-General A. S. Daggett and the W. C. T. U. contingent by Mrs. L. M. N. O. Stone.

When Congressman Hobson and Senator Sheppard stood on the top of the huge stone stairway casement to receive the petitions they were greeted by a cheering which some people compared with the roaring of Niagara and others to the noise that comes from a forest overloaded with wildcats. It was most probably a pass between the shrieking of dervishes and the howling of a menagerie.

THE 1914 GENERAL ELECTION.

It is going to take a brainy citizen to vote intelligently on the number of important measures to be put on the ballot at the general election in November, 1914. Mr. Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of the State of California, in a letter under date of December 2nd, gives the following information: "To date, there are on file in this office three initiative petitions, four referendum petitions, twenty-one constituional amendments and four bonding propositions, all of which are to be submitted to the electors at the next general election."

To this must be added the State-wide prohibition constitutional amendment and other measures, for which petitions are now being circulated throughout the State.

BRYAN AND PROHIBITION.

The New Jersey edition of the American Issue, the National Anti-Saloon League's organ, gives first page space to the following utterances of Secretary of State Wm. J. Bryan. The words convey sufficiently the attitude of this national character on the liquor question:

"A man can be a Democrat in good standing without staggering when he walks.

"Do not accuse me of bringing this question into politics; I met an issue after it had been introduced, and if I have any apologies to offer, I shall not offer them to the liquor interests for speaking now; I shall offer them to the fathers and mothers of this State for not speaking sooner.

"Democratic States have not only county option, but they have adopted State prohibition.

"The saloon is an outlaw and a nuisance, and it lives by sufferance where it lives at all. You do not defend the saloon as an institution; you tolerate it, if you tolerate it at all, on the theory that if you tried to abolish it you might get something worse.

"You cannot build a slaughter house in your block without consulting the people around you, because you cannot confine the odors to your own land and yet you would establish a saloon and fill the air with poison and then say to the people who must breathe it, and suffer from it, that they have no right to protest.

WAS THIS A VISION OR JUST DELIRIUM?

The Rev. Dr. Packard of Georgia in a recent address delivered the following, which is classed as a vision by his fellow fanatics:

"Out yonder I see America, redeemed, standing as an evangel among the nations of the earth, a land from whose shores have been banished the still, the brewery and the bar; and with them their awful brood, crime, pauperism, traffic in women, the social evil and lunacy, a land most of whose prisons have been turned into granaries, banks and music halls; a land whose sons and daughters are born sound, sane, sober and with a Godward trend; a land whose redeemed people shall be the brightest crown of freedom's glorious coronets; a land whose sound, sane, sober, cultured, happy home-life will be a greater protectorate than a thousand dreadnoughts of the seas. In this great land of Tomorrow, whose dawn is glinting the hills today, there are some now living who will look out over a new earth, and up into fairier skies, and shout, 'It was wrong; hallelujah, it has gone!'"

"Out yonder I see America" indicates that Georgia is not included in the vision.

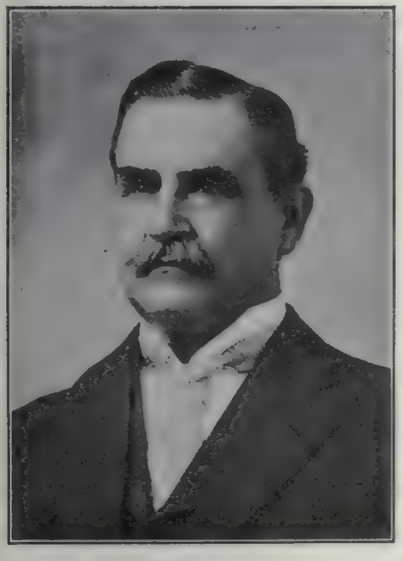
Glass Fronts for the Churches.—The Los Angeles Federation of Women's Christian Temperance Unions has adopted resolutions recommending that local churches keep their doors open every day in the week and provide glass fronts so that in the evening the wayward wanderers will know whether services are being held or not. The federation is of the opinion that the people should be shown that they are welcome to the churches at all times. The example set by the saloons is to be emulated.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN J. CHAMON DE ST. HUBERT.

IT is with deep regret that we must announce the death of Captain J. Chamon de St. Hubert. The captain passed away after a very short illness on the 19th of December at his residence, at 2200 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

Captain J. Chamon de St. Hubert was born on the 31st of March, 1835, at the Chateau de Checille, near Paris. His father, Julien Dominic de St. Hubert, was the last of the line to bear the title of count. The Captain attended the military academy in France and later studied chemistry under the celebrated French physicians, Pasteur and Walpole. He was highly educated in both French and English before setting out upon his military career and later acquired a knowledge of Arabic while acting as captain of "Spahis" for seven years in Algeria. His experience as a soldier included service in the Crimean war, in the troublous times of the Franco-Prussian war, when he was stationed at Metz, and in Paris during the Commune. After the stormy military times the captain came to the United States, arriving in San Francisco in 1878. He became interested in the viticultural possibilities of California and entered



CAPTAIN J. CHAMON DE ST. HUBERT

the wine making industry at Fresno. Some time afterward he established the California Wine Growers' Association and devoted his energies to the promotion of wine making in many ways. He contributed able articles on viticultural subjects to the press, his command of both French and English enabling him to write gracefully and forcefully and very effectively. Up to the time of his death at the advanced age of 78 years he enjoyed the full use of a strong intellect and conveyed his thoughts both in writing and speech with remarkable ease and clearness.

The funeral of the captain took place from St. Brigid's church in San Francisco on the morning of the 23rd of December, with Messrs. E. C. Priber, Henry Lansberger, Samuel L. Shortridge, F. A. Haber, P. Bernard and William Palmtag acting as pallbearers. Survivors of the deceased are his widow, Mrs. Catherine de St. Hubert, his daughter, Mrs. J. D. McGowan of Chicago, and his brother, Gabriel Chamon of Paris.

In the passing of Captain de St. Hubert California loses an adopted son who loved the State with all his heart, a man who will be long remembered for his kindly and forgiving disposition, which made him generous to a fault and caused him to render services of friendship and charity to everybody brought in contact with him.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

IT is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, who has been for so long a time identified with the liquor trade in San Francisco. Mr. Kirkpatrick passed away in this city on the 18th of December after a very short illness. His funeral took place on the 21st of December under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was a native of the State of Illinois, where he was born in 1836. He came to California at the age of 16 years and engaged in mining. After having had success in this line he took up residence in San Francisco. Some time later he entered the liquor trade and after a few years experience was employd as a special salesman by Moore, Hunt & Company. In a few years he became a partner in this firm, and when the company was incorporated he was elected vice-president. Later, upon the death of Captain Harry Hunt, he was made president, and remained for ten years in that capacity. Mr. Kirkpatrick sold his interests and retired from business in 1903. Accompanied by his wife he made a trip to Europe and spent a year traveling about the old countries. After returning to California he was employed by the A. P. Hotaling Company as general manager, and served that firm several years. Finally he retired from active business in the year 1908. He has lived at the Union League Club in San Francisco since the death of his wife, several years ago. He is survived by a son, G. E. Kirkpatrick of San Francisco.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of the most highly respected men in business in San Francisco. He was a whole-souled man, who did all the good he could in the world. As a story-teller he had few equals, and one of his best traits was to tell stories on himself. He was a bearer of cheer wherever he went. The good deeds done by him were too numerous to keep account of. His integrity in business was without fault, and his generosity knew no bounds.

OUR MOVING PICTURES IN THE EAST.

One of the features of the annual banquet of the American Wine Growers' Association, to be given in February in the ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria, will be a thousand foot reel of moving pictures showing scenes of California's wine industry.

Secretary Stoll has selected the pictures from those taken at twenty different plants during the past vintage, first for their interest, and second, for their photographic quality. Absolutely no advertising will appear on the films, as they are intended as a boost for California wines in general and not any particular firm.

Later these pictures are to be used in the State-wide prohibition fight. It is believed that they will do much to educate our own California people as to the necessity of voting against the proposed constitutional amendment, initiated by the prohibitionists for submission to the voters of California in November, 1914.

CHILIAN WINES TO BE SAMPLED SOON.

Through the kindly interest taken by Mr. A. Lorca, the Chilian Consul located in San Francisco, eight cases of choice Chilian table wines have been sent to the Grape Growers' Association of California. They are intended for a viticultural luncheon, which Secretary H. F. Stoll announces is to be given late in January, and represent all the leading brands produced in the South American republic.

After the wines have been sampled, it is the intention of the Grape Growers' Association to send a similar collection of California wines to Valparaiso to be examined by the members of the "Sociedad Nacional de Agriculture," who gathered the Chilian wines for us.

Vice-Consul Carlos T. Wessel has promised to supply some accurate information concerning Chili's wine industry and also some pamphlets which will be presented to the wine men at the luncheon.

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, December 27, 1913.

Labor organizations of Seattle have decided to fight the prohibition movement in the State of Oregon. To aid in keeping the State of Oregon wet a party of international delegates to the American Federation of Labor left Seattle for Portland during the last week in November. There were twenty men in the party. Mr. Thomas F. Tracy, one of the biggest men in the federation, and Mr. G. W. Perkins, international president of the cigar makers' union, were with the party. At a meeting held in Portland during the first week in December the labor leaders fired the first guns in the fight to keep Oregon wet.

The police of Spokane are busy making arrests of saloonkeepers under the weights and measures laws of the city. Short half-pint bottles are the cause.

Sergeant R. Field of the mounted police of Chipewyan station in the Great Slave Lake country, arrived in Spokane on the 13th of December, and reported that he discovered a brewery east of the Hay River in Canada. The brewery is 600 miles from civilization and is in the heart of a country that even the mapmakers have left a blank. Sergeant Field found that even fire-water is as common among the Indians east of Hay River as it once was in Kentucky. He discovered the Indians brewing beer from potatoes, hops, sugar and yeast, and nearly every buck was the proprietor of a brewery. The Indians grow potatoes to make beer, but do not grow anything for food. The sergeant learned that many years ago a strange white man sold the Indians the secret of making fire-water and from this they developed their methods of brewing.

During the month of December George M. Wardell, an Anti-Saloon League spotter, did extensive work in Bellingham, the largest dry seaport in the world. He was assisted by an 18-year-old boy. He managed to make two cases, but the county commissioners revoked the order allowing a reward of $50 for convictions in blind-pig cases, and as a result the Anti-Saloon League worker will go without remuneration, which was, of course, the object principally in view.

A prohibition club has been organized at Chehalis, Washington, to assist in making the State dry in 1914. The Revs. M. C. Van Tyne, Fred I. Baldwin and F. C. Stannard and Mrs. Myrtle Van Woerst are the officers.

In a sermon in St. John's Episcopal Church at Olympia the Rev. C. S. Morrison scored prohibition very heavily. The sermon has been published throughout Washington. The following are two of the most pointed paragraphs:

"Let us understand very clearly one or two things. Temperance and prohibition are not the same thing. Temperance is a moral quality. Prohibition is the legal enforcement of a certain condition or state regardless of the moral condition of those against whom the law is directed. The temperate man may be a total abstainer but total abstinence is not necessary to temperance. To be temperate in sport does not mean that a man must refrain from sport altogether. It has been asserted that temperance in the use of liquor is only possible through total abstinence. That may be true in many cases. It is not a necessary or universal truth, and in many cases it is not true. Prohibition is the confession of the failure of temperance. It is only an issue because men and women are not temperate.

"Intemperance is one of the great social evils. Through its breaking down of the self-control it leads to many other evils. It may become necessary to establish a nation-wide prohibition against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages, in order that a great social evil may be stamped out. Such a law would never be desirable because a mere majority willed it. It can oniy be effective and therefore desirable when nine-tenths of the community deem it necessary; that is, it must have the moral sentiment of the great bulk of society behind it. A prohibition imposed on any other basis than this would, I believe, be vicious in its ultimate effects."

Drastic ordinances are being proposed for Portland, Oregon. Since the 1st of November transfers of saloon licenses have been tabooed.

Mayor Albee of Portland is working for the establishment of coffee houses in the city. Rest rooms will be set apart for the homeless men who flock to Portland. The Mayor has asked private citizens to provide money to buy sites for the houses.

The Oregon State Hotel Association held its annual convention in the Oregon Hotel in Portland on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December. On the 7th the hotel men decided to enter the fight against State-wide prohibition and they passed strong resolutions showing that the present movement was inequitable with public demand.

The Gambrinus Brewery at Washington and 23rd streets, Portland, has been practically rebuilt, five of the six buildings having been completed. Over $320,000 have been expended. The millhouse has six stories, the brewhouse four stories, the boiler house, washhouse and racking building two stories, and the bottling house three stories. All the buildings are fireproof and of strikingly beautiful architecture.

Salem brewers are distributing their product in Portland, as the dry State of their own city has stopped distribution there.

Mayor Albee has caused the liquor licenses of five grills in Portland to be revoked.

The Portland City Commission has ruled that there shall be no more trade in saloon licenses in the city. When a man who holds a license dies the license can not be transferred to his heirs. In case of bankruptcy the license cannot be transferred to creditors. Mayor Albee is trying to reduce the number of saloons from 414 to 300 or one to every 1,000 population, and raise the license fee from $800 to $1,000 a year.

Mayor Albee on the 22nd of December issued an order to have policemen posted in the grills and other establishments of Portland on New Year's Eve. The policemen will interfere whenever the gayety becomes too demonstrative. They will also assert themselves whenever patrons order more champagne than the police think is good for them. Mayor Albee wishes to keep Portland quiet on this New Year's Eve. 1913 has not been a lucky year for many people, but it has been a good year for the Mayor, and he is going to protect it against any too obstreperous farewell-taking on the part of those who are glad it is going.

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Salem has been having a time such as its namesake in Massachusetts had some two centuries ago. On the 28th of November Judge Galloway, pursuant to action taken by the Salem Brewery Association, declared the November election invalid because it did not take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday when a general State or city election is held. Rapidly following on this the drys on the 1st of December again voted on the amendment to prevent the licensing of saloons and "won" by a majority of 930, which was somewhat larger than the majority of 487 in November. Of course, the saloon men did not vote, as they considered that the ruling of Judge Galloway was sufficient to make the election of little value. The hard-headed drys did not care about the judge's decision. They were resolved to overthrow the recognized law in the case. On the 3rd of December the City Council refused to renew the licenses of the fifteen saloons in the city. The next day Judge Galloway declared the December election to be invalid and issued a temporary restraining order against the City Council to prevent it from further proceeding in the matter. This put the City Council in a corner. The members of the council, having a little more intelligence than the dry voters, began to wonder if they might not after all be in the wrong. On the 5th of December the women drys or dry women of Salem organized the Salem Coffee Club to make the men drink coffee and thus further add to the general nervousness. The women subscribed $3,000 for the club. Then Governor West, the champion nerve-racker of the State, took a hand. He notified the breweries to stop delivering beer at homes and clubs, declaring that they had no licenses. Governor West assured the City Council that he would place the State troops at the disposal of the city officers to make war against the brewers. It is suspected that the Governor wants to be the heroic figure in a civil war while there is a chance to pose for several moving picture concerns. On the 13th of December Judge Galloway issued a permanent injunction on behalf of the liquor dealers and declared all the elections held to be invalid.

Mayor Albee of Portland intends to put all saloons near depots and bridges out of business.

The license fee for saloons at Independence, Oregon, has been raised from $1,500 to $3,000 a year. Harrisburg has elected a wet administration. Hillsboro has been ruled dry and Sherwood wet. The wets of Eugene are contesting the recent election on the ground that they were intimidated by the drys, with the assistance of some of Governor West's special officers. Springfield wets are contesting the recent election, claiming that detectives in the service of Governor West intimidated the wet voters and allowed fraudulent voting on the part of drys. Pendleton has passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any one to ask for liquor in restaurants or hotels on Sunday. Eagle Point and Hood River have adopted prohibition. Oregon City will be dry, Judge Campbell ruling that the recent election was a "general special" election.

The Mount Hood brewery will close because of dryness. The output of the plant was 20,000 barrels a year. The officers of the brewery and families will move to California.

Idaho prohibitionists have started a State-wide movement. During March 500 delegates will meet in Lewiston to commence the campaign. Conventions will be held at Boise, Twin Falls and Pocatello. The Anti-Saloon League will have charge of the movement and the head of the league is the Rev. W. J. Herwig of Boise.

On the 18th of December Bannock County, Idaho, went dry. Pocatello, which rolled up a wet majority of 600, will be involved in the general wetness.

A local option election will be held in Harrison, Idaho, in January.

The Mayor of Copperfield, Oregon.—Fifty-five dry persons of Copperfield, Oregon, have appealed to Governor West for relief from the Mayor of the town, H. A. Stewart. Following is a description of Mayor Stewart as given by the fanatics: "He lives in a house which is connected with a saloon owned by him. He sells and gives away liquor. He conducts Saturday night dances and dances himself. He sits in card games with three councilmen, who are also saloonkeepers. He has not attended church in years. He chews tobacco on state occasions." It is strange how such a man was elected Mayor. The least that Governor West ought to do is to call fifty of his rough riders together and ride Mayor Stewart out of Oregon.

NEWS FROM FRESNO AND VICINITY.

Fresno, December 27, 1913.

THE wineries of Fresno County have refused to pay the county tax on distilleries on the ground that the tax is illegal under the general legal principle that a license is for the purpose of police regulation and there is no police regulation of wineries. The tax amounts to $50 a year on each distillery. There is now due from the fifteen distilleries of the county the sum of $1,350, most of the wineries having failed to pay the tax during the past two years. Following are the names of the wineries which have refused to pay the tax: Great Western, Calwa, Scandinavian, Fresno Vineyard Company, La Paloma, Las Palmas, Kearney, Sanger, Selma, Pillier, Olson, Fresno National Wine Company, Barton Vineyard Company, F. M. Roessler and H. Granz. The county tax collector has made a report on the subject to the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of starting a test case.

Visalia is to have another election on the wet or dry question. The city has been dry for nearly two years in consequence of the election held May 7, 1912. It was partially dry from February, 1911, to July 17, 1911. The people have profited by the experience of two years of dryness to the extent of wishing a change.

Two more saloons will be opened at Fellows, saloon licenses having been granted to C. M. Morgan and P. J. Riordan.

Mr. F. J. Vansiclen of Fillmore has sold his saloon interests to Mr. M. H. Harrison and has gone to Arizona, but will later locate at Seattle.

The Ministerial Union of Bakersfield on the 8th of December passed resolutions condemning the present movement for State-wide Prohibition. Unanimous action was taken on the subject. The Bakersfield ministers consider the movement as entirely inopportune.

Mr. Al Israel of Bakersfield has been appointed agent for the Mission Brewing Company of San Diego for Kern County. He will establish sub-agencies at Lost Hills and Wasco. Mr. Israel has acted as Bakersfield agent for Mission beer for some time.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

OAKLAND AND SUBURBS.

Oakland, December 27, 1913.

The Oakland "Tribune" continues to tempt fate. Entrenched in the good graces of fanaticism, it is not content to invoke ruin upon the proprietors of 200 saloons and bring hardship upon the families of 1,500 employees of saloons, but it strives as well to arouse the ire of the people by demanding that the will of a supine city council be imposed upon the community at large. The "Tribune" opposes any election on the saloon question, declaring that the brow-beating tactics of the dry minority shall prevail over the reason and welfare of the masses of voters. It refers to the Buffalo Brewing Company of Sacramento and the brewing companies of San Francisco as alien corporations with no right whatever to make Oakland a market for their surplus products. The "Tribune" does not go so far as to suggest that Oakland enact a high protective tariff to protect home industry against the aliens, but it does say: "If foreign interests persist in doing business in this town it would be a good idea to keep them on the outside altogether."

This is a fair example of the blindness of fanaticism. When the "Tribune" looks upon San Francisco, four miles across the bay from Oakland, as a foreign land, anyone can easily understand why prohibitionists are so shortsighted. Verily, the ant, which can not see beyond the first joint of its foreleg, might be adopted as the party emblem of the "Tribune," and those represented by that organ.

On the 8th of December Mr. E. H. Hart, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, presented to the Oakland City Council a liquor license ordinance which practically nullifies all the features of the ordinance recently passed to go into effect on the 1st of January. On the 12th of December the City Council adopted reasons as to why the ordinance presented by Mr. Hart should not be adopted. As a consequence, a special election will be called to settle the entire question.

The Public Welfare League on the 16th of December passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Public Welfare League accept the challenge thrown down to us by the liquor interests and that we inaugurate a vigroous campaign to overwhelmingly defeat the ordinance initiated by the liquor interests, and in so doing to keep the one issue before the people:

"Whether or not Oakland shall regulate its own saloons or shall permit outside liquor interests to dictate the city's policy in this regard.

"And that we call upon our executive committee to arrange for a campaign committee which shall aggressively conduct the campaign to this end."

There can be no doubt now that the liquor question must be fought out on regular lines, and that the people will decide whether justice or bigotry shall prevail, whether the hysterical and mercenary reformers and chronic vagrants or the liquor and labor interests, who render service for their bread and butter, shall be uppermost in Oakland. The outcome of the struggle is already foreseen by the liberal element. Bigotry will be defeated by a vote of three to one. But there will still be a question after the present regime in Oakland goes the way of the Alexander clique in Los Angeles. That question is: What chastisement, in addition to public condemnation, will be necessary to make the chronic disturbers of peace behave?

The Bay Association of Congregational Churches at a meeting in Oakland on the 9th of December adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the association it is undesirable for ministers and churches to lend support to the movement for placing the question of State-wide prohibition on the ballot in 1914."

The resolution was moved by Dr. C. F. Aked and seconded by Rev. George De Kay. The vote was unanimous.

Commissioner Turner has been receiving a little more than his proper share of abuse at the hands of the prohibitionists. The "Tribune" has been spending all its vituperative wrath upon him and there are few fishwomen as capable of using billingsgate phrases as the "Tribune." Prohibitionists are noted for the coarseness of the language they use and their unscrupulous methods of applying it. No doubt Commissioner Turner will feel ashamed of himself before the "Tribune" and its crowd are through with him. If many an honest saloonkeeper has been made to feel ashamed of his trade because of the defamatory denunciation of the bigots, an innocent bystander like Commissioner Turner can not help feeling mortified. Any decent man may be made to hang his head by a skirted denizen of the fish market, not because he is made to feel ashamed of himself, but because he is ashamed of his species when subjected to vile and unmerited abuse. Commissioner Turner is not a friend of the liquor traffic. He made enemies of the "Tribune" et al. by a simple remark to the effect that saloonkeepers should not be treated with injustice.

The Oakland City Council has voted $12,000 to defray the expenses of the special initiative election to be held on the liquor question.

Licenses of eight Oakland cafes were revoked during the month of December.

Professor Leon Bonnet of the University of California delivered a lecture on the evening of the 16th of December before the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Professor Bonnet took up the history of the vine in this State since it was planted by the Franciscan Fathers in Southern California in 1770; the beginning of its general cultivation in 1850, due to emigration from foreign countries; the possibilities of California soil for grape culture; the development of the industry; the varieties of grapes; the difference existing between the American vines and those of European countries, and the importance of the industry in California. Professor Bonnet expressed the hope that some solution of the present temperance campaign might be reached whereby such an important industry might not perish in the State.

Two petitions circulated in Martinez and Concord in behalf of the State-wide movement have been signed by 100 voters. The W. C. T. U. had charge of the petitions.

Sausalito Anti-Saloon Fight.—On the 5th of December the anti-saloon women of Sausalito fired the first shot in a campaign to reduce the number of saloons in the town to four or five. The echoes of the shot are still rolling around Mt. Tamalpais.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES OF INTEREST.

According to an opinion of the City Attorney, the Board of Police Commissioners may regulate the business of grocery stores by forcing the grocers to take out permits. It is the opinion of the City Attorney that all places where liquor is sold may be regulated by the Police Commissioners, by requiring the proprietors to take out permits, but the commissioners have not the power to impose licenses on grocery stores and wholesale liquor dealers.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Joseph J. Scott issued the following order on the 2nd of December:

"I desire it distinctly understood by societies and organizations, whatever their character, that in selling liquor at one night dances or other entertainments they will become liable for the special tax imposed upon retail liquor dealers by the government.

"In San Francisco special permits are issued by the police department for the sale of liquor at one night dances, the charge being $10. The government looks at the matter differently.

"Let it also be understood that an individual can not pay the tax of $25 and thereafter lend his government stamp to various organizations by taking over their liquor selling privileges or concessions on a succession of days during the year at entertainments given at different places. This will affect all organizations and societies, social, fraternal, industrial, or of any other character that sell liquor at their entertainments."

Through the failure of clubs, societies and individuals to take out government stamps or pay the tax of $25 per year imposed on retail liquor dealers the government has lost several hundred dollars a year. The collector has had men at work checking up the permits for retailing liquors issued by the city, and in all cases where the government tax has not also been paid, notices are being sent out, demanding compliance with the law. Already about 300 such notices have been sent out, and there are probably 500 more to be sent.

The Anti-Saloon League of Central and Northern California issued the following statement on the 10th of December:

"In view of all the facts, this league reaffirms its belief in the wisdom of the program put forth last June by the federated temperance forces of Central and Northern California, declines to take any part in initiating a 1914 campaign for State-wide Prohibition, and expresses the hope that wiser councils may yet prevail so that this question may not appear upon the ballot next year."

JESSE MOORE HUNT CO. SCORCHED.

The Jesse Moore-Hunt Company was the victim of a disastrous fire which broke out on the top floor of the establishment at the corner of Second and Mission streets at 12:45 a. m. on the 15th of December. The fire was confined to the four-story building of the company, and most of the damage was done in the bottling works and in the liquor store room. So rapidly did the flames gain headway at one time that it appeared that the entire building and the structures adjoining it would be destroyed. Prompt work by the firemen, the use of the water tower and the high pressure system resulted in the fire being controlled in comparatively short order, and it was completely extinguished one hour after the first alarm was sent in. Manager H. C. Hunt estimates the damage done at $50,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Luckily, but superficial damage was done to the stock of Jesse Moore whisky. The two lower floors of the building were dilapidated through the work of the high pressure of water brought to play. This was the first time in several years that the water tower of the fire department was brought into use.

San Francisco is interested in the compliments which the Fresno "Republican" has sent to the community on the occasion of the New Year celebration. The following is part of the tribute paid and is the most appreciated: "In San Francisco, so far as we have observed, the alleged vulgar multitude is about as sober on New Year's night as on any other night in the year. But the ostensible aristocracy, being that portion of the population which parades its exclusiveness by seeking publicity and which frequents the restaurants where you have to pay $10 a table for the privilege of buying champagne at $5 a bottle, goes on a unanimous orgy every New Year's Eve. Bluntly, but literally, San Francisco's smart set gets publicly drunk once a year. It is a custom and a privilege in which the equality of the sexes prevails absolutely."



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NEW HOSTS AT TERMINAL HOTEL.

On the 4th of December the Terminal Hotel on Market street, near the Ferry Building, San Francisco, passed into the control of new interests, Mr. John A. Hoyle becoming president of the company operating it and Mr. James Hoyle assuming the duties of manager. The hotel, which is the largest and most commodious along lower Market street, extending from that thoroughfare to Sacramento street and occupying a very large part of the immense block bounded by Market, Drumm and Sacramento streets, is destined to be one of the best known in San Francisco. It has already become the Mecca of travelling, commercial and agricultural men, who find that it affords them all the luxuries and accommodations that they may desire right at the end of their journey. As the hotel is within a block of the Ferry Building it bears the same advantages in connection with the traveling public that the Hotel St. Pancras in London does. It fills a want long felt in San Francisco for a high class hotel in the vicinity of the Ferry Building, which is the terminus of the journey of nine-tenths of the people who come to San Francisco for purposes of business and recreation. In every way is the hotel rightly named, for it is terminal in every sense of the word, and signifies early rest after the fatigue of travel.

There are more than 300 rooms at the disposal of guests in the Terminal Hotel, and every room is replete with all the comforts and conveniences that modern ingenuity can devise. Lighting and ventilation have been specially provided for. All the furniture is of solid mahogany. The upholstery and carpeting leave nothing to be desired.

The main entrance to the hotel is at 60 Market street. It is protected by an ample ornamental canopy to the Market street curb, this canopy being on a larger scale than any other at the Market street entrance of a San Francisco hotel. A wide corridor leads from the entrance to the lobby, which is one of the winning features of the hotel. The lobby is very spacious and is profusely furnished with divans, couches, cushions, great arm chairs, easy chairs, settees, etc., etc., all sumptuously upholstered and covered with Spanish leather. So large is the area of the lobby that it required an immense lot of furniture to set in it so as not to appear lost to sight, but the furniture is there in such plentitude that the comfort that goes with it carries with it the feeling of coziness.

From the lobby every one of the many attractions of the hotel is within easy reach. A lady's parlor is close at hand, the coiffeur's lair lies wide open, the grill offers its allurements familiary and even the buffet shows that its acquaintance may be made without too much ado. Entrances to all of these necessary departments are very handy to the lobby. In this way the guests have privacy and sociability at their command according as the whim suits them.

The grill is elegantly fitted up, and a responsible French chef has charge of the kitchen connected with it. In the palatial barroom, decorated in accordance with the latest dictates of fashion in such resorts and finished elaborately for all time with Turkish walnut, select liquors are served under the supervision of Mr. Tom Fenton, who was for many years identified with the bar of the Grand Hotel in San Francisco. Increased patronage in the barroom made it necessary recently to add to the force of mixologists, testifying to the poularity of the place

It is the object of Manager James Hoyle to cater especially to the commercial classes. That he is very capable of doing this is indicated by the fact that he has been connected with the hotel business during his entire business career. Among the hotels he has managed are the Lorenz of Redding and the Golden Eagle of Sacramento. While he realizes that the hotel is in the best position in San Francisco to profit by the traffic which will characterize the World's Fair year, he has set his policy on making the establishment one which commercial classes everywhere will recognize as being peculiarly intended for them. As a result of this policy the Hotel Terminal will become widely known as a permanent institution of San Francisco for the benefits of the commercial classes.

Mr. Hoyle proposes to make several extensive improvements in the hotel in the near future. One of the first of these will be a ladies grill, which will be at the disposal of the fair sex early in the new year. Under the management of Mr. Hoyle and the direction of his associates it may safely be predicted that the Hotel Terminal will add to the fame of San Francisco during the coming years.

STATE CLOSING LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The State two to six o'clock closing law for saloons was declared constitutional, according to an oral decision of Judge Graham on December 8th.

The decision was on the petition of Louis Schollmeyer, proprietor of the Bismarck Cafe, 638 Stanyan street, for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release from arrest. He was taken into custody on October 10th last, charged with violating the 2 to 6 o'clock closing law. He contended that as he had a restaurant license he was entitled under the city charter to sell liquor at all hours.

"Inasmuch as it is admitted by counsel that this was an exercise of police power and not a municipal affair, the general law must obtain," said Judge Graham. "Therefore, the charter which gives the right to sell liquor at all times conflicts with the general law and the general law must prevail."

Judge Graham remanded Schollmeyer back into custody, but granted a stay of execution to permit his counsel to carry the matter on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus was originally made to the Appellate Court. This tribunal held that the question was one that concerned the State at large and sent it on to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held that, although the 2 o'clock closing law was a general State law, yet the case at issue was peculiarly a municipal affair and should be passed on by the Superior Court, and it was sent to Judge Graham for decision.

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ANALYSIS OF BARCAL WATER

	Grains per U.S. Gallons		Grains per U.S. Gallons
Sodium Bicarbonate	3.312	Potassium Chloride	0.015
Magnesium Bicarbonate	12,004	Aluminum Oxide	0.353
Calcium Bicarbonate	14.695	Ferric Oxide	0.024
Calcium Sulphate	0.933	Silica	1,341
Sodium Chloride	1.872	Organic Matter	trace
Mineral Residue	32,816	Total Mineral Residue	34,249

The water also contains considerable Carbonic Acid Gas

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(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

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IMPROVEMENTS TO "THE CUTTER," 709 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The increasing trade of the "Cutter," at 709 Market street, San Francisco, has made it necessary to enlarge the establishment considerably. For some time Mr. H. P. Andersen, the proprietor, has been planning for extensive improvements. During the month of December his plans were brought to fruition and work was commenced to make a notable addition. The partition to the rear of the main room was cut away, and an area sixty feet long and eighteen feet wide made available for an annex which will serve to further distinguish the resort as the most commodious in the section of Market street, of which it is one of the most artistic and elegant attractions. A magnificent bar has been placed in the new extension and some booths sumptuously upholstered have been installed close at hand. The decorations are in keeping with those throughout the "Cutter." Finishings are in genisero from Central America, a wood that takes the highest polish of any of the mahogany species.

Altogether the improvement to the "Cutter" is one that will make it especially appreciated during the holiday season, and the patrons of the establishment will regard it as a Christmas gift to them on the part of Mr. Andersen. It has certainly added much to the comfort and good feeling of the votaries of the "Cutter." During the year 1914 and the Exposition year it will prove itself to be a reward for good endeavor on the part of the proprietor of the "Cutter."

GIBB'S SPECIAL SALES DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. Winton Gibb, sponsor for the famous "Gibb's Special" Bourbon, reports that the holiday season has brought about a noticeable increase in the sale of his product. This is a piece of news worthy of attention, since the sale of Gibb's Special is so steady and in such large volume at all times that any augmentation naturally indicates improved conditions in the liquor trade as a whole.

The Veal Problem in Sacramento.—"Butchers of this city are complaining of a lack of veal for market because of the scarcity of calves. Seemingly the revelations made by the slit skirt count for naught."—Sacramento "Bee."

Oakland State-wide Petition Signed by 2,000.—The initiati petition calling for State-wide prohibition was circulated in Oa land for two weeks prior to the 23rd of December and was sign by 2,000 persons. It looks as though the fanatics are very we in Oakland. It took them seven times the number of days to s cure 2,000 names that it took the liquor interests to secure 10,0 If this should be considered as a gauge of their chances of succe in Oakland they have just one chance as compared with 35 for t liberals.

10,000 Signatures to Oakland Initiative Petition.—Mr. E. Hart, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Oakland, a nounced on the 23rd of December that 10,200 names were obtain on the petition invoking the initiative on the new saloon ordinan The names were obtained in two days. Commissioner Turner l suggested to the City Council that as the petition has sufficie names the ordinance adopted by the council be rescinded and t ordinance proposed by the Labor Council be enacted instead. Th suggestion has been made to save the City Council from goi down in defeat.

Dry Signatures for a Dry California.—Mr. Frederick Wheeler, chairman of the California Dry Federation, announc on the 24th of December that 41,000 signatures had been obtain on the petitions for State-wide prohibition in Southern Californ He expected that 30,000 more signatures would be added by t northern part of the State. He said, "We have accomplish something unprecedented, as we have had only thirty days in whi to obtain the necessary signatures to place the question on t ballot in 1914. I have sent out on an average 200 telegrams ea business day to promote a dry State by 1914."

The Free-Lunch Problem in Chicago.—"A Chicago saloo keeper wants to know how the city will face the problem of fe ing 50,000 tramps each winter if free lunches are abolished. T tramp problem, however, is one far more serious than that of loon lunches, which question might well be left to the saloo themselves for settlement. There is very little drinking to exc where there is eating, and so the free lunch may make for temp ance rather than for intoxication."—Sacramento "Bee."

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Central California News

Sacramento, December 27, 1913.

The Rev. Mary C. Bowen, directress of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has issued a denial that her organization is opposed to a State-wide election on the question of prohibition in 1914. She says, "We can make the State dry and propose to carry out our intention. When California has neither saloons or redlights we will be getting what is due to us."

On the 13th of December the first initiative petition to place a constitutional amendment upon the 1914 ballot prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away or transportation of liquor with the State was received by Secretary of State Jordan. The petition was from Lodi and was signed by 16 names.

A letter has been sent to Secretary of Agriculture (acting) Gallaway by the California Viticultural Commission protesting against the labeling of wine as "pure" unless it is exclusively the product of the grape, and asking the government to have wine made with sugar or water or both labeled as "modified" or "adulterated" wine. This letter represents the unanimous opinion of the nine members of the viticultural body. It also conveys the desire of the California commission that the Department of Agriculture shall distinguish further by label or otherwise in what state the wine is made.

Sweeping amendments to the draft of the proposed saloon ordinance, looking to the abolition of roadhouses, have caused a postponement of the adoption of the ordinance by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County.

Supervisors Russi and Mahoney wish an amendment providing that no dance hall be conducted in connection with a saloon, and that all saloons have glass fronts. District Attorney Eugene S. Wachhorst wishes to prevent licenses from being granted unless property holders within one mile of the sites sign petitions in favor of granting the licenses. He also proposes an amendment by which no person who is engaged in brewing or wholesale liquor business shall be accepted as a surety on a bond.

Suit for $50,000 damages has been commenced against the Buffalo Brewing Company by Mrs. Amelia Stutzman, because of the death of her husband, Albert F. Stutzman, who was killed January 31, 1913, while in the employ of the company.

Replying to an editorial in a prohibitionist sheet, noted for its lack of scruple in defaming all liquor people, the Sacramento "Bee" says:

"Why should there not be honest and law-abiding roadhouse keepers?

"In the earlier days of Sacramento County the majority of such people were honest, and law-abiding and good citizens.

"In numerous cases, the roadhouse was conducted by a man and his wife, and they were peaceable, thrifty, honest, industrious, decent folk—every whit as good in every respect as any of our people—not excepting those who thanked God every Sunday they were holier than others—not eliminating those whose chief delight in worshipping the Creator seemed to be because of the opportunity it gave them to tell the good Lord how bad everybody else was who did not pattern his life according to their own narrow bounds and limits."

The following is a pointed paragraph from the Chico "Record":

"The high-salaried leaders of the California Anti-Saloon League say that they are opposed to the movement to make this State dry in 1914 and decline to do anything to aid the movement. As usual the prohibitionists must go it alone, for if there were prohibition there would be no high salaries for the Anti-Saloon League leaders."

Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell, prohibitionist, has returned to Chico from Los Angeles. She donated $1,000 to the State-wide prohibitionist movement. On the 4th of December she started the campaign in Chico. According to Mrs. Bidwell all the signs are favorable to the success of the prohibitionists in 1914.

The Hotel Auburn has been granted a liquor license by the Board of Trustees of Auburn. The hotel will be the only oasis in the Auburn desert.

Petitions were circulated in Marysville on the 20th of December for the State-wide movement. Very few names were secured. Efforts will be made by the prohibitonists up to the end of the month to secure names. There is very little enthusiasm over the prohibition fanticism in Marysville.

During the month of December the Greystone winery shipped many cars of wine from St. Helena to Winehaven. Shipments will continue for a month or so.

Mr. M. Leonardini of the Northern California Winery Company has been having great trouble in starting work on the new Redding distillery. First the city trustees offered to give him the use of a city lot alongside the railroad, but the protest of a dry resident stopped this. Then Mr. Leonardini managed to secure a lease of a city lot near Barner and Riebe's bottling works. After he started building the Southern Pacific Company found that he was three feet over on its right of way. The Southern Pacific engineer and the city surveyor are settling the question of the lines. Mr. Leonardini expects to have construction work well under way after the first of the New Year.

George West & Sons have decided to make the Mokelumne Winery at Lodi a distributing center for all kinds of wines. The plant will be operated all the year. Filtering machinery is being installed at a cost of $5,000. Wines will be shipped to the winery from Woodbridge, Victor and Urgon to be prepared for the ultimate market. Lachman & Jacobi will take a great part of the output.

The grape season closed in Lodi district during the last week in November, Norton & Angier shipping the last car of table grapes East. Altogether 2,082 cars of table grapes were shipped to the Eastern States from the district during the season. This was 482 cars more than in 1912. As the average value per car was $1,200 the season was very profitable, taken in connection with the heavy production of wine.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

Teetotaler! A correspondent asks if it is true that President Wilson is a prohibitionist. The President is undoubtedly friendly to the temperance cause. His views on prohibition were given by one of his closet friends during the presidential canvass, Mr. Dudley Field Malone of New York, who now holds an important office under the administration. In his address before the American Wine Growers' Association last February Mr. Malone stated that Mr. Wilson occasionally enjoyed a little Scotch whisky and that the President in reply to a question as to whether he was a prohibitionist had answered that "Prohibition had no place in politics, but that it belonged to economic and social questions, for every man should live according to his own common sense and his own judgment." We believe there is one prohibitionist in the President's cabinet, the traveling gentleman who advertises grape juice, and makes money talk.—Leslie's Weekly.

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of November, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	661,918.1
Received from Sixth District, California	10,946.6
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	334,120.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	80,131.6
Exported	205.8
Tax Paid from Warehouse	91,054.6
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	43,470.0
Remaining in bond November 30, 1913	2,577,265.6

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,548.2
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	1,000,093.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	287,372.9
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	45.9

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of November, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	99,165.3
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	5,865.5
Brandy actually used for fortification	105,030.8
Port produced	100,450.83
Sherry produced	197,741.88
Angelica produced	13,974.13
Muscat produced	5,783.64
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced November, 1913	317,950.16

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of November, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	22,116.8
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth, District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	7,756.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	12,554.9
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	7,858.3
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	5,865.5
Remaining in bond November 30, 1913	248,474.3

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of November, 1913.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
First District	475	219,089.7
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	115	35,400.0
Brandy actually used for fortification	707	274,749.3

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	144,902.09
Sherry produced	716,118.61
Angelica produced	28,810.86
Muscat produced	83,165.96
Malaga	78,289.99
Tokay	
Madeira	5,899.60
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1913	1,057,187.11

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of November, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	2,056.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	33,229.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	99,165.3
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	301.4

ECONOMY IN USE OF A WINE PRESS OPERATED BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

IN many wineries the old types of screw and knuckle joint wine presses are still used. During recent years the more modern wine press operated by hydraulic pressure has come into this field. The hydraulic press is rapidly winning favor in many of the largest wineries in the United States and in foreign countries. It is difficult for some operators to get away from old methods and to give up the use of what is fast becoming obsolete pressure machinery in most of the industries of the world. In some wineries little is known of the merits of the hydraulic press as compared to screw and knuckle joint presses. We, therefore, call attention to a few features of the hydraulic press as they relate to its effectiveness, utility, durability and economy.

In an hydraulic press there is less than seven per cent (7%) of the power lost on account of friction of the moving parts, whereas in screw and knuckle joint presses the loss by friction is from thirty-three and one-third per cent (33 1-3%) to fifty per cent (50%). If the operator fails to properly lubricate the working parts of screw and knuckle joint presses the loss is even greater than the highest figure here named. The hydraulic press does not need lubrication. The simplicity in construction and operation of the hydraulic press, and the few parts to get out of order are prominent features. Greater speed can be obtained, and the operations are much safer both to the machinery and the operator. Automatic valves prevent excessive pressure and regulates the maximum pressure desired as well as obtains the same exact amount of pressure at each operation. The pressure operation of the hydraulic press is governed automatically. The press stops when the pressure limit is reached without attention of the operator. Following up of the pressure is automatic. This is very desirable for wine purposes, as the hydraulic press will follow up all decrease in pressure caused by the drainage of the cheese resulting from a drainage of the wine as a result of the pressure operation. The automatic regulating valves can be set to develop and control the same exact pressure per square inch on material having a small cheese area as on materials of a larger area.

A wine press operated by hydraulic pressure does not require as much power for operation as the screw and knuckle joint presses, nor does it require the amount of labor or attention while in operation. The hydrostatic principle applied to an hydraulic press is so simple and effective that the high pressure can be obtained by operating with a hand power hydraulic pump operated by one man. It is impossible to obtain any practical results whatever by operating the screw or knuckle joint press by hand power without providing elaborate equipment and a large amount of labor for so doing.

Principles of Hydraulic Pressure.

Hydraulics is a branch of mechanics, the most important subdivision of which has to do with the transmission of power by means of fluids. The theory of hydraulic pressure is simple and depends upon the principle that, a pressure exerted in any part of a fluid is transmitted undiminished in all directions throughout the fluid. Application of this principle is made by means of a hollow cylinder inside of which a ram is adjusted by packing to prevent the water or oil from escaping between the walls of the cylinder and the ram. A force pump is connected with the cylinder, by which water or other suitable liquid is pumped into the cylinder and the ram forced out.

The high pressure on the end of the press ram is obtained by a comparatively small amount of power exerted at the pump, for the reason that the pressure on the pump plunger is multiplied on the press ram as many times as the end of the press ram is larger than the end of the pump plunger. Therefore, the larger the press ram and the smaller the pump plunger the greater the pressure obtained with the same initial power exerted on the pump plunger.

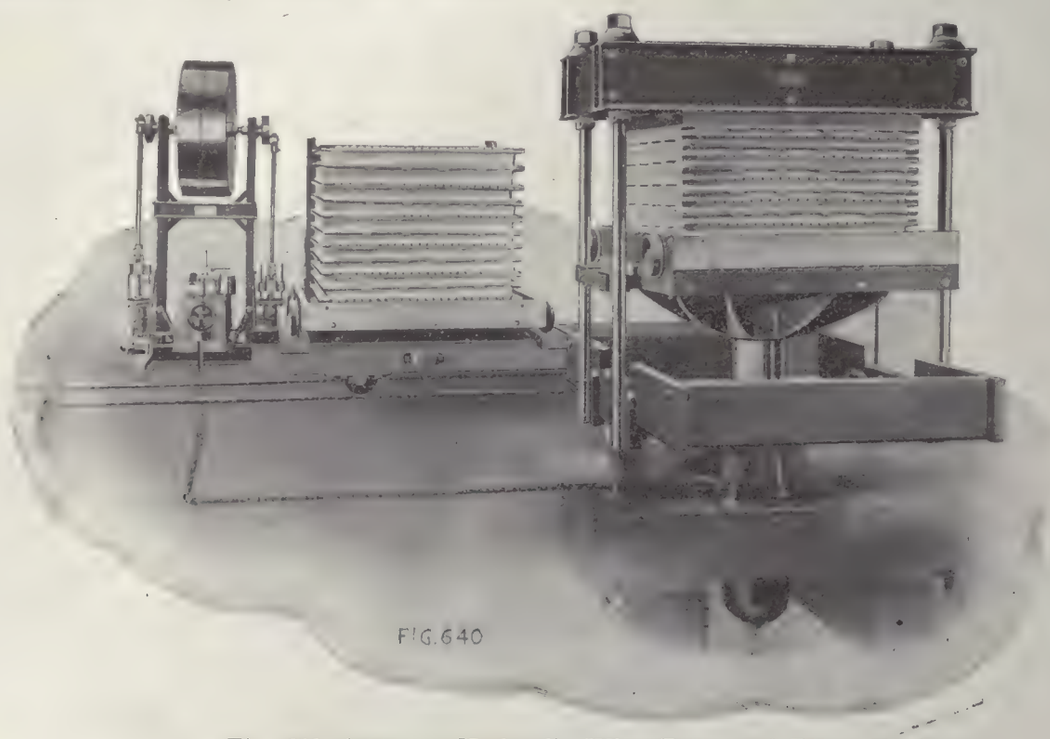


Fig. 640 shows an Hydraulic Wine Press and Pump Equipment built by The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio.

During the past few years the simpilicity of the hydraulic idea has appealed so strongly to some wine manufacturers who use presses developing high pressure, that a great many of lever presses (screw and knuckle joint) have been discarded. Manufacturers of the screw and knuckle joint methods have been compelled to add hydraulic power presses to their line, which they sell to those posted in reference to the efficiency and superiority of hydraulic pressure.

The accompanying illustration is a good type of hydraulic wine press and is reproduced by the courtesy of The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio.

George West & Sons Redeeming Notes.—Advices from Lodi are to the effect that George West & Sons offer to pay cash for their outstanding notes given in payment for the Co-operative Winery at Lodi. It is understood that some investors who purchased stock certificates a year ago can now sell at a premium of $3.83 per share.

AMELIORATED DRINKING AND HOME INDUSTRY.

The State Viticultural Commission scorns the suggestion of the United States Agricultural Department that wine-makers be allowed to add sugar and water to grape juice in the making of wine. The Viticultural Commission rightly insists that all wines made of anything beside pure grape juice shall be labelled as "modified," "ameliorated" or "corrected" wine.

Then the gentleman who seeks to ameliorate the acerbities of a bachelor life, or find shelter from deserved castigation from the tongue of an aggrieved wife, can indulge in an "ameliorated" drunk, a "modified" inebriation, or a "corrected" spiritual exaltation, or he can have a jag on pure fermented grape juice that contains no benzoate of soda.

In the event of his hilariousness being the product of pure wine he will have consideration accorded him by our police magistrate. A scene can be imagined where two culprits are before Hizonner: "The policeman says you were leaning against a lamp-post repeating Holy Hirams' remonstrances against getting together. What was your tipple? Ameliorated wine? Why did you drink that stuff? Did you not know it was water mixed with glucose, flavored with rotten grape skins, fermented with yeast and saved from utter sourness with benzoate of soda? Ameliorated wine forsooth! Well you can ameliorate the public treasury with thirty dollars or poison the atmosphere of the jail for thirty days. Mr. Constable, take him away and don't kick him unnecessarily."

Well, here's another case:

"The policeman said you were sitting on the curb with your feet in the gutter singing a 'Life on the ocean wave.' Had you been drinking 'ameliorated' wine? No, you had assimilated two quarts of pure Zinfandel? Well, that's different. The court fines you ten cents. Don't do it again. Mr. Constable, adjourn court."—Los Angeles "Times."

SOME MORE SCIENTIFIC TALKS.

The need for a scientific and impartial study of the effects of drinking alcohol was recently emphasized by Sir Thomas Clouston when lecturing at the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. Analyzing some of the psychological effects of alcohol on man, Sir Thomas said:

"In nine cases out of ten the faculty of speech is stimulated. The company at a dinner party nearly always begins to talk after the first glass of champagne. The ideas find a readier outlet. It is rarely that alcohol produces silence. Fox and Pitt undoubtedly depended, probably far too much, for the transitory power to make great speeches on wine.

"Given a certain quality of brain in literature, with keen imagination and high artistic faculty, it needs great audacity to contradict the experience of Burns, Edgar Allan Poe, Swinburne and Omar Khayyam as to the stimulating effects of alcohol on poetic fire and conscious happiness.

"The social instincts of man conduce more to his happiness, taking average humanity into account, than all his other capacities put together. Home, friendship, amusements and altruism are all dependent on them. Whatever accentuates them is not to be lightly interferred with, even though it brings some dangers in its train. This is the great objection to an absolute anti-alcoholic crusade."

Hawaiian Notes of Interest.—During the past two months there has been considerable controversy over the granting of a club liquor license to the Nomura Hotel on Richardson street in Hilo. The fee charged for the license was $200. The proprietor of the Matano Hotel entered a protest to the Liquor License Commissioners because he had to pay $1,000 for his liquor license. The question is whether or not the license of the Nomura Hotel is for a genuine club. It is generally conceded that the persons who form the club are all very respectable and they have a right to club privileges, but it is unfortunate that the club, with its bar, is situated in a public hotel.

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Capping the Climax

On Top of the Combined Overproduction Blunder Already Confronting the Trade, the First Quarter of the New Fiscal Year 1914 Has Now Poured a Riotous Production That Equals That of Any Initial Quarter in the History of Distilling

Frankfort, Ky., December 1, 1913.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

I.

Nineteen-fourteen, with its first fiscal quarter now officially recorded, instead of throwing on the emergency brakes following upon the riotous overproduction blunder of 1910-11-12 and '13, is stoking up to out-produce them all. Here is the record:

Production of Distilled Spirits for the Whole United States.

First Quarter Fiscal Year 1911 (Prior to 1912, the record-breaking crop of history)		**First Quarter Fiscal Year 1912** (1912's total production broke all records including 1911)	
July 1910	7,479,001	July 1911	8,469,942
August 1910	7,640,378	August 1911	9,048,374
September 1910	8,042,086	September 1911	9,973,201
	23,161,465		27,491,517
First Quarter Fiscal Year 1913 (1913's total production broke all previous records)		**First Quarter Fiscal Year 1914** (Running abreast of the greatest initial Quarter production in history)	
July 1912	7,622,983	July 1913	9,424,786
August 1912	7,663,343	August 1913	8,285,090
September 1912	8,375,492	September 1913	9,546,803
	23,661,818		27,256,679

II.

Now let the trade bear in mind that while 1914's first fiscal quarter shows for the whole country the stupendous total production of 27,256,679 gallons, the core of the neutral spirit zone (Illinois and Indiana alone) has produced over half of it, viz: 14,790,382 gallons to flow into immediate consumption, and substitute and intercept the withdrawals of the genuine aged bonded stocks which it is used incontinently to imitate and displace.

III.

The Chicago Tribune upon receipt of our recent circular, "The Overproduction Blunder," wired us to Frankfort to telegraph our review of the situation.

In this review, as published by the Tribune, we asserted that it was now almost incredible that the present overproduction blunder could have been committed after the cataclysms suffered by the distilling business of this country through the crass overproduction blunders of 1881-82, of 1886-87 and of 1890-93.

IV.

The Over-Production Blunder of 1881-82.

The 1882 crop capped the climax of an overproduction blunder that paralyzed the distilling industry for two whole years in the 80's.

"Fortunes melted like wax" in 1883-84.

The writer of this circular, through 1881-82 importunately besought the trade to stop that overproduction as the ominous figures climbed.

Upon all sides then as now he was met with arguments blandly asserting that no overproduction was being accomplished.

Yet the collapse came, and the dark struggle of 83-84 and 85 that ensued should be forever scorched in the memory of every distiller and dealer in the business.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

V.

The Overproduction Blunder of 1886-87.

The 1887 crop capped the climax of the overproduction blunder of 1886-87.

The trade went into such utter eclipse that all production was well-nigh practically suspended in the year of 88.

Yet from the very outset of this now memorable overproduction blunder of 86-87, we issued a monthly circular of warning actually pleading with the producers for some sane retrenchment that might yet have saved the day.

Surely the trade will now pardon us for recalling here in evidence a few of the circulars issued by us in '86, as follows:

April 5, 1886—Overproduction Still Continuing.

May 7, 1886—Overproduction Unchecked.

June 5, 1886—Overproduction Yet In Progress and our June Estimate Exceeded.

July 5, 1886—Overproduction Consumated.

"Pessimism," "Exaggeration," "Arrogance," were some of the disdainful terms to which we became inured during this thankless effort to divert the approaching calamity.

Yet the collapse came.

It was as inevitable as it was obvious.

VI.

The Overproduction Blunder of 90, 91, 92 and 93.

The crop of 1893 capped the climax of the cumulative overproduction blunder of the early 90's that completely swamped the trade from 1894 to 1898.

That any one in the whisky business then could now so soon forget the lean, dark years of prostration and enforced adjustment which followed that overproduction blunder, would seem inconceivable.

Never before were prices at such a low ebb.

Distillers themselves in self-protection urged complete suspension, and goods went begging for a song.

At the very inception of this headlong overproduction we again set ourselves to the task of urging the trade to "Stop!" while it were yet possible.

To every wholesale house, and to every distiller in the United States we, each month, sent our "Stand From Under" circulars with unremitting insistence.

We unceasingly appealed to the trade to forestall the oncoming disaster.

Many dealers may yet recall some of these opening circulars of warning, as for instance:

January 31, 1890—"Excessive Production in Progress."

February 26, 1890—"Stand From Under."

March 28, 1890—"Production Progressing and Increasing."

Through the entire period that this overproduction blunder was forming we continued this series of warnings.

Even the trade press patronizingly insisted that this time our series of circulars were without the justification of our former series.

Yet the collapse came.

VII.

The Present Overproduction Blunder.

The 1914 crop is capping the climax of the present overproduction blunder.

Instead of retrenchment there is a new record of riot.

As in the three great overproduction blunders of the past, each of which swamped the trade for years, we have again tried to stop the on-coming of another collapse.

As the stupendous crops of 1911-12 and 13 have been piling one upon the other, we have constantly issued circulars, for the fourth time hoisting the danger signal.

In each of these component years our critics have again protested that no such figures as we were predicting would ever be reached.

Yet the gigantic figures are now an irrefutable record.

May the trade further pardon us, therefore, for also reciting as follows some of the titles of the circulars with which we have deluged them during every formative step of the current overproduction blunder:

The Dementia of 1911.

As Plain As a Pike Staff (January 1912).
Stand From Under 1912's (March 1912).
Flooding the Revetments (April 1912).
The Overproduction Orgie (May 1912).
Nation Wide Production Again Smashes All Records of Supply (June 1912).
Overproduction Now Swells the Warehoused Stocks of the Country Beyond Any Mark Ever Before Reached (July 1912).
The Overproduction Burden ( ).
The Flood Gates of 1913 (November 1912).
The Fundamental Clearance of Production and Withdrawals December 1912).
The Overproduction Blunder (September 1913).

As stated, the great cumulative figures that our critics declared would never be reached are no longer mere predictions.

They are facts.

VIII.

Yet Kentucky's first quarter production for the fiscal year 1914 instead of showing retrenchment is double that of the same quarter of 1911.

It is three times that of the same initial quarter of the fiscal year 1913.

Maryland is breaking all previous records.

Pennsylvania goes over all previous records by starting the first quarter of 1914 with a production that exceeds that of its 1912 and 1913 productions combined.

Illinois and Indiana are pouring through the "copious flume" from the neutral spirit belt a cataract of **substituting** new neutral spirits that exceeds the whisky additions to the bonded stocks.

IX.

The "Fool's Paradise" of "Increasing Withdrawals."

The feather-headed optimism that points to "Increasing Withdrawals" as a safety valve is entangled in a fallacy.

Of what efficiency are increasing withdrawals if after the deduction of each year's total withdrawals a new net annual surplus is piled into the bonded stocks?

Let us put this fallacy to the test.

In 1910 the country's production exceeded withdrawals by 6,810,653 gallons; in 1911 the country's production exceeded withdrawals by 18,970,281 gallons; in 1912 the country's production exceeded withdrawals by 14,660,179 gallons; in 1913 the country's production exceeded withdrawals by 13,001,603 gallons; total, 53,442,716 gallons; 1913 consequenty closed with 274,648,260 gallons in the warehouses, a figure never reached in history.

In 1910 Kentucky's production exceeded withdrawals by 4,378,274 gallons; in 1911 Kentucky's production exceeded withdrawals by 13,152,629 gallons; in 1912 Kentucky's production exceeded withdrawals by 11,523,589 gallons; in 1913 Kentucky's production exceeded withdrawals by 8,366,197 gallons; total, 37,420,689 gallons; 1913 closed with Kentucky showing in its warehouses 163,475,331 gallons (as much as the whole United States had in 1902).

Let those who dwell within the "fool's paradise" of the "increasing withdrawals" sophism now contemplate the net results.

We leave them squarely confronted.

X.

We Are Again Greatly Underproducing Old Taylor to Safeguard Our Patrons.

In **underproducing** Old Taylor during the fiscal years 1910-11-12 and 13 at the sacrifice of refusing orders for thousands of barrels, we have providently protected our every patron.

In greatly **underproducing** the Old Taylor in the current fiscal year of 1914 at the same sacrifice of refusing orders for thousands of barrels we are making this protection of our patrons redoubly secure.

Yours truly,
E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, Inc.

Pure Food Department Case.—That a pomace wine, artificially colored to conceal its inferiority has been substituted in whole or in part for a so-called "Ohio Claret Wine," is the charge made against a shipment from the Engels & Krudwig Wine Co. of Sandusky, Ohio. Sixty barrels of this product were seized December 2 at Kansas City, Mo.

Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

Brewers' Department

WASHINGTON AND OREGON HOPS.

In western Washington hops have been selling at 23c a pound during the month of December. Salem, Oregon, hops sold up to 25c, Dallas hops up to 23c and Silverton up to 21c. Salem prices were higher than Portland during December. But the bullish tendency of the market is disappearing, as cable advices from England indicate that there is not much reason for higher prices at this time of the year.

E. CLEMENS HORST COMPANY'S SUMMARY FOR 1913.

The E. Clemens Horst Company of San Francisco has issued a summary of the world's production of hops and beer for each year from 1880 to 1913 inclusive. This is based on the last available statistics, and is the result of close calculating and painstaking. The typography is excellent. Three colors are used, setting the figures out very clearly. Diagrams and tables are remarkable for their clearness and lucidity. A heavy card board serves to add durability to the work which from a statistical standpoint especially cannot be too highly commended.

According to the summary of the E. Clemens Horst Company there were 61,000,000 pounds of hops produced in the United States in 1913 compared with 55,800,000 in 1912. The production of beer was 68,000,000 barrels in 1913, as compared with 65,200,000 in 1912, showing an increase of 500 per cent over the production in 1880, or five times as large as the increase of population. The increase in the production of beer during the past 33 years has been about four times that of dry territory and demonstrates how much more popular beer is than Prohibition. Production of hops in the United States has increased at the rate of 225 per cent during the same period. Only nine-tenths of a pound of hops per barrel of beer was produced in 1913 as compared with two pounds produced in 1880, but the United States still leads the world in the amount of hops produced in relation to the amount of beer made. The ability of the United States to produce hops for export purposes has been reduced by more than one-half during the 33 years, while that of Continental Europe has been reduced more than two-thirds. The world at large produced only three-fifths of a pound of hops per barrel of beer made in 1913, while in 1830 it produced 1.4 pounds. The demand of the brewers is such that there are now practically no hops available for any other purpose than the manufacture of beer.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS INVESTING IN BREWERY STOCKS.

There is a strong demand on the London Stock Exchange for brewery stocks and shares. Following drastic government legislation of a confiscatory character securities connected with breweries fell into the slough of acute depression. But one result was that the management of the various brewing companies were made more efficient. Economies were instituted and the financial status of the companies was strengthened by letting the water out of the capitalization. There is now some hope of relief from restrictive legislation. While hops are becoming dearer, barley and malt are becoming cheaper and this is an encouraging factor. Arrangements are in progress for several deals between important companies. Amalgamations are being planned and co-operative arrangements will permit further economies in working expenses. It is generally believed that there is a good time in store for English brewing companies and that conditions will be like those of a few years ago when brewery shares ranked as high as good railroad stock. Losses to investors, which in recent years have been heavy, have ceased.

ENTERPRISE COMPANY'S SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BREW.

The Enterprise Brewing Company of San Francisco has distinguished itself during the month of December by placing on the market a special brew adapted for the cold weather. This beer is known as the Xmas Brew. It has heavier properties than the beer usually consumed throughout the year, and because of its peculiar body is especially suitable as a cold weather beverage. This is evidently the first time that any brewery on the Pacific Coast has made a brew that responds to the demands of the winter holiday trade, and it may be considered as the Enterprise Brewing Company's Christmas gift to California, with reference to San Francisco in particular.

In connection with this innovation the Enterprise company has issued some attractive announcement cards which appeal in a poetic way to the taste of the public and at the same time give notice that only a limited amount of the Xmas Brew has been provided for, so that those who would take advantage of the tempting offer of a real holiday beer should place their orders without loss of time. These announcement cards have served their purpose very well, since the orders which the company has received as a result of them are much larger than had been expected.

Aside from pleasing the ultimate consumers, the Xmas Brew has served a worthy purpose in stimulating business in the line of brewers' products at this particular time of the year. The trade as a whole has welcomed a change of beer in accordance with the season. There is no doubt that in consequence of the initiative of the Enterprise Brewing Company there will be a tendency on the part of all brewers to provide for the particular demand of the winter holiday times.

CONSUMPTION OF HOPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1913.

According to the Department of Commerce of the United States the production of hops in the United States in 1913 has amounted to 53,370,645 pounds, or 1,600,000 pounds more than in 1912. Brewers of the United States consumed 35,743,591 pounds of American hops, and 8,458,285 pounds of imported hops. There

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were 17,591,195 pounds of American hops exported. The amount of hops consumed by the brewers of the country and exported totaled 61,864,789 pounds. While the yield of hops was the largest in five years, the prices paid for the product were the highest in three years, the average price for the year being about 23 cents.

PROHIBITION AND BARLEY.

According to the Department of Agriculture the production of barley in the State of California during the year 1913 amounts to 33,150,000 bushels. The value of the barley produced amounts to $22,542,000. California's production of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and sweet potatoes combined amounted to 11,763,000 bushels, valued at $16,253,000. The amount of barley produced amounted to very nearly three times that of all the other articles mentioned, and the value of the barley was just $6,289,000 more than that of those articles.

The growing of barley is encouraged chiefly by the brewers. The amount of barley sold by the farmers of California to the brewers is equal to the entire amount of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes grown and raised in the State. If Prohibition should deprive the farmers of their market for brewing barley the revenues of the agriculturists of California would be reduced to the extent of $10,000,000 a year. The loss of a market for 10,000,000 bushels of barley would bring about a general slump in the price of barley in the State of California and would involve all the farmers who grow barley in ruin.

Are the farmers of California willing to pay $10,000,000 a year for the purpose of bringing about Prohibition? This is the price of about 4,000 automobiles and, at the same time, Prohibition is not classified as a luxury. That Prohibition is not considered as a necessity is admitted by all reasonable people. It may be regarded as true that the farmers are expected to pay the $10,000,000 a year for Prohibition as a fad.

HOPS OF BADEN, GERMANY, IN 1912.

There was a decrease in the exportation of hops from Baden, Germany, ascribed largely to good crops in the United States during the past two years. Remarkable fluctuations in the market price occurred in this commodity, a drop being recorded from an average of $76 to $66 per 50 kilos (110 pounds) during the winter months of 1911-12 down to prices ranging from $33 to less than $24, because of splendid new crop prospects indicating a large supply in the following season. At the beginning of the season all supplies were exhausted, but supply and demand balanced each other in the new season. The old high prices were not reached again, from $16 to $27 being paid in Baden in September. The rainy season greatly dampened the hops and resulted in a yellow coloring, but this did not affect the quality seriously and England and the United States bought freely, although the latter country took one-fifth less than in 1911.

HOPS IN RHINE VALLEY, GERMANY.

According to official reports, the hop crop of Alsace-Lorraine this year is the smallest for many years, but owing to high prices its value equals the average of the last 35 years. The acreage was 10,329 acres (318 more than in 1912), and the yield approximately 3,500,000 pounds, or only about one-third of a normal crop. On the basis of 200 marks ($47.50) per hundredweight of 50 kilos (110 pounds), the crop is worth more than $1,500,000. Local prices generally range between 210 and 215 marks per hundredweight—some fine lots at 220 marks.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is reported to have harvested about 8,500 hundredweight. The average crop in Baden during the last 10 years has been about 12,000 hundredweight. The quality this year is good. The color is a good green, and the hops are selling briskly at 150 to 225 marks per hundredweight, with average between 160 and 190 marks. There are still some old hops in stock.

COMMISSIONER BLISS' METHODS.

In Commissioner Bliss Sacramento has a commissioner who reminds one of Theodore Roosevelt when that citizen acted as police commissioner in New York City. Like Roosevelt, Commissioner Bliss believes in seeing things with his own eyes. He pays frequent visits to the so-called low-class saloons and stays in them long enough to get a thorough insight into the character of such places. He is less afraid of being contaminated by the atmosphere of the resorts than of doing his work of observation in a negligent manner. The commissioner was interviewed by the Sacramento "Bee" on the subject of his nightly tours, and the REVIEW takes pleasure in reproducing it.

"A few nights ago," said the Commissioner, "I spent an hour in J. Ryan's saloon on lower K street, and noticed probably 150 men sitting in the chairs and benches. During the time I was there not an occupant of a chair left the saloon and the proprietor informed me they probably were all 'broke.'

"He said they did not patronize the bar and he allowed them to stay because they had no other place to go.

"The saloonkeeper has a moving-picture machine and plays continually to a crowded house. The homeless men watch the pictures—many of them detailing abodes of wealth and comfort—reproduced on the canvas in frequent succession until the hour of 2 a. m. arrives and they are forced into the street.

"Ryan asked me if it was not possible to allow the men to remain in the saloon after 2 a. m. provided the bar was fenced in, thus preventing liquors from being sold. I have taken the matter under consideration, and may allow this to be done.

"The one redeeming feature of the all-night saloon was the accommodation it afforded the homeless and destitute during inclement weather.

"I noticed an absence of young men among these unfortunates. The majority seemed to be past middle age."

A CARD THAT IS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON.

The REVIEW begs to acknowledge the receipt of a very neat and tasteful holiday card from the Thomas W. Collins Company of San Francisco. This card bears the following inscription:

"The season prompts us to express appreciation of that intangible and invaluable asset 'Goodwill,' a gift that you have so kindly bestowed on us during the past year. Cordially, Thomas W. Collins Company."

Bryan Roasted by a Bad Cook.—The Anti-Saloon League during the month of November denounced Secretary of State Bryan for having supported Blair Lee of Virginia for the United States Senate. This is due to the bad manners of the league. After having been a total abstainer all his life, Mr. Bryan should be treated warmly but not fierily by the Anti-Saloon League. If the goose is too much cooked it won't lay any eggs of gold.

Hungarian Vintage in 1912.—The vintage throughout Hungary on account of the very cold and rainy weather was far below the average in quantity and quality, and in the Province of Transylvania it was a total failure. The wine production in 1911 on 767,765 acres was 105,668,000 gallons, and in 1912 on the same acreage only 66,042,500 gallons were produced. Wine was sold during 1912 at from 27 to 50 cents per gallon. The Hungarian Government constructed last year for the use of the wine growers three new wine storehouses.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Professor Bioletti on Grape Juice

(Concluded)

The juice will have to settle for several weeks and unless the work is all done carefully, it runs the risk of fermenting. If the casks have been properly sterilized and the juice run in at 160 degrees F., they will be completely free from any germs which could cause fermentation. As the juice cools, however, air will be drawn into the cask by the decrease of volume and, with air, some fermentation germs may enter. This may be prevented by use of a device which filters the air through a tight plug of sterilized cotton as it enters. Such a device is shown in the figure.

This air-filtering bung should be put in place of the regular bung as soon as the cask is fixed on its skids and before the juice has had time to cool in the least. The best way, where practicable, is to pasteurize directly into the casks after they have been fixed in their permanent resting places and to insert the air-filtering bung the moment the cask is full.

These air-filtering bungs will be effective only if carefully made and properly handled. The bung hole of the cask should be smooth and regular and each should have its own bung fitted exactly. The metal tube through the bung should fit close so that no air will pass between it and the wood. If it is threaded so as to screw into the bung it will make an air tight joint.

Before using, both filtering funnel and bung should be sterilized.

The funnels are first filled with clean surgeon's cotton, packed fairly tight and the loose metal caps put in place. They are then rolled in pieces of manila paper kept in place by folding over the ends. The wrapped funnels are then heated for an hour in an oven hot enough to just slightly char the paper. A number of wrapped funnels may be sterilized in a metal box and kept in this box until needed.

The bungs are sterilized by dipping in boiling water and then soaking until needed in a 2 per cent solution of sulfit.

If the funnels and bungs are carefully handled, they can be inserted into the casks without danger of contamination. As soon as a bung is inserted into a filled cask, it is tapped in firm and the cask immediately rolled a little on one side. The cask should be rolled over sufficiently to immerse the lower end of the bung in the hot juice but not so far that there is danger of wetting the cotton in the funnel.

With all these precautions, a cask of juice may occasionally ferment. In such cases, the juice can be used for vinegar. With intelligent care, few or none of them should spoil in this way. The air-filtering bung acts as a safety valve for the occasional cask which ferments and which without this outlet might blow out a head.

A few weeks of settling, after pasteurizing, will sometimes render the juice perfectly bright. In this case, the permanency of the brightness should be tested. This may be done by heating a corked bottle of the clear juice to 160 degrees and then allowing it to stand for several days in a cool place. If the juice remains clear, it may be bottled. If it becomes cloudy, it should be allowed to stand several weeks longer.

In some cases the juice will not become clear even after prolonged setling. It is then necessary to filter it before bottling. It should be tested by filtering a few bottles, heating and allowing to stand as explained above before bottling the whole quantity.

In nearly all cases, even when the brightness appears permanent by these tests and the juice is put in the bottles clear, there will be a further deposit with time. This should be very slight, however, and should consist only of fine crystals of cream of tartar. The formation of these crystals in the bottle will be prevented if a small quantity of citric acid is added to the juice before filtering. The addition of this acid is also nearly always advisable to improve the flavor of the juice, which with ripe vinifera grapes tend to be lacking in acidity. Tartaric acid will improve the flavor in the same way, but will not prevent the formation of crystals. From one to two pounds of citric acid to a hundred gallons of juice is all that is needed.

The clear filtered juice should pass directly into bottles which should be corked and sterilized without delay.

The bottles should be carefully cleaned and sterilized with boiling water before filling. It is even more important that the corks should be thoroughly sterilized. The sterilization of the corks is more difficult as resistant mold spores may be lodged in the crevices. It can be accomplished by immersing the corks for five minutes in boiling water to which has been added 1 per cent of copper sulfate. The corks should then be kept in 2 per cent solution of metabisulfit until used. Where caps are used, there is also danger of molding unless they are sterilized. Copper sulfate can not be used in this case as it would attack the metal of the caps. Boiling in pure water for fifteen minutes can be recommended.

As soon as the clear juice is bottled and corked, it should receive its final sterilization. This can be done by any means which raises the temperature of the juice in every part of the bottle to 160 degrees F. This temperature should be maintained for at least five minutes. If the bottles are placed upside down or in such a position that the cork will be wet with the juice during sterilization, less trouble will be experienced from subsequent molding of the corks.

The bottles must not be filled too full or the expansion of the juice in heating will drive out the cork or burst the bottle. An air space of about 1½ inches in the neck is necessary. Even then the corks may be driven out by the compressed air, so it is necessary to fasten them in by tying with string or with some of the devices made for this purpose. When the sterilizing is done in a closed sterilizer or "autoclav," fastening the corks is not necessary.

The clearing of the juice may be much facilitated and hastened in many cases by "fining." This consists in adding to the juice a minute quantity of a substance which will coagulate and settle in the liquid, carrying down with it all the particles of solid matter which cause the cloudiness. This fining can be applied at the time of the first pasteurization or just before the final filtration and bottling.

In the first case, just as soon as the juice is cleared by defecation, it should be drawn off, thoroughly mixed with the finings and pasteurized into the settling barrels immediately.* In the second case, the juice from the settling casks is drawn off, mixed with finings and pasteurized again into other casks. After remaining until clear, it is bottled directly and sterilized. Instead of allowing it to settle after this pasteurization, it may be passed while still hot through a filter and bottled directly. When this is done, the juice often becomes cloudy again a short time after bottling. If the juice after fining and heating is allowed to stand for a few hours it can often be made permanently clean by filtering.

The usual method is to fine the juice after settling for several months. In this case, an extra heating is necessary just before bottling. If the fining is done before settling this extra heating is unnecessary.

The materials used in fining wine can be used for grape juice. The amounts used, however, will differ, owing to the greater cloudiness of the juice and the presence of albuminoid matters.

The commonest finings used for wine is equal amounts of tannin and gelatin. If gelatin is used in grape juice, a much larger amount of tannin will be necessary. Good results have been obtained by the use of 5 ounces of tannin and 2 ounces of gelatin to 100 gallons. Two to three ounces of tannin without the gelatin would probably be effective in some cases as the tannin would form a precipitate with the albuminoid matters of the juice. The tannin should be completely dissolved in a little hot water and thoroughly mixed with the juice before adding the gelatin. The gelatin should then be dissolved in hot grape juice and thoroughly stirred into the juice. These finings can be recommended for use before settling.

Dried egg albumen at the rate of 4 ounces to 100 gallons of juice without tannin may be used for the late fining but has not given good results before settling.

The best results for early fining, before settling, were obtained by the use of Lactocol or Casein at the rate of from two to six ounces per 100 gallons, according to the character of the juice. Lactocol is more convenient to use as it dissolves easily in warm water. Casein has to be dissolved with the aid of sodium carbonate or other alkali. Silicate of soda at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per hundred gallons gave fair results.

Whenever the juice does not become bright by itself, fining is advisable. Even though the fining is not completely successful in clearing the juice, its use much facilitates the final filtration.

*The juice may be filtered a few hours after heating with the finings. It will usually remain bright after this, but will deposit cream of tartar.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE TACTICS IN OHIO.

MR. MORRIS F. WESTHEIMER, former president of the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, in an interview published in the Cincinnati "Enquirer," has declared that the Anti-Saloon League is inspiring the attacks on the new Ohio license law. Mr. Westheimer is of the opinion that the league is alligned with those dealers who refuse to abide by the findings of the License Commissioners. Following are the most pertinent paragraphs in the interview:

"There is a tremendous amount of misinformation about this license law. In the first place, it has been lost sight of that the provision under which some law-abiding saloon keepers are suddenly and without warning deprived of their livelihood and their property, is not due to the license law at all, but to the constitution of Ohio. When the convention was in session the liberal forces stood behind a proposal that practically embodied the present law, with the exception of the very clause that is causing all the comment. The liberals were in favor of reducing the number of saloons; in fact, they regarded reducing the number as a vital element in a good license law, but they urged that the reduction take place gradually and through natural causes.

"They opposed bitterly the present clause. But the Anti-Saloon League fought with might and main to have the clause inserted as it is, because they thought it would kill the whole license idea.

"The Anti-Saloon League, therefore, is entirely to blame for the clause in question. It saw in the elimination of some 3,000 retail dealers in the State a means to secure a division in the liberal forces, with the result that the league is now attempting to organize the rejected saloonists into an ally for the league's State-wide prohibition propaganda.

"The Anti-Saloon League has always opposed the license law because it sees that greatly improved conditions in the retail liquor business may be obtained through its operation. The life of the league depends upon its keeping up a continual agitation of the liquor question.

"In order to make its point against the license law the league is spreading misleading reports and arousing rejected dealers to oppose the law. The league made a similar alliance two years ago in Maine, when it combined with the bootleggers and blind-tiger keepers in the effort to retain prohibition in the Maine constitution.

"The Anti-Saloon League stated in a local paper that England was the only country where compensation was recognized. This is untrue. When the manufacture and sale of absinthe were prohibited in Switzerland, the State granted compensation for every one engaged in the trade, from the distiller to the men and women who grew the herbs from which absinthe was made.

"In England there is a regularly constitued State authority who has in his keeping a State fund from which dealers who are forced out of business are compensated for their losses.

"The Anti-Saloon League is opposed to compensation because it knows that, if compensated, every liquor man in the country would be willing to go out of the business without protest where the people decided that prohibiton was desirable. The league would not be satisfied with this arrangement, however, because, through its operation, the league's officials would lose their well-paying jobs.

"With the exception of the clause for sudden elimination the license law is one of the best ever devised anywhere in the world. It hangs a sword over every saloon keeper's head. He simply cannot evade obeying the law. He must obey it, or off goes his head automatically.

"The success of the new law depends upon its rigid enforcement. Local officials will have the support of the majority of the better element of the State in its enforcement, as the tremendous vote in favor of the constitutional provision showed the public to be overwhelmingly on its side."

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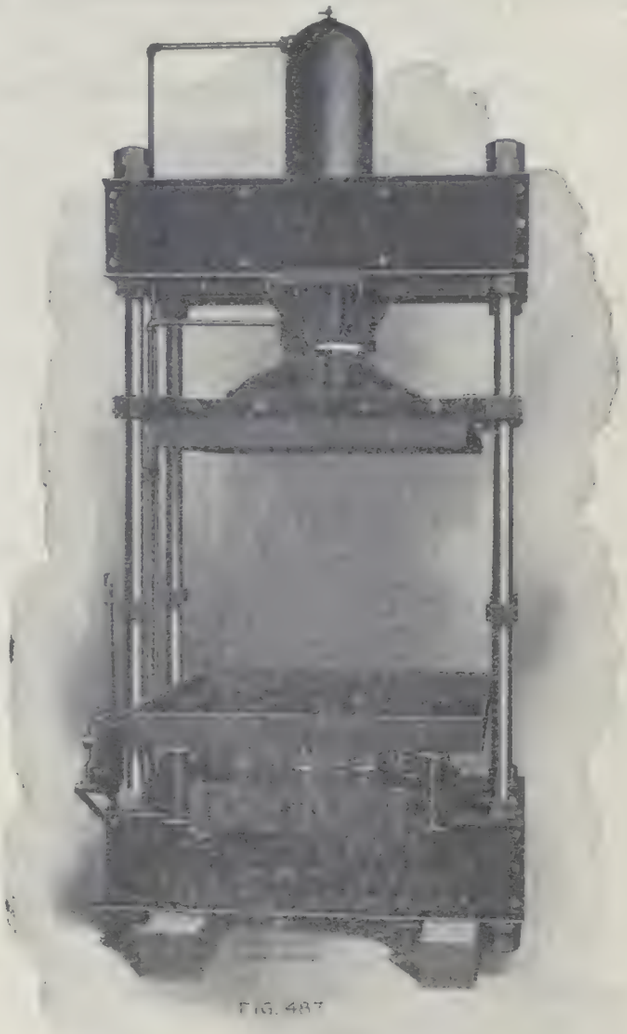


FIG. 487

Mount Gilead

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Utility and Methods of Application of Pure Yeast in Wine Making

By Frederic T. Bioletti and William V. Cruss.

(Continued from October issue)

TABLE NO. 52.
Wines showing unfermented sugar.

Wines.	Sugar, per cent. Dec. 16	Feb. 3	Apr. 10	Vol. acid
I, II. Zinfandel, no sulfite, no yeast	.63	.65	....	.140
X, XI. Zinfandel, sulfite 12 ounces, plus yeast	...	.34	....	.078
XV. Barbera, sulfite 5 ounces, no yeast	1.60	1.60	.7	.075
IX. Green Hungarian, sulfite 12 ounces, plus yeast	...	.31	.3	.074
XI. Palomino, sulfite 36 ounces, plus yeast	...	1.19	....	.120

The Zinfandel of fermentations I and II which was fermented in the usual manner without sulfite or pure yeast showed .63 per cent of unfermented sugar. This would not have been serious if the wine had been sound, but the volatile acid had increased to .14 per cent and a microscopical examination showed very large numbers of long rod-shaped bacteria. Such a wine as this, if left to itself, is sure to spoil completely during the first warm weather of spring.

The Zinfandel of fermentations X and XI which had been sulfited and fermented with pure yeast, showed .34 per cent of unfermented sugar. The volatile acid, however, was normal at .078 per cent and the microscope showed yeast cells of uniform appearance with only an occasional bacterial rod. Such a wine can be safely handled by the ordinary cellar methods and will ferment perfectly dry during the spring.

The Barbera, fermentation XV, which was sulfited lightly, but allowed to ferment with its own yeast showed 1.6 per cent of sugar on February 3d. The volatile acid was normal. The microscope revealed many yeast cells of various forms—ellipsoideus, pastorianus, and apiculatus types and a few bacteria. By April 10th the sugar had fallen to .7 per cent and there was every indication that the wine would ferment to dryness and remain sound.

The Green Hungarian, white fermentation IX, in 1,500 gallon cask, had been defecated with 12 ounces of metabisulfite and fermented with pure yeast. The fermentation had been very long and on February 3d the wine still showed .3 per cent of unfermented sugar, but the volatile acid was quite normal, .074 per cent. The microscope showed the sediment to be almost entirely composed of yeast cells, only a very few bacteria being found. This wine was cloudy and inferior to that fermented in puncheons but will undoubtedly finally become dry and clear and is in no danger of spoiling.

The Palomino, white fermentation XI, was made from extremely defective grapes, crushed, moldy and smelling of vinegar. The yeast was evidently injured by the large quantity of sulfite used, and the sulfited wine still showed 1.19 per cent of sugar when a puncheon of the same must fermented without sulfite was practically dry. The sediment showed an abundance of yeast and very few bacteria, so that there is no doubt that the wine will complete its fermentation in time. The comparatively high volatile acidity, .12 per cent, is probably caused by abnormal work of the yeast due to its weakened condition. This high volatile acidity does not indicate any danger of spoiling as it would if caused by bacteria, and the wine is in no danger of becoming unsound. A much smaller amount of sulfite, however, would undoubtedly have given better results without causing the "sulfur" taste which the wine still shows.

2. Volatile Acidity. In Tables 53 and 54 are given the various determinations of the volatile acidity of the wines made at intervals from a few days after the completion of fermentation until six months after.

TABLE NO. 53.
Progress of volatile acidity.

Red Wines.	Volatile acid, per cent. Oct. 16	Oct. 18	Nov. 14	Dec. 16	Feb. 3	Apr. 10
I, II. Zinfandel; no sulfite, no yeast	.073	105	.112	.115	.140	...
III. Zinfandel; sulfite 5 ounces	...	.096	.092	...	.089	...
IV, V. Zinfandel; sulfite 12 ounces plus yeast	.076	.086	.082	.082	.080	...
VI. Petite Sirah; no sulfite, no yeast	...	.088	.084	.080	.077	.114
VII, VIII. Petite Sirah; sulfite 10 ounces plus yeast	.055	.076	.076	.078	.078	.073
IX. Zinfandel; no sulfite, no yeast*	...	...	.061	.082	.079	.081
X, XI. Zinfandel; sulfite 12 ounces plus yeast	.064	.080	...	.082	.078	.078
XII, XIII. Bouschet; sulfite 8 ounces plus yeast	...	...	...	.074	.070	.096
XV. Barbera; sulfite 5 ounces	...	...	...	.061	.059	.075

*This wine was stored in 180-gallon puncheons. All the others in 1500- to 3500-gallon casks.

TABLE NO. 54.
Progress of volatile acidity.

White Wines.	Volatile acid, per cent. Nov. 6	Dec. 16	Feb. 3	Apr. 10
I. Green Hungarian; no sulfite, no yeast	.064	.066	.065	...
III. Green Hungarian; no sulfite, no yeast	.070	.073	.071	.072
IV. Green Hungarian; sulfite 12 ounces, no yeast	.048	.070	.065	...
V. Green Hungarian; sulfite 12 ounces plus yeast	.064	.079	.076	.076
VII. Green Hungarian; sulfite 12 ounces plus yeast	.065	.066	.075	.065
VIII. Green Hungarian; sulfite 12 ounces plus yeast	.061	.064	.068	.066
IX. Green Hungarian; sulfite 12 ounces plus yeast*	.061	.066	.067	.074
X. Palomino; no sulfite, no yeast	...	.068	.065	.065
XI. Palomino; sulfite 36 ounces plus yeast	...	.100	.100	.120
XII. Palomino; sulfite 36 ounces plus yeast	...	.080	.090	.102

*This wine was stored in a 1500-gallon cask. All the others in 180-gallon puncheons.

As shown by Table 53 the volatile acidity in all the sulfited red wines was normal, showing a clean fermentation and absence of bacterial action. In one wine, Zinfandel I and II, fermented in the ordinary way without sulfites, the volatile acidity commenced to rise almost immediately after the end of the tumultuous fermentation and continued so long as the observations extended. This is a case of a "stuck" wine and shows the ordinary course of a young wine containing a remnant of unfermented sugar and large quantities of bacteria.

In the Petite Sirah No. VI, also an ordinary fermentation, the volatile acidity remained normal for about four months following the vintage. During the first warm weather of spring, however, the volatile acid commenced to rise and by April 10th it was 60 per cent higher than that of Petite Sirah VII and VIII fermented with sulfite and pure yeast. In this case the ordinary fermentation and that in which sulfite was used were successfully brought to 0 Balling and the wines were both practically dry when analyzed. The sulfited wine showed, under the microscope, a clean sediment with very few bacteria, while the unsulfited showed large numbers of bacteria almost from the beginning. In April these bacteria were very numerous. They consisted of long and short rods and were not vinegar bacteria. This experiment shows that even the completion of the fermentation to apparent dryness does not always prevent the increase of volatile acid in unsulfited wines.

The remaining unsulfited wine, Zinfandel No. IX, shows a perfectly normal volatile acidity up to April 10th, being in this respect practically identical with the sulfited Zinfandel Nos. X, XI made from the same grapes. When analyzed on February 3d it showed only .21 per cent of unfermented sugar while the sulfited wine showed .34 per cent at the same date. A microscopical examination of the sediment showed very few bacteria in the sulfited wine but a larger number in the unsulfited.

Both wines were perfectly sound and if handled properly were in no danger of deteriorating. That this wine No. IX kept better than the others fermented in the same way without sulfiting seems to be due to the fact that it was stored in puncheons immediately after fermentation. This view is corroborated by the fact that there was no abnormal increase of the volatile acid in any of the Green Hungarian wines stored in puncheons whether sulfite was used or not. The increase of volatile acidity after fermentation is due to anaerobic bacteria which grow the more vigorously the better they are protected from oxygen. In a puncheon, the aeration through the pores of the wood is much greater than in a large vat. In a puncheon of 180 gallons the ratio of the surface to the volume is about 4½ times greater than in a cask of 1500 gallons. Supposing the wood of both casks to be of the same kind and thickness, therefore, the wine in a puncheon is aerated by the slow penetration of air through the staves and head 4½ times as much as the wine in a 1500 gallon cask. This is sufficient to account for the quicker finish of the fermentation of wines stored in small casks, the smaller growth of anaerobic bacteria and the better development of the wine. The use of sulfurous acid prevents the excessive growth of

bacteria even in the large casks, but it does not overcome the slowness of the after fermentation or of the development of the wine.

3. **Fixed Acidity.** The influence of sulfite and pure yeast on the fixed acidity is masked in the red wines by unavoidable variations in the grapes and by the difficulty of obtaining a representative sample before fermentation. The errors thus introduced are likely to neutralize each other to some extent in the means of all the wines. The figures representing the average acidity found in the red grapes and in the corresponding red wines may safely be taken as representing the general direction of the influence in this respect. In the white wines the observational errors are much smaller. The white grapes were all crushed into the same vat and the must from this vat distributed into the various vats and puncheons in which the experiments were made. The variations in the composition of the raw material and in the samples taken for analysis are much less in this case.

(Continued in January issue)

W. AND A. GILBEY'S SUMMARY OF THE WORLD'S WINE SITUATION.

Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey of London have made their report on the world's wine situation. It shows that all countries in Europe, excepting Italy, suffered severely from weather conditions. The report follows:

"The crucial period of the flowering of the vine this spring left but little hope of an average crop even in the best vineyards of Europe. The rainy weather generally, previous to the gathering, accompanied in many parts by violent storms and inroads of insects, made it more than unlikely that the European vintage of 1913—with almost the single exception of that of Italy—could prove to be satisfactory in quality any more than in quantity.

"**France.**—Taking the various countries seriatim, we first mention France, which naturally heads the list as being the largest producer, the largest exporter, and also, curiously enough, the largest importer of wine. Her grape harvest may roughly be said to be but two-thirds of last year's crop, and in view of her ever-increasing consumption, this deficit of one-third of her home supply will be severely felt.

"**Germany.**—In common with the more northern part of Europe, we regret particularly to have again to report a disappointing year in Germany, where the vintage in the Palatinate and Rhenish Hesse only terminated at the end of October, and in the Rhinegau and the Moselle as late as the first days of November. In no district has there been more than half a crop, while in some vineyards the bunches of grapes were so few that there will scarcely be a third or even a fourth of an average yield.

"**Portugal.**—The vines in Portugal appeared to be unusually healthy in the early summer after the two preceding well-ripened vintages, but the unsettled weather which afterward prevailed prevented their full development. As a consequence the grapes did not show much sweetness, and the wines generally are deficient in both body and color.

"There being but little prospect of high-quality wines being made in the Douro this year many of the vineyard proprietors did not go to the expense of providing the grape-brandy necessary to convert their produce into port wine, but have left the juice in its natural state for 'consumo—i. e., home beverage wine—or else for distillation into brandy for next year's port vintage.

"**Spain.**—In the Jerez district of Andalusia operations were carried out under favorable conditions, but the yield is much below that of last year.

"The cost of casks in Spain is troubling the growers, as in almost all other wine-producing countries, there being a great scarcity of wood suitable for the cooperage.

"**Italy.**—Italy has been favored this year more than any other wine-growing country in Europe, and it is officially estimated that the yield will be 1280 million gallons, against 970 million gallons in 1912, 938 million gallons in 1911, and 644 million gallons in 1910, so that the production this year is double that of 1910. Italy consequently stands in 1913 at the head of wine-growing countries for quantity produced.

"**Austro-Hungary.**—Notwithstanding the damage done to the vines by the inclemency of the winter, and by the severe frosts in April, the sunny weather in September and October induced a fairly even ripening of the grapes throughout the Austrian Empire, and particularly in the Karlowitz and Tokay districts of Hungary, with the result that while the quantity will be below the average, the quality will at least be better than in 1912.

"**Madeira.**—The vintage, as a result of a sunless and damp summer, was fully a fortnight later than usual, and did not commence until the second week in September. The quantity is likely to be considerably short of the production of last year, and the quality will not be above the average."

"**Algeria.**—The vintage was late, especially in the vineyards situated on the high tablelands, and, owing to the April frosts, the extreme dryness of the summer and the August sirocco, the yield is below the average.

"**Australia.**—The brightest spot in the wine trade of this country is that, notwithstanding the smaller total consumption of wine generally, the proportion consumed of that grown within our own empire is constantly on the increase, and it looks as if England will be a market for many years to come for all that can be spared by the commonwealth of Australia after her own needs have been met."

SONOMA NOTES.

On the 6th of December 100 grape growers of Sonoma County met in Cloverdale and endorsed the action taken by the Sonoma County Grape Protective Association toward holding a convention after the first of the new year to launch the campaign to oppose the State-wide Prohibition movement. Mr. H. F. Stoll, secretary of the State Grape Growers' Association, made an address, in the course of which he outlined what had been done nationally and in the State of California in behalf of the preservation of the wine industry. He also told of the plans of the Prohibitionists to make California a dry State next year. The meeting was a very successful one.

The meeting of grape growers held at Santa Rosa to discuss the State-wide Prohibition movement was successful in the superlative degree.

A sale of 160,000 gallons of wine was made to the Riverside Winery on the 12th of December. The price paid was 21 cents a gallon. Winemakers generally believe that better prices will prevail later on.

Mr. John Greott of the Alpine Winery is shipping carload lots of wine to Missouri, where a large demand has set in for California wines.

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SPOKANE, WASH. 1011-1013 1st Avenue
PHOENIX, ARIZ. First and Van Buren Sts.
FRESNO, CAL. 1257 K Street
TACOMA, WASH. 1316-1318 A street
OSAKA, JAPAN

PURE FOOD AND DRUG DECISIONS.

No. 2569. Misbranding of boiled cider. Product of the Keller-Lorenz Company of Spokane, Washington. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $25 and costs imposed.

No. 2574. Adulteration and misbranding of apple base. United States versus National Foods Products Company of Memphis, Tennessee. Product was represented as being non-intoxicating, although it contained 10 per cent alcohol. Decree of condemnation by consent and goods released on bond.

No. 2577. Misbranding of lemon product. The product of Kimball Brothers & Company of Enosburg Falls, Vermont. Goods contained 69.7 per cent alcohol. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $200 imposed.

No. 2580. Adulteration and misbranding of whisky. Manufactured by the Atlantic Coast Distilling Company of Jacksonville, Florida. Capsicum present. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine of $25 imposed.

No. 2585. Misbranding of lithia water. United States versus Berry Spring Lithia Water Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Misbranding because the product was not a natural lithia water. Plea of nolo contendere and fine of $20 and costs imposed.

No. 2604. Adulteration and misbranding of wine. Product of the Sweet Valley Wine Company of Sandusky, Ohio. Claims that the goods were scuppernong were proven false. Decree of condemnation by default. Goods ordered destroyed.

No. 2605. Adulteration and misbranding of ale. Manufactured by the Washington Brewery Company of Washington, D. C. Beer substituted for ale. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $75 imposed.

No 2610. Misbranding of cider. The product of the William Traver Company of Hartford and Paw Paw, Michigan. Decree of condemnation. Goods released on bond.

No. 2613. Adulteration and misbranding of beer. United States versus the Terre Haute Brewing Company of Terre Haute, Indiana. Plea of guilty and fine of $100 and costs imposed.

No. 2615. Adulteration and misbranding of grape-all and grape cider. The product of Eli H. and T. H. Dunn of Kansas City, Missouri. Plea of guilty. Fine of $50 and costs imposed.

No. 2618. Adulteration and misbranding of extract fruited lemon. Manufactured by the Royal Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Contained 60 per cent alcohol. Plea of guilty and fine of $25 and costs imposed.

No. 2620. Adulteration and misbranding of beer. Manufactured by the New Orleans Brewing Company of New Orleans, Louisiana. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $10 and costs imposed.

No. 2621. Same defendants and same offense. Plea of guilty and fine of $10.

No. 2625. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. The product of David Lowenthall of New Rochelle, New York. Decree of condemnation by default and goods ordered destroyed.

No. 2626. Adulteration and misbranding of malt. United States versus the Crown Brewing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Plea of guilty and fine of $25 and costs.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF GRAPE-ALL AND GRAPE CIDER.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a notice of judgment in the case of United States v. Eli H. Dunn and T. H. Dunn of Kansas City, Missouri. Eli H. Dunn entered a plea of guilty and was fined $50 and costs for adulteration and misbranding of grape-all and grape cider.

UKIAH NOTES.

The Ukiah plant of the French-American Wine Company crushed 1,723 tons of wine grapes during the past season. The grapes were of very good quality, the percentage of sugar being high.

Mr. S. Wurtenburg, the oldest resident of Ukiah, makes the prediction that the good grape land of Mendocino County will be worth $1,000 an acre in the future. He bases his prediction on observations which he made in Germany on the Rhine. Conditions on the Rhine, according to him, are very similar to those in Mendocino. Grape land on the Rhine is now selling for $1,000 an acre. Twenty years ago it was selling for $250 and $300. Mr. Wurtenburg believes that the grape land of Mendocino will some day be the most valuable in the county.

Senator Sanford of Ukiah has made a statement to the effect that he does not believe that it would be wise for the people of Mendocino County to favor county-wide prohibition until after world-wide prohibition is accomplished. He says: "If wine is not made in Mendocino County it will be made elsewhere as long as there is a market for it. Therefore it does not seem exactly right that this county should lose an industry which gives a living for many men and women. When Prohibition becomes world-wide, then, and not till then, should Mendocino adopt Prohibition." The Senator has very often been referred to as the Rip Van Winkle of Mendocino County. It is pleasant to make note of the fact that he is waking up.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN PATENT OFFICE.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone who claims ownership of any of these trade marks, or similar ones, or considers that he would be injured in his business by any of the proposed registrations, may oppose the same if prompt steps are taken in compliance with law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall Jr., trade mark lawyer, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Seriel No.

71,987 Word: GRAPE-OLA. Used on a grape drink since October 1, 1912. Applicant: The Grape-Ola Co., New York, N. Y.

73,014 Words: IRON CITY. Used on beer, ale and porter since December 3, 1889. Applicant: Pittsburgh Brewing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

73,129 Words: PRIDE OF THE GOLDEN STATE. Used on blended whisky, gin, and brandy since September 1, 1913. Applicant: Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

61,083 Representation of an Indian head with head-dress of feathers and word HIAWATHA. Used on blackberry cordial since 1903. Applicant: Garrett & Co., Norfolk, Va.

68,224 Representation of a hand supporting a tray containing two glasses of beer, with a vine entwined about the hand. Used on lager beer and ale since December 1, 1912. Applicant: The Geo. Zett Brewery, Syracuse, N. Y.

72,983 Word: ONLY. Used on beer since September 1, 1913. Applicant: Schalk Brewery, Inc., Newark, N. J.

73,013 Letters: E. & O. Used on beer since September 4, 1883. Applicant: Pittsburgh Brewing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

73,051 Word: UNIONTOWN.

73,052 Word: McKEESPORT.

73,053 Word: MT. PLEASANT.

73,054 Word: JEANNETTE.

73,055 Word: CONNELLSVILLE.

73,056 Word: WAINWRIGHT.

73,057 Word: LATROBE.

73,058 Word: BAEUERLEIN.

73,059 Word: WINTER.

73,060 Word: STRAUB.

All used on beer from various dates beginning with 1879. Applicant in each case: Pittsburgh Brewing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

73,208 Word: COINTREAU. Used on a liqueur since May, 1875. Applicant: Cointreau Pere et Fils, Angiers, France.

73,284 Words: SOUTHERN BELLE. Used on wine since July 1, 1913. Applicant: The Sweet Valley Wine Co., Sandusky, O.

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

ian-Swiss Colony .....San Francisco, Cal.
l Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

lenook Vineyard Company—B. Arnhold & o.,....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.
ifornia Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.
o. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.
tmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
lian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.
pa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.
rra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.
Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.
ul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.
chman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.
ench American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.
lian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.
ioma Wine & Brandy Co.....
.18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.
cca-Lombardi Wine Co...San Francisco, Cal.
uche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.
dlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

G. Lyons & Raas Co.....
.Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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lo1 Wieland Brewery .....
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Bualo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.
Frl Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska
Arerican Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.
Naonal Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.
Enrprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.
Seale Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager,
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company .....
.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co. .....
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co. .....
..Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co. .....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co. .....
....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

John Butler & Son .....
.....542 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co. .....
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Chas. Meinecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Company, Inc.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co. .....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co. .....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, COOPERS, COPPERSMITHS, ETC.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems....318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Hogan & Co..326-328 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert, Vogel and Mark Company.....Harrison and Sherman Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Sanders & Co's. Copper Works .....
....Beale and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
David Woerner Cooperage Company .....
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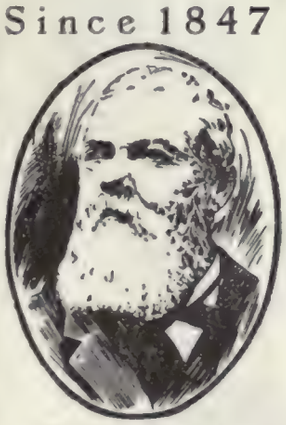
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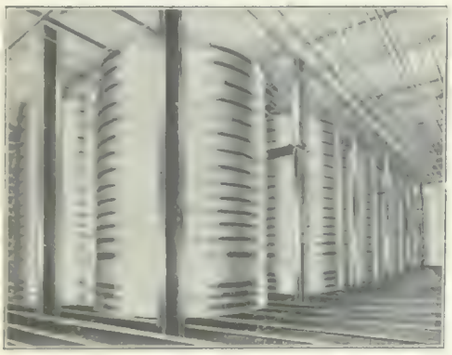
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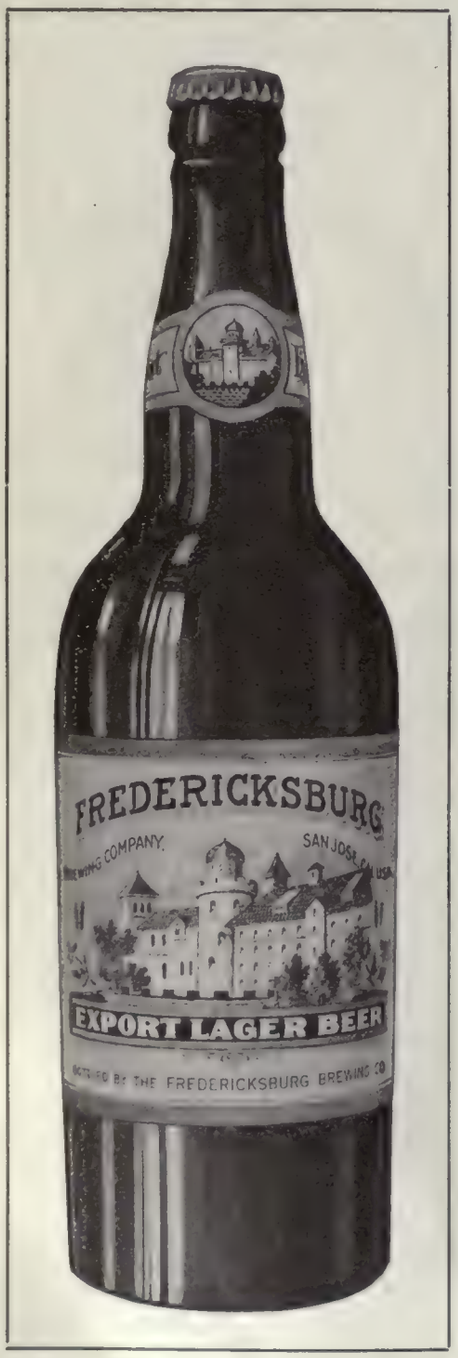
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BUY and SELL DISTILLERIES and CROPS

SOME INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

It looks as though the grape growers and winemakers of California were beginning to realize the danger that confronts them in connection with the State-wide prohibition fight that is to take place in November, 1914.

In every viticultural section of the State meetings are being held and volunteer workers by the score are offering to do all in their power to help snow under the prohibition amendment good and plenty.

From Geyserville, in Sonoma County, the Grape Growers' Association of California has received an interesting letter from Mr. Edward Wilkinson, which we reproduce herewith:

Geyserville, Cal., January 7, 1914.

Mr. H. F. Stoll, 45 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: While only a small rancher of this vicinity and not as largely interested in viticulture, yet, through justice to the industry and those whose money is tied up in it, I think it no more than my duty to express not only my own feelings but those also who have mortgages to meet and who have the savings of a lifetime represented in their little homes, hence will venture a few suggestions, which I will endeavor to present in as coherent and logical form as I can.

First, let there be a petition drafted and a part of it placed in every saloon in the State, the subject of said petition to mean that, as the prohibition law if passed will destroy the homes and property of the majority of the vineyardists of the State and those vineyards were planted, reared and worked in a just and lawful manner. That the said vineyardists having their vineyards destroyed or the vintage in any way be destroyed or any of the industry that may be effected by said law, that the industry be recompensed for their losses as follows, to-wit: that those voting prohibition be caused to signed their names and give their address at the polls and that said prohibition voters be taxed for the reimbursing of said losses.

Second, that in the event of the South insisting on prohibition that a petition in referendum be put before the people, said petition to fundamentally contain a division of the State into North and South California as are the Carolinas. Those are only suggestions and are without definite form, but if put before Mr. Juilliard something more concise and to the point may be reached.

Trusting something permanent will be done and wishing you and your fellow co-operators all success, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWARD WILKINSON.

THE NEW "CORDIAL" INTRODUCED INTO BOLIVIA.

Mr. Clarence M. Leavey of the Crown Distilleries Company is responsible for the following story, and this fact should be sufficient for authenticating purposes:

A representative of the company visited a section of Bolivia some time ago. He had a full assortment of liquors. The natives knew little about the goods and so sampled nearly everything without expressing any satisfaction. Finally a merchant tried some gin cocktail and decided that he had found a winner. He ordered 25 cases, as a trial. The order was cabled by private code. Instead of using the cipher for "25," the cipher for "500" was used. When the company in San Francisco received the message it insisted on a verification and the order, being confirmed, was fulfilled, the 500 cases being sent on their way forthwith. Lately the representative who secured the order was a guest at a dinner given by the merchant in Bolivia. He partook of a very sumptuous meal with various wines. When the affair was nearly terminated he was surprised by the merchant, who asked him if he wouldn't try one of those cordials which he had praised so much in making the 500-case sale. Dumbfounded, the representative submitted to the ordeal. After he had forced the gin cocktail to do its best to serve him as a cordial he was told by his merchant customer that the 500 cases had been sold and that the reputation of the gin cocktail as a cordial was thoroughly established in that part of Bolivia.

TRADE OF 1913

THERE are many interesting features in the statistics of trade for the year that has just passed. In addition to the other points worthy of note we wish to call the reader's attention to the fact that this is the first time since the great disaster which overtook San Francisco in 1906 that the railroad companies have furnished figures in relation to the trade of the year gone by.

During the past year there has been a general falling off in trade in many lines. This may be attributed to the uniformly depressed conditon of business throughout the United States.

The outlook for the coming year is very bright, excepting, of course, the gloom that is cast by the menace of prohibition. But it is hoped that this cloud will be made a fleeting one through the combined efforts of the trade.

The exports by sea were 6,933 cases and 12,935,239 gallons, and exports by rail 52,000 cases (estimated), and 11,154,000 gallons, making a grand total of 58,933 cases and 24,089,639 gallons.

Comparative figures of exports of California wines by sea were less in 1913 than in 1912, as far as bulk was concerned, but the value of the wines exported was in excess of that of the previous year. While 4,455 cases and 302,984 gallons less were exported, the value was $67,971 more. Exports to the Hawaiian Islands remained about as in 1912. Those to the Philippine Islands showed a steady increase. Exports to Alaska decreased.

Less brandy was exported than in 1912. Compared with 1911 the year was favorable. Hawaii took less and the Philippines and Central America more than in 1912.

Whisky exports showed a recovery. They amounted to 4,344 cases, 3,691 gallons and $39,452 more than in 1912, and exceed the figures of 1911 substantially. Exports to Hawaii and British Columbia increased largely. During the three past years there has been a constant expansion of trade with these territories. Large increases are shown for Central America, but a material decrease was recorded for the Philippine Islands, which show a constant decrease during the past three years.

Exports of beer were 3,942 packages, or $36,233 more than in 1912, and 4,902 packages, or $43,102 more than in 1911. Constant increase is shown for Hawaii and the Philippine Islands during the past three years. Alaska showed an increase for the year.

Miscellaneous wines and liquors showed a falling off in value to the extent of $3,795; 235 cases more, 210 packages less and four gallons less were exported than in 1912. For the Hawaiis a constant increase, and for the Philippines a constant decrease is shown for the three past years.

In 1913 exports of cherries in Maraschino made a recovery, Champagne and gin showed large gains, and grape juice and cordials fell away badly.

Importations of ale, porter and stout, champagne, brandy, beer, whisky and sake steadily decreased, while wine, liquors, gin, bitters, cordials and Fernet increased constantly. Importations of absinthe ceased altogether; 34,374 cases of Vermouth were imported, or 6,665 less than in 1912.

EXPORTS.

WINE.
(By Sea)
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913,
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	638	3,920	$ 4,864
British Columbia	564	56,616	23,293
Central America	744	293,131	106,117
China	59	29,374	12,129
Hawaiian Islands	1,879	839,505	388,963
Japan	36	83,550	27,733
Mexico	179	42,644	16,255
Philippine Islands	210	19,923	9,960
South America	152	85,977	40,051
Samoan Islands	..	5,496	2,488
Society Islands	9	57,756	18,015
Australia and New Zealand	4	401	235
Straits Settlements	..	150	[illegible]
Dutch East Indies	..	1,534	659
British East Indies	[illegible]	400	401
Cuba	5	9,216	3,701
England	7	68,610	25,891
France	..	39,400	14,630
Germany	56	19,523	7,765
Holland	..	9,603	3,225
Belgium	..	5,850	2,138
Norway	..	515	227
Sweden	..	221	97
Switzerland	..	32,125	12,850
New York and other Eastern States	2,355	11,229,799	3,883,952
Total	6,933	12,935,239	$4,605,724

Year 1912.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	1,068	4,106	$ 5,984
British Columbia	660	58,430	23,686
Central America	635	329,994	103,751
China	174	36,494	14,530
Hawaiian Islands	2,162	941,609	384,405
Japan	44	27,752	9,514
Mexico	66	54,674	19,593
Philippine Islands	376	21,183	10,582
South America	121	102,761	41,269
Society Islands	14	35,861	10,866
Samoan Islands	..	2,261	1,144
England	23	68,191	27,237
France	4	17,579	5,884
Germany	60	31,795	12,147
Switzerland	..	5,050	1,213
Norway	..	1,025	310
Holland	..	3,000	1,200
Italy	..	150	60
Denmark	..	189	160
Belgium	..	1,000	300
Bohemia	..	54	19
Cuba	..	5,588	2,091
Australia	47	1,272	634
Straits Settlements	..	250	125
Korea	..	421	180
Dutch East Indies	..	2,179	872
Java	..	156	57
British India	..	200	[illegible]
Cooks Islands	1	52	[illegible]
Marquises Islands	..	1,558	573
New York	5,930	11,185,377	3,757,555
Other Eastern States	3	268,912	101,666
Total 1912	11,388	13,236,223	$4,537,753

Year 1911.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	778	3,873	$ 5,686
British Columbia	709	43,326	18,928
Central America	899	289,959	101,514
China	165	24,053	10,279
Hawaiian Islands	2,064	876,876	368,821
Japan	102	217,246	65,011
Mexico	318	49,287	19,166
Philippine Islands	445	16,333	7,089
South America	69	61,938	26,968
Samoan Islands	2	1,683	938
Society Islands	[illegible]	28,022	7,197
England	[illegible]	55,883	19,477
Germany	82	236,788	72,042
Switzerland	..	11,776	4,205
France	..	38,674	14,833
Belgium	..	8,750	2,820
Holland	..	18,900	7,480
Italy	..	119	37
Sweden	..	34	27
Bohemia Prague	5	52	[illegible]
Straits Settlements	30	220	271
Siberia	125	1,146	1,339
British East Indies	1	2,073	713
Dutch East Indies	12	2,106	1,452
Korea	6	265	168
British India	[illegible]	35	145
Australia	55	1,103	659
Fanning Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	81
Cooks Islands	..	28	25
French Oceania	..	3,368	947
West Indies	16	8,137	2,485
New Orleans	..	630,548	182,911
New York	5,393	11,998,248	3,776,137
Other Eastern States	244	494,358	190,319
Total 1911	11,535	15,125,375	$4,910,138

BRANDY.
Year 1913.
(By Sea)

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	23	473	$ 1,573
British Columbia	10	110	254
Central America	33	27	[illegible]
China	3	50	51
Hawaiian Islands	595	9,860	19,325
Japan	2	....	24
Mexico	7	141	174
Philippine Islands	20	223	239
South America	....	[illegible]	176
New York and other Eastern States	272	27,083	44,368
Total	965	38,047	$66,473

Year 1912.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	24	670	$ 1,823
British Columbia	8	135	218
Central America	25	195	522
Hawaiian Islands	839	7,958	20,212
Japan	1	....	16
Mexico	5	36	91
Philippine Islands	1	250	210
South America	4	4	52
Society Islands	..	5	18
England	..	47	35
Germany	..	1,021	1,021
Australia	2	256	200
New York	115	55,639	46,85
Other Eastern States	..	906	1,50
Total	1,024	67,122	$72,84

Year 1911.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	49	803	$ 2,48
British Columbia	15	130	26
Central America	3	316	[illegible]
China	..	50	2
Hawaiian Islands	309	12,164	20,03
Mexico	49	....	57
Philippine Islands	46	1,148	1,46
South America	5	....	8
England	..	11,230	6,58
Siberia	1	....	[illegible]
New Orleans	..	27	[illegible]
New York	156	22,466	27,58
Other Eastern States	..	1,009	1,88
Total	633	49,343	$61,35

WHISKY.
Year 1913.
(By Sea)

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	558	9,888	$ 30,04
British Columbia	2,663	1,361	14,8
Central America	1,735	[illegible]	11,9
China	25	[illegible]	1,3
Hawaiian Islands	5,609	31,374	117,7
Japan	38	[illegible]	2
Mexico	226	783	2,5
Philippine Islands	1,537	2,150	11,9
South America	10	38	[illegible]
Samoan Islands	2	....	[illegible]
Society Islands	40	....	3
Australia	1	340	3
Korea	5	....	[illegible]
New York	410	3,293	11,2
Total	13,159	50,622	$202,7

Year 1912.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Value
Alaska	813	3,666	$ 25,5
British Columbia	555	[illegible]	2,9
Central America	665	2,330	9,3
China	126	1,258	1,8
Hawaiian Islands	3,631	33,659	97,4
Japan	128	28	8
Mexico	351	[illegible]	2,9
Philippine Islands	1,783	3,849	13,6
South America	5	374	[illegible]
Society Islands	1	....	[illegible]
Samoan Islands	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Australia	3	334	3
New York	645	311	6,8
Baltimore	100	....	1,0
Totals	8,815	46,931	$163,3

Year 1911.

To—	Cases	Gallons	Val
Alaska	2,041	7,747	$ 49,3
British Columbia	52	....	[illegible]
Central America	1,139	1,379	9,3
China	54	....	[illegible]
Hawaiian Islands	3,527	19,710	[illegible]
Japan	118	....	[illegible]

Mexico	231	778	2,317
Philippine Islands	2,565	3,828	21,886
South America	17	[illegible]	200
Samoan Islands	5	....	20
Society Islands	1	....	34
Dutch East Indies	1	....	10
Australia	3	424	430
New York	940	456	12,380
Cambridgeport, Mass.	..	5	5
Totals	10,694	34,407	$194,577

BEER.
Year 1913. (By Sea)

To—	Pkgs.	Value
Alaska	2,616	$ 21,573
British Columbia	60	420
Central America	1,156	6,978
Hawaiian Islands	6,190	58,849
Mexico	2	25
Philippine Islands	1,639	11,862
South America	645	2,500
Samoan Islands	91	754
Society Islands	409	3,582
Australia	10	50
Straits Settlements	11	50
Korea	20	205
Fiji Islands	1	14
Germany	1	8
New York	4	5
Total	12,855	$106,886

Year 1912.

To—	Pkgs.	Value
Alaska	1,480	$ 12,101
British Columbia	4	31
Central America	708	4,507
China	150	750
Hawaiian Islands	4,834	42,257
Mexico	5	56
Philippine Islands	811	4,895
South America	355	1,476
Society Islands	496	4,094
Samoan Islands	8	65
Siberia	5	29
Australia	27	197
India	16	100
Dutch East Indies	6	36
Marquises Islands	7	49
Germany	1	10
Total	8,913	$ 70,653

Year 1911.

To—	Pkgs.	Value
Alaska	2,311	$ 22,586
British Columbia	2	21
Central America	470	3,088
China	446	2,952
Hawaiian Islands	3,152	26,972
Japan	100	850
Philippine Islands	162	1,556
South America	577	1,926
Samoan Islands	25	167
Society Islands	254	1,904
Korea	97	750
Fanning Islands	15	122
Siberia	2	27
New York	340	863
Totals	7,953	$ 63,784

MISCELLANEOUS WINES AND LIQUORS.
Year 1913. (By Sea)

To—	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gallons
Alaska	466	27	62
British Columbia	343	17	1
Central America	566	22	24
China	446	4	..
Hawaiian Islands	7,178	614	126
Japan	155	2	..
Mexico	194	3	51
Philippine Islands	681	242	..
South America	34	..	..
Samoan Islands	40	1	300
Society Islands	37	..	..
Australia	103	41	25
Korea	68	2	..
India	30	..	..
Dutch East Indies	4	..	..
Straits Settlements	19	..	..
British India	2	..	..
Marquises Islands	5	..	..
Fiji Islands	1	..	..
Siam	6	..	..
British Burmah	2	..	..
Cuba	280	..	..
Germany	2	..	..
New York and other Eastern States	2,781	98	420
Total	13,445	1,073	1,009

Value—$141,115.

Year 1912.

To—	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gallons
Alaska	382	10	..
British Columbia	774	4	12
Central America	512	32	67
China	404	6	78
Hawaiian Islands	5,993	153	551
Japan	129	3	..
Mexico	340	30	..
Philippine Islands	1,120	59	..
South America	77	26	..
Society Islands	23	1	..
Samoan Islands	12	1	..
Australia	83	16	..
Korea	31	..	..
British India	15	..	..
Straits Settlements	46	..	..
India	9	..	..
Dutch East Indies	58	..	..
British East Indies	5	..	..
Siam	4	..	..
Siberia	2	..	..
Cuba	50	..	..
Gilbert Islands	1	..	..
Marquises Islands	5	..	..
Fanning Islands	2	..	..
Ladrone Islands	1	..	..
New York	2,846	932	405
Other Eastern States	286	..	..
Total	13,210	1,283	1,113

Value—$144,910.

Year 1911.

To—	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gallons
Alaska	1,085	55	..
British Columbia	368	12	6
Central America	272	23	75
China	270	5	..
Hawaiian Islands	4,567	200	984
Japan	97	7	5
Mexico	600	4	..
Philippine Islands	2,403	138	10
Samoan Islands	44	..	..
Society Islands	7	..	..
South America	14	7	..
Tutuilla	3	..	..
Korea	7	..	..
British India	8	..	..
Germany	362	..	..
Australia	10	7	..
West Indies	75	..	..
New York	5,154	1,417	..
Other Eastern States	776	12	10
Totals	16,122	1,898	1,090

Value—$182,746.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS ITEMIZED.
Year 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gallons
Absinthe	15	..	..
Amer Picon	33	..	..
Alcohol	61	261	394
Ale, Porter and Stout	129	14	..
Apricot Cordial	92	9	1
Anisette	19	..	..
Apple Brandy	6	..	..
Creme de Menthe	191	..	..
Cordials	325	15	..
Cider	355	21	..
Cocktails	132	1	..
Creme de Cocoa	6	1	..
Caromel	6	5	..
China Spirits	103	15	..
Curacoa	33	..	..
Cognac	9	1	..
Creme de Frette	2	..	..
Champagne	804	149	..
Cocoa Cola	23	1	..
Chartreuse	3	..	..
Casena	1	..	..
Cherries in Maraschino	3,046	14	..
China Wine	24	..	..
Bitters	100	3	..
Benedictine	10	..	..
Blackberry Brandy	..	2	..
Blackberry Cordial	36	1	..
Fernet	3	..	..
Fruit Juice	85	5	..
Fruit Punch	5	..	..
Gin	2,914	201	313
Ginger Ale	221	21	..
Grape Juice	1,652	57	25
Ginger Brandy	18	..	..
Grenadine	2	..	..
Grenadine Syrup	2	1	..
Gin Cordial	5	..	..
Grappa	..	1	..
Ginger Cordial	28	..	..
Kummel	53	..	..
Liquors	664	..	..
Liqueurs	3	..	..
Mineral Water	1,559	183	..
Pousse Cafe	2	..	..
Pineapple Maraschino	4	..	..
Prune Brandy	..	1	..
Peach Cordial	2	1	..
Punch	17	..	..
Orange Bitters	2	..	..
Rum	45	46	276
Rock and Rye	60	..	..
Syrups	55	1	..
Spirits	22	15	..
Tamarindo	1	..	..
Vermouth	457	24	..
Walnuteen Liqueur	..	1	..
Total	13,445	1,073	1,009

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gallons
Alcohol	69	77	467
Ale	44	7	..
Amer Picon	6	..	..
Anisette	1	..	..
Apricot Cordial	15	1	..
Apple Cordial	1	..	..
Apple Brandy	1	..	..
Apricot Brandy	10	..	..
Altar Wine	..	..	40
Bitters	169	1	..
B. B. Cordial	8	2	..
Cherries in Maraschino	2,550	755	..
Caromel	..	2	..
Cocktails	85	..	..
China Spirits	22	30	..
China Wine	10	..	..
Cordials	756	8	39
Creme de Menthe	172	..	..
Champagne	704	..	..
Cognac	20	..	2
Cider	264	25	..
Chartreuse	7	..	..
Fruit Juice	41	7	..
Fernet	1	..	..
Gin	1,277	88	45
Ginger Brandy	5	..	..
Ginger Ale	181	22	..
Grenadine	5	..	..
Grape Juice	2,515	11	..
Kummel	40	..	..
Liquors	942	4	..
Liqueurs	1	..	..
Mineral Waters	2,018	1	..
Porter	24	1	..
Punch	5	..	..
Pineapple Maraschino	1	..	..
Rum	32	174	395
Rock and Rye	70	..	..
Syrups	31	4	..
Stout	115	3	..
Spirits	21	..	10
Sherry	3	8	..
Vermouth	964	52	37
Total	13,210	1,283	1,113

Year 1911.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk	Gallons
Alcohol	180	46	1,070
Ale	72	1	..
Amer Picon	15	..	..
Bitters	712	..	..
Blackberry Brandy	..	2	..
Blackberry Cordial	..	8	..
China Spirits	3	..	..
Creme de Menthe	271	..	..
China Wine	18	..	..
Cocktails	57	..	..
Curacoa	4	..	..
Champagne	721	..	..
Coco Cola	..	19	..
Cherry Brandy	2	..	..
Cognac	21	1	..
Cordials	403	9	10
Cider	398	17	..
Cherries in Maraschino	5,097	1,131	..
Fruit Juice	21	..	..
Ginger Wine	2	..	..
Ginger Ale	198	70	..
Grenadine	16	..	..
Ginger Garrie	5	..	..
Ginger Brandy	55	..	..
Gin	1,327	118	10
Grape Juice	2,361	308	..
Kummel	29	..	..
Japanese Spirits	25	..	..
Lime Juice	40	..	..
Liquors	479	27	..
Mineral Water	2,773	8	..
Malt Extract	50	..	..
Porter	11	1	..
Prune Juice	..	1	..
Pousse Cafe	2	..	..
Rock and Rye	58	..	..
Rum	26	4	..
Spirits	16	15	..
Syrups	62	2	..
Stout	10	1	..
Soda Water	16	..	..
Tamarindo	4	..	..
Vermouth	460	108	..
Total	16,122	1,898	1,090

IMPORTS.
(By Sea)
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913.
With Comparative Figures.
ALE, PORTER, STOUT.

	Cases	Bbls.
1913	1,217	4,886
1912	1,281	6,449
1911	2,326	5,510

ABSINTHE.

	Cases
1913	....
1912	6,797
1911	4,006

BRANDY.

	Cases	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Csks.	¼ csks.	Oct.	Hhds.	Vats
1913	10,917	33	..	79	..	89	..	7
1912	12,617	46	..	70	1	84	..	..
1911	6,869	72	1	70	..	60	1	..

BEER (Foreign).

	Cases	Bbls.	Csks.
1913	4,567	828	10
1912	6,845	1,694	..
1911	6,237	2,093	106

BITTERS.

	Cases	Bbls.	Csks.	Oct.
1913	10,316	1	2	2
1912	9,058	..	3	..
1911	5,188	..	3	..

CHAMPAGNE.

	Cases	Csks.	Crates	Hampers
1913	6,626	1	..	..
1912	9,141	..	407	..
1911	15,666	..	..	10

GIN.

	Cases	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Csks.	¼ csks.	Oct.	Kgs.
1913	53,346	310	95	281	..	7	70
1912	44,801	455	211	195	13	88	85
1911	45,050	480	...	206	..	40	24

LIQUORS.

	Cases	Bbls.	Csks.	Kegs	Crates
1913	12,114	..	..	15	..
1912	8,177	2	10	4	20
1911	6,901	13	28	1	1

MINERAL WATER.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks
1913	21,201	..	495
1912	17,161	..	866
1911	17,583	80	557

WINE.

	Cases	Bbls.	Csks.	¼ csks.	Oct.	Kgs.	Hds.	Bts.	Vts.
1913	19,161	395	344	20	517	38	51	4	2
1912	17,762	318	404	69	294	36	38	7	2
1911	13,685	220	330	2	93	2	13	7	..

WHISKY.

	Cases	Bbls.	½ bbls.	Csks.
1913	52,937	4,722	67	613
1912	57,143	4,706	43	283
1911	48,691	3,496	..	452

	½ csks	¼ csks.	Oct.	Hhds.	Kegs
1913	..	4	337	8	..
1912	..	15	159	..	25
1911	9	..	224	12	..

VERMOUTH.

	Cases	Bbls.	Casks.	Oct.
1913	38,374	17	13	..
1912	45,039	76	36	..
1911	28,429	14	47	12

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Year 1913.
(By Sea)

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Alcohol	2	....
Amer Picon	500	....
Benedictine	125	....
Cider	166	70
Cordials	5,835	1
Fernet	7,450	....
Fruit Juice	240	27
Ginger Ale	100	917
Grape Juice	76	....
Kummel	695	....
Kirsch	185	....
Lime Juice	577	2
Punch	10	....
Rum	351	151
Sake	5,171	9,036
Soda Water	4	232

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Alcohol	5	....
Amer Picon	2,974	....
Benedictine	250	....
Cordials	2,045	4
Cocktails	60	....
Cider	105	5
Fruit Juice	24	43
Fernet	6,064	....
Grape Juice	1,414	....
Ginger Ale	..	1,581
Grenadine	25	....
Kummel	205	....
Kirsch	192	....
Lime Juice	242	....
Punch	165	....
Root Beer	717	....
Rum	341	162
Soda Water	2	85
Sake	6,135	11,473

Year 1911.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Alcohol	..	34
Amer Picon	3,225	....
Aquavit	75	....
Byrrh	50	....
Benedictine	930	....
Cognac	425	30
Creme de Menthe	8	....
Cordials	304	2
Cider	120	....
Fernet	650	....
Fruit Juice	53	47
Ginger Ale	102	1,591
Mineral Water	2,128	75
Grape Juice	2,368	....
Kirsch	221	....
Kummel	430	....
Lime Juice	388	1
Punch	261	....
Rum	132	34
Root Beer	1,291	....
Spirits	364	6
Soda Water	60	280
Sherry	1	28
Sake	3,479	11,712

IMPORTS IN TRANSIT.
(By Sea)

Year Ending December 31, 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Absinthe	75	....
Ale, Porter and Stout	4,594	453
Amer Picon	30	....
Bitters	2,078	....
Beer	12,397	2,651
Brandy	6,481	537
Cocktails	170	....
Champagne	1,442	....
Cider	105	1
Cordials	334	....
Fernet	1,000	....
Fruit Juice	285	42
Gin	22,001	634
Grape Juice	3,310	....
Ginger Ale	471	805
Lime Juice	1,482	30
Liquors	5,212	6
Kummell	214	....
Mineral Waters	5,799	12
Punch	150	....
Rum	1,052	440
Sake	368	1,548
Soda Water	530	58
Vermouth	9,377	1
Vodka	10	....
Whisky	57,481	4,187
Wine	14,362	1,046

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Absinthe	1,305	....
Amer Picon	180	....
Ale, Porter and Stout	5,122	895
Avine	6	....
Bitters	1,303	....
Brandy	6,669	589
Beer	11,391	3,029
Benedictine	25	....
Cocktails	5	3
Cider	165	....
Cordials	686	....
Champagne	2,886	....
Fernet	430	....
Fruit Juice	674	2
Ginger Ale	155	1,407
Grape Juice	5,595	....
Gin	21,382	537
Lime Juice	1,012	5
Liquors	4,246	109
Kummel	235	....
Mineral Water	4,969	145
Punch	285	....
Rum	593	313
Soda Water	50	25
Vermouth	7,420	19
Vodka	40	....
Wine	8,165	1,617
Whisky	46,304	2,800
Sake	559	1,223

Year 1911.

Articles.	Cases	Pkgs. Bulk
Amer Picon	50	....
Aquavit	100	....
Ale, Porter and Stout	1,576	417
Absinthe	350	....
bitters	967	....
Brandy	1,659	75
Benedictine	220	....
Beer	5,427	1,059
Champagne	3,949	....
Cordials	223	....
Cognac	42	4
Cocktails	50	....
Fruit Juice	60	1
Gin	10,746	264
Grape Juice	1,220	....
Ginger Ale	229	425
Kummel	100	....
Kirsch	15	....
Liquors	1,782	1
Lime Juice	75	....
Mineral Water	1,933	55
Punch	175	....
Prune Juice	6	....
Rum	207	24
Spirits	223	1
Soda Water	10	....
Sake	437	1,358
Vermouth	3,375	....
Wine	5,379	283
Whisky	26,054	2,655

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

Year Ending December 31, 1913.

Articles.	Cases	Csks.	Oct.	Hhd.	Butts
Bitters	551	..	..	..	..
Brandy	11	4	15	..	..
Champagne	1,090	..	..	..	..
Gin	15	..	7	..	..
Ginger Ale	..	15	..	..	..
Liquors	12	..	..	..	..
Mineral Water	185	..	..	..	..
Wine	636	10	..	..	1
Whisky	373	52	22	1	..

Year 1912.

Articles.	Cases	Casks	Oct
Brandy	2	5	2
Champagne	11,163	..	..
Fruit Juice	1	..	..
Liquors	50	..	..
Rum	..	1	..
Wine	1,275	12	6
Whisky	192	15	1

Year 1911.

Articles.	Cases	Bbls.	Csks.	Hhds.	Octs.	Bskts
Ale	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy	28	..	..	..	5	..
Beer	3	..	..	..	..	..
Benedictine	2	..	..	..	..	..
Champagne	2,810	..	..	..	..	155
Cognac	110	..	..	..	..	..
Gin	31	..	..	..	..	..
Liquors	105	..	..	..	..	..
Lime Juice	40	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Water	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wine	405	5	2	..	..	..
Whisky	716	..	1	2	..	..
Vermouth	1	..	..	..	..	..

Recapitulation of Wine Shipments by Rail and Sea

Exports by rail (includes wines in cases), gallons, bulk	11,154,400
Exports by rail, cases (estimated)	52,000
Exports by sea, gallons, bulk	12,935,239
Exports by sea, cases	6,933
Grand total—Bulk wines	24,089,639
Grand total—Wines in cases	58,933

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION DURING 1913

	First District	Sixth District	Total
Port	7,621,234.58	1,502,352.69	9,123,587.27
Sherry	4,007,278.77	1,129,967.98	5,137,246.75
Angelica	836,735.03	391,999.68	1,228,734.71
Muscat	1,268,856.93	180,271.68	1,449,128.61
Malaga	263,851.56	24,318.58	288,170.14
Madera	40,914.37	.....	40,914.37
Tokay	39,816.13	.....	39,816.13
Grand total	14,078,687.37	3,228,910.61	17,307,597.98
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouses for fortification	262,056.8	43,890.5	305,947.3
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	3,525,270.9	691,445.0	4,216,715.9
Brandy actually used for fortification	3,861,153.5	813,197.2	4,674,350.7

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES.—There was no change in the market since the previous month. The exports by sea from December 20, 1913, to January 20, 1914, were 268 cases and 724,516 gallons, valued at $256,613.

SWEET WINES.—Market conditions unchanged. The production of sweet wines for the month of December amounted to 591,019.53 gallons.

BRANDIES.—No change is reported. There were 374,311.3 gallons of brandy produced and bonded during the month of December. The amount in bonded warehouses December 31, 1913, was 2,903,121.9 gallons. Exportations amounted to 75 cases and 2,691 gallons, valued at $5,633.

WHISKY.—Trade remained in about the same condition as in December. Exportations amounted to 542 cases and 7,889 gallons, valued at $18,070.

BEER.—The market is unchanged. There were 475 cases of the value of $3,392 exported.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—The total exports of miscellaneous liquors amounted to 913 cases, 63 barrels, 6 half-barrels and 20 kegs, valued at $13,036.

IMPORTATIONS.—The business of the month of January showed a great falling off as compared with December, 1913. Importations of whisky were about one-third those of the previous month, brandies were one-tenth, wine one-third, champagne one-third. Beer showed an increase. Vermouth was imported to the extent of 11,550 cases as compared with nothing for December. Gin imports were doubled.

Following are the imports by sea: Whiskies, 1,868 cases, 405 barrels and 3 casks; Brandies, 400 cases, 10 octaves, 2 casks; Rum, 59 barrels; Wine, 1,211 cases, 210 casks, 51 octaves, 6 butts, 6 barrels, 3 vats; Champagne, 1,280 cases; Vermouth, 11,550 cases, 3 casks, 1 barrel; Gin, 7,100 cases, 24 barrels, 6 kegs, 5 casks; Beer, 510 cases, 250 barrels; Stout, 250 barrels; Grape Juice, 435 cases; Lime Juice, 2 casks; Liquors, 1,161 cases, 20 casks; Fruit Juice, 16 barrels, 8 cases; Kummel, 100 cases; Cordials, 308 cases; Bitters, 877 cases; Mineral Water, 2,048 cases, 40 casks; Fernet, 950 cases; Sake, 1,030 cases, 544 casks.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS FROM INTERIOR POINTS—Year 1913.

	Wine Gallons		Brandy Gallons
January	1,508,460	January	40,450
February	1,451,300	February	13,200
March	1,702,200	March	13,175
April	1,358,800	April	17,300
May	960,300	May	1,800
June	824,550	June	2,300
July	1,141,770	July	2,350
August	1,326,300	August	5,950
September	1,385,000	September	14,035
October	1,490,950	October	52,350
November	1,304,712	November	153,500
December	1,322,600	December	62,300
Total	15,776,942	Total	378,710

REPORT OF E. G. LYONS & RAAS COMPANY.

During the year 1913 the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company found business conditions satisfactory, transactions being in larger volume than in the previous year. The company considers that prospects for business during 1914 are bright, the only cloud in sight being that originating in the State-wide prohibition movement. It is the opinion of the company that the people of the State will dispel this cloud completely, as they are especially anxious to preserve prosperity.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS THAT GET YOU.

If scientists don't stop discovering the new ways that alcoholic liquors do benefit to human beings Prohibitionists will have to rearrange their plan of campaign. During the past five years the following events have taken place in this connection:

German medical men discovered that wine cures indigestion and dyspepsia.

Italian medical men discovered that wine prevents appendicitis.

French medical men discovered that wine prolongs life by killing active microbes of typhoid fever and tuberculosis in water.

English medical men discovered that ale, beer and porter prevent aenemia in nursing mothers.

French medical men discovered that absinthe prevents malaria.

German medical men discovered that whisky cures diabetes.

Dutch medical men discovered that gin cures bladder troubles.

A regular menu might be made up of alcoholic drinks to be served to people who wish to prolong their lives. Prohibitionists would undoubtedly object to such on the ground that longevity is not desirable if dependent on alcohol. The W. C. T. U. has already gone on record as saying that no industry is worthy of conservation if conserved by alcohol. But a short step would have to be taken to condemn longevity if promoted by alcohol. And then another short step would lead to the conclusion that life itself is not worth while if it depends on alcohol.

BRANDY PRODUCTION DURING 1913

Warehouse Report.	First District	Sixth District	Total
Produced and bonded	1,623,618.4	71,787.5	1,695,406.0
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	722,414.5	46,430.8	768,845.3
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	628,745.8	27,069.1	655,814.9
Exported	5,180.3	.....	5,180.3
Tax paid from Warehouse	801,162.1	63,394.7	864,556.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	357,543.3	43,890.5	401,433.8
Remaining in bond December 31, 1913	2,643,684.9	259,437.0	2,903,121.9

DISTILLERY REPORT.

	First District	Sixth District	Total
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	9,319.3	13,275.2	22,594.5
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	2,149,838.3	81,054.2	2,230,892.5
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	3,704,215.5	691,400.0	4,395,615.5
Brandy not disposed of December 31, 1913	596.0	635.7	1,231.7

NEWS FROM OAKLAND.

Oakland, January 29, 1914.

It is nearly time that Mayor Mott had sent to San Francisco for a piano tuner or organ grinder to work in Oakland for a month. The moral tone of the city needs improvement. The Anti-Saloon organ, the "Tribune," and the prohibitionist sheet, the "Enquirer," do not harmonize. The "Tribune" rendition of "Look not upon the wine when 'tis red," won't respond euphoniously to the notes of the "Enquirer." Oakland is disturbed by the discordance.

The "Enquirer" refers to the "Tribune" as the "harlot of Eighth Street," and the "Tribune" calls the "Enquirer" the "harradin painted by the slush of the gutter." Other epithets altogether too gross for presentation in these columns are made use of by both papers, each posing as holier than the other. Hence, the putting out of tune of the morals of this community. What makes matters bad is the fact that the free and unlimited vituperations of the two papers appear in the regular editorial columns of the "family editions." They should appear only in the "fish market editions." Something should be done to prevent minors from reading the editorials. As boys and girls of tender years are not allowed to enter saloons because of the danger of contamination they certainly should not be allowed to read the editorials in these two papers. There is more likelihood that young people may be corrupted by what they read in the "Tribune" and "Enquirer" than by what they may hear in the bar-rooms.

Intemperance is the order of the day in Oakland. Editors do not attempt to control the propensity to indulge in billingsgate and clergymen keep pace with them in an unbridled excess of calumny. Saloonkeepers have an excellent opportunity to take matters in hand and teach the community some valuable lessons in temperance.

The Oakland Young Men's Christian Association has alligned itself with the Anti-Saloon League in the movement to destroy the saloon business. This is the first time that this order has compromised itself in such a way. It will be taught a lesson.

In a recent spasm of remorse the "Enquirer" says, while considering the ruin that will be brought upon those who are engaged in the liquor industry if 200 of the saloons of Oakland are closed: "What is to become of these men and their families, numbering some 5000 souls in all? Are they to be sent into the streets to join the already overcrowded army of the unemployed? Will they be compelled to deny their children the right of an adequate education in order that they may be put to work in factories to help to keep the wolf from the door?"

The "Tribune" does not waste any sympathy on its victims: It criticizes the "Enquirer" in the following language. "The 'Enquirer' prints a column of sob stuff as an editorial lamenting over the woes of the families of bartenders who will be thrown out of work as soon as the reduction in the number of saloons takes place. It can only be construed as an argument in favor of voting for the ordinance prepared by the saloonkeepers."

True to its passion to destroy, the "Tribune" denies that it has any conscience.

On the 12th of January sixty liquor licenses were renewed in Oakland.

Mr. George C. Catlett, a salesman for the California Wine Association, passed away in Oakland on the 9th of January. He was 58 years of age and a native of Indiana.

The day for the election on the Oakland saloon question has been decided upon by the city council. It will be the 17th of February.

"Oakland or Soakland?" is the slogan of the fanatics. "Oakland or Deadtown?" might do for the rest of the people.

Daily meetings are being held in Oakland by the Public Welfare League. The Rev. D. M. Gandier is the principal speaker. If the saloonmen could only induce the Rev. Irving Bristol to speak with Gandier they would have a double triumph. Both the reverend gentlemen have brought defeat on their party wherever they have spoken. Every rousing meeting presided over by the two gentlemen served to arouse the people to a sense of peril and the result has been a triumph of reason over bigotry.

Mr. Henry Lottman, an old-time Oaklander, has purchased the Oriental saloon on Ferry street, Martinez, from O. L. Rose. He will improve the place and make it a headquarters for those from the western section of the county who visit the city.

On the 5th of January the city council of Gilroy passed an ordinance limiting the number of saloons in the city to fifteen. As there are just fifteen saloons in the city no harm has been done and improvement will follow.

TO EXTEND AUTO TRUCK MANUFACTORY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco is to benefit materially by the expansion of the business of the Gramm Motor Truck Company. Mr. Paul Kleiber is at present in Chicago attending the Auto Show with the purpose of profiting by new ideas in auto truck construction and equipment. After he returns to San Francisco machinery will be installed in the factory at 1426 Folsom street, so that trucks with all the latest accessories may be produced. One of the most complete truck factories on the Pacific Coast will be established. As a consequence the production of the Gramm truck will be strictly a part of home industry, all the latest improvements in this line being made well within the scope of the energy of Californians.

The Gramm truck is a favorite with the brewers of San Francisco. Through its being made to contribute still further to the industry of California it should be able to increase its popularity throughout the State.

OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKY HAS NEW DISTRIBUTOR.

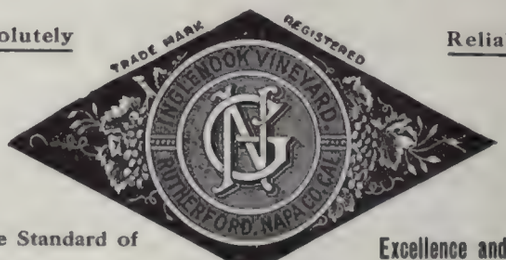
The Rathjen Mercantile Company of 467-471 Ellis street, San Francisco, has bought from Wm. Wolff & Co. the brand of Old Government Whisky. As this well-known product of Kentucky already has a large sale in California, it may be expected that through the efforts of the Rathjen company it will be kept to the fore during the two coming years, which are expected to be highly productive of prosperity in this State. With their progressive establishment the Rathjen company is in an excellent position to advance the sales of Old Government in a manner appropriate with the times.

John Greott Shipping Wine.—Mr. John Greott of the Alpine Winery in Sonoma County has been making some large shipments of wine to the mountain country during January. Orders from Montana and Nevada have been in especially good volume.

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ILLINOIS PACIFIC GLASS COMPANY'S REPORT.

During the past year the Illinois-Pacific Glass Company found business very satisfactory. There was a marked improvement in conditions in 1913 as compared with 1912. The present situation indicates that the improvement will continue for some time. It is the opinion of the management that 1914 will show as great an improvement over 1913 as that year showed over the previous. The company is looking forward to great activity during the coming year.

New modern machinery was installed ni the corrugated paper factory, which is one of the departments of the plant at 15th and Folsom streets, San Francisco. There has been a continual growth of business in connection with this branch, the developments in the past two years being remarkable. The company is reaching out into new lines steadily and has found the uses for the products of its corrugated paper factory almost unlimited.

Improvements in the glass factory have been continuous throughout the past year. Much work was done in connection with the installation of machinery covered by the company's own patents. Machines for the production of wide mouthed bottles were added so as to increase the facilities in this line and still further improve the quality of the bottles. The factory is ready for orders of every description from the public interested in these goods.

The "Packer Family," one of the latest specialties of the company, had wonderful success during the year past. The bottles which constitute the "Packer Family" are serving to replace the old-style stone jugs. They are being demanded by all classes of trades, being recognized as the most up-to-date development of the sanitary feature of the bottling industry.

It is a fact worthy of note that not more than five per cent of the people of the State of California have any idea as to the magnitude of the plant of the Illinois-Pacific Glass Company. This plant is one of the very largest factories of the United States, with respect to the amount of production, equipment and trade. About 1,000 persons are employed constantly in the plant, the payroll of which is approximately $1,000,000 per year. The establishment has been instrumental in creating a great deal of prosperity in San Francisco, in causing a great deal of glassware, that was formerly manufactured in the East, to be manufactured in this city. The supply business of the company is progressing in splendid shape.

During the past three years the company has been under a new management, which has brought about steady advancement and continuous improvement. The officers who have been directing affairs have been Messrs. E. Abramson, president; O. Rosenstein, secretary, and Joel Wacholder, general manager.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY'S NEW AGENCIES.

The American Mercantile Company, with headquarters at 510 Battery street, San Francisco, has added very largely to its list of agencies. It starts the New Year with a string of thoroughbreds which should prove to be winners in the strenuous times ahead. One of the leaders is the famous Italian bitters, known as Fernet-Branca, which is manufactured by the firm of Fratelli Branca in Milan. During the past year the sales of these bitters in North America amounted to 90,000 cases. The universal use of Fernet-Branca marks it as the standard bitters of the world. As an appetizer it is especially identified with the "Three Graces Cocktail," a combination of American whisky, Italian Vermouth and Fernet-Branca. The American Mercantile Company will also sell the products of Lacave and Company. The sherries of this company have been on the market of San Francisco for over forty years. The Irish whiskies of Peter Kiegan and the Scotch whiskies of Robert Brown, Limited, which are well known all over the world, are also on the list of the American Mercantile Company. Cognacs of the Marquis Engrand, which are shipped to all parts of the United States and are made from the excellent wines made on the estate of the French nobleman, are also on the list. Only the foremost vintages are used for bottling purposes in connection with these fine brandies. The cordials of the house of Garres Fourche, which have enjoyed international reputation since the establishment of the house in 1760, and are classed with the highest grades of liquors put up in Europe, are under the sponsorship of the American Mercantile Company. The company will advance the sales of Boll and Dunlop's Holland Gins, beverages to be found in every civilized country and especially distinguished because of the fact that they have obtained the highest prizes at every world's fair and international exposition. One of the most noteworthy of the brands handled by the American Mercantile Company are the Guinness's Stout and Bass's Ale, which have been bottled by T. B. Hall & Company, Limited, of Liverpool, for more than a century. The Boar's Head brand of Guinness's Stout and Bass's Ale have long held a reputation for the fine condition in which they are shipped to the United States. After a single trial they convince any firm that has not handled them before of their merits, and they make for contentment wherever they are introduced.

With this superb list of agencies the American Mercantile Company will undoubtedly extend its business in a remarkable way during the coming two big years.

STRAY NOTES ABOUT SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 5th of January Attorney J. A. Devoto requested the Election Commissioners to rescind their action ordering the proposed new saloon license law to be submitted at the general election next November. He asked that a special election be called at once. The board denied the request and Devoto gave notice that he would begin mandamus proceedings.

The San Francisco petition for an election on State-wide prohibition contained 162 signatures, and of these 56 were declared to be invalid. Total net signatures were 106. There are about 100,000 voters in San Francisco.

Chief of Police White declares that nobody has a right to order and pay for a dozen drinks in a bar-room at two minutes to 2 o'clock a. m., and then remain until all the liquor paid for is consumed. The saloons must close at 2 a. m. sharp, according to the Chief, and if lights are not out at that time the police are likely to appear.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Mr. H. Lange Suggests Laws to Counteract Prohibition

Mr. H. Lange of the firm of B. Arnhold & Company, proprietors of the Inglenook Vineyard, suggests the use of countervailing petitions to offset the initiative petitions which are becoming so numerous in California under the new order of things.

"The time has come when the taxpayers of this State must assert themselves," Mr. Lange says. "Through the efforts of a few inefficient and hysterical members of society, petitions are being constantly drawn up and filed to bring about elections, the cost of which is paid entirely by the taxpayers. As a result, taxation is becoming oppressive. To protect themselves against the tendency of hare-brained people to cause elections on every imaginable subject at the expense of property owners, the taxpayers should have laws enacted which will put a stop to the constant incursions into their resources.

"There should be a law to permit of the circulation and filing of countervailing petitions whenever initiative petitions are circulated and filed. Whenever it should be found that the countervailing petitions outweigh the initiative petitions, elections asked for by the circulators of the latter should not be called. In this way the taxpayers would be saved the expense incurred by elections called by every Tom, Dick, Harry and Eliza Jane, whose brains are bothered with a single idea.

"As a matter of self-protection elections should be prevented by taxpayers whenever reason demands. Social and political economy will not support any further costly electoral operations such as have been effected during the past year.

"Taxpayers are being taxed to the extreme. They can bear no more. Oppression has reached its limit. Caprices of new-made lawmakers can no longer be catered to. Elections are becoming a source of regular amusement to a large element of the population and this element is composed of people who do not pay taxes. To amuse irresponsible visionaries and neurotics, taxpayers are being made to work and worry overtime. It is purely a case of taxation without representation, and the time for revolt has arrived. Vigorous action must be taken to put an end to the initiative petition imposition."

Referring to the initiative petition for State-wide prohibition in California, Mr. Lange said:

"The fanatics who would destroy industry in order to re-establish the customs of the stone age are well on the way to have a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors. While we are awaiting the issue it might be well to try to have enacted a constitutional amendment to prevent the confiscation or ruination of established business. Then let us see which amendment will appeal the more strongly to the common sense of the people of California and the United States at large. Let us have a constitutional amendment proposed to the effect that any person whose business is terminated by legislative or electoral action shall be compensated in full for the privation suffered. It is manifestly unjust to authorize and encourage men to engage in business and, after they invest their fortunes, to later on cause them to lose all they have because a certain set of people or the whole people decide that the business must be done away with. If prohibition is for the benefit of the people let the people pay for it. If the people are honest there is nothing else for them to do but compensate these persons engaged in the liquor traffic if it is decided according to law that the traffic must be prohibited.

"It appears to me that prohibition, as at present proposed, can not be enacted legally in the United States. The legality of confiscation should be looked into. Confiscation is manifestly immoral and, therefore, it must be illegal.

"Prohibition would destroy the viticultural industry of the State of California. This is one of the vital industries of the State. It has been recognized by the United States government through the establishment of experimental stations in California and it has been recognized by the State government of California through the creation of a viticultural commission. It is a source of wealth, producing over $30,000,000 annually for the people of the State; it is a field of investment in which capital to the extent of $150,000,000 is already placed, and it is an outlet for labor, giving employment to 15,000 persons. Those who would destroy the wine industry attack capital and labor at the same time. And, when all the damage shall have been done, they will look to the taxpayer to provide the deficit that will be created.

"It is, therefore, clearly the taxpayers' duty to have a countervailing petition law passed. A law should be made so that pernicious initiative petitions could be set aside before they can do any damage.

"The element that starts the initiative petitions has nothing to lose. The petitioners are not taxpayers. If they are defeated at the election they lose nothing. All they succeed in doing is to increase the expenses of the taxpayers and gouge innocent people. The situation must be remedied. Signers of initiative petitions should be subjects of investigation. Their pasts should be looked into. Their purposes should be exposed.

"Industries must be protected. That is one of the objects of government. Let us see that the government protects the wine industry and let us provide laws to help the government in its work of protection. We should be no longer at the mercy of fanatics.

"I am somewhat skeptical as to the outlook as far as prohibition is concerned in this State. While I believe that the prohibitionists will be defeated it is my opinion that we must fight them in every corner of the State. There is no doubt that we have the strength and the ability to whip them soundly, but we must not hesitate to apply full strength and ability in the contest.

"Plans will be developed steadily for the coming campaign, but they are not likely to fructify until the vintage season. Climatic conditions indicate a large vintage and we will know what to do when the vintage time comes.

"There will certainly be a hard fight and the sum and substance of the fight will be for and against the survival of the wine industry of California."

REVIEW OF THE VINTAGE OF 1913.

By C. E. Bundschu.

The vintage of 1913 is over, and we are now able to get the final results.

The amount of sweet wines made, according to latest reports, is not as large as the year before. There are possibly two reasons for this, the exceptional climatic conditions, making it possible to ship a great many table grapes to the eastern markets, which in former years generally had to be sold to the wineries and, aside from this, the very hot weather just before the vintage dried the grapes to such an extent that the final results were somewhat disappointing.

Prices for sweet wines are very firm, and we do not look forward to any decline in values.

In the dry wine district conditions seem to have been just the opposite. The vintage this year was larger than the year 1912. Unfortunately, however, the wines are not of as good quality this year, a great many wines lacking in color and alcohol. The winemakers experienced unusual conditions during the harvest season. The grapes came to the wineries so ripe that they were not able to control the fermentation properly. Thus you will find at the present time a number of cellars with poorly fermented wines, some of which will eventually have to be distilled. Cellars of sound dry wines are commanding good prices.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, giving us an opportunity to ship our goods to foreign markets at a reasonable freight rate, and anticipating an influx of foreigners into this State, which we hope will help to increase our home consumption, we see no reason why the year before us should not be a satisfactory one. The Exposition of 1915 will also be one of the biggest opportunities that the California wine man has had, as it will be possible for him to show the quality of California wines and will also be an opportunity for us to educate the people to the use of California wine and convince them that wine is truly a temperance drink. There is much to be done, and it behooves every wine man to put his shoulder to the wheel and make the viticultural exhibit in 1915 an educational display that will revert many fold to the vineyardist as well as the merchant.



EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1913, to JANUARY 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	6	416	$ 190
" Central America	10	18,435	6,473
" China	13	1,058	497
" Hawaiian Islands	167	34,692	17,338
" Japan	1	3,761	1,357
" Mexico	48	2,895	1,243
" Philippine Islands	....	335	194
" South America	20	6,262	2,831
" Society Islands	1	5,498	2,073
" Samoan Islands	....	220	130
" Dutch East Indies	....	103	41
" England	....	6,280	2,488
" France	....	12,800	4,480
" Germany	....	17	23
" Holland	....	3,000	1,130
" New York	2	628,744	216,125
Total	268	724,516	$256,613

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	....	490	$ 341
" Central America	....	5	10
" Hawaiian Islands	75	291	1,879
" New York	....	1,905	3,403
Total	75	2,691	$5,633

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	3	97	$ 202
" Central America	4	1,112	621
" China	....	100	110
" Hawaiian Islands	485	6,135	16,442
" Philippine Islands	50	445	695
Total	542	7,889	$18,070

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	10	$ 110
" Central America	215	1,125
" Hawaiian Islands	121	1,288
" South America	70	364
" Society Islands	59	505
Total	475	$3,392

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Vermouth
" Central America	4 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Vermouth, 24 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cider
" Central America	6 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs China Wine
" China	9 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 5 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs 60 bbls Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	218 cs Liquors, 2 cs Amer Picon, 11 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	15 cs Kummel, 5 cs Curacoa, 10 cs Fruit Punch
" Hawaiian Islands	1 bbl B. B. Cordial, 15 kegs Cocoa Cola, 75 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	1 keg 1 hf bbl Syrup, 1 cs Stout, 1 cs Ale, 37 cs Champagne
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs, 2 bbls, 3 hf bbls Alcohol, 22 cs Creme de Menthe
" Hawaiian Islands	55 cs Vermouth, 33 cs Cider, 9 cs Bitters, 1 cs Creme de Cocoa
" Hawaiian Islands	7 cs 9 bbls 2 hf bbls Gin, 65 cs Apricot Cordial
" Japan	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	5 cs Mineral Water, 9 cs China Wine
" Philippine Islands	34 cs Liquors, 10 cs Cocktails, 7 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	10 cs Fruit Syrup
" Samoan Islands	1 cs Grape Juice
" India	9 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Australia	175 cs 1 kg Grape Juice, 3 kegs Cider
" New York	2 cs Fruit Juice, 10 cs Apricot Cordial
" Taichau	17 cs Cider, 14 cs Ginger Ale

Total 913 cs, 63 bbls, 6 hf bbls, 20 kegs.
Value $13,036.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM DECEMBER 20, 1913, to JANUARY 20, 1914.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Sisak," December 21, 1913.

16	bbls Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
207	csks Wine	San Francisco.
463	c Wine	San Francisco.
100	c Kummel	San Francisco.
100	c Brandy	San Francisco.
288	c Liquors	San Francisco.
8650	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
3	csks Vermouth	San Francisco.
950	c Fernet	San Francisco.
3	vats Wine	San Francisco.
51	oct Wine	San Francisco.
3	butts Wine	San Francisco.
100	c Vermouth	Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," December 22, 1913 (via Ancon).

80	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
375	c Wine	San Francisco.
180	c Liquors	San Francisco.
1	bbl Vermouth	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Persia," December 23, 1913.

286	c Sake	San Francisco.
234	csks Sake	San Francisco.
50	csks Sake	Los Angeles.
20	c Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Alaskan," December 27, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

113	c Wine	San Francisco.
2	csks Brandy	San Francisco.
183	c Cordials	San Francisco.
14	c Liquors	San Francisco.
1	oct Brandy	San Francisco.
4	c Brandy	San Francisco.
4	bbls Wine	San Francisco.
125	bbls Beer	Honolulu.
435	c Grape Juice	Honolulu.
24	c Whisky	Tacoma.
5	bbls Whisky	Seattle.
2	bbls Gin	Seattle.
200	c Vermouth	Portland.
2	c Whisky	Portland.
10	c Cordials	Oakland.
5	c Brandy	Oakland.
5	csks Gin	Oakland.
6	c Wine	Sacramento.
2	bbls Wine	Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "Newport," December 27, 1913 (via Ancon).

40	csks Mineral Water	San Francisco.
38	c Wine	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Hong Kong Maru," December 27, 1913.

366	c Sake	San Francisco.
50	csks Sake	San Francisco.
30	csks Sake	Salt Lake.
10	c Sake	Salt Lake.
100	csks Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Shinyo Maru," December 30, 1913.

136	c Sake	San Francisco.
30	csks Sake	Salt Lake.
10	c Sake	Salt Lake.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nevadan," December 31, 1913 (via Salina Cruz).

700	c Whisky	San Francisco.
2	csks Lime Juice	San Francisco.
40	c Wine	San Francisco.
2	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
80	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
113	c Cordials	San Francisco.
5	bbls Whisky	Stockton.
22	c Wine	Sacramento.
8	bbls Gin	Sacramento.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Korea," January 6, 1914.

147	c Sake	San Francisco.
20	csks Sake	San Francisco.
30	csks Sake	Salt Lake.
10	c Sake	Salt Lake.
30	c Sake	Los Angeles.
15	c Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "San Juan," January 6, 1914 (via Ancon).

250	bbls Stout	San Francisco.
25	c Gin	San Francisco.
26	c Wine	San Francisco.
1000	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
50	c Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Siam," January 7, 1914.

108	c Brandy	San Francisco.
8	c Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
4570	c Gin	San Francisco.
50	c Beer	San Francisco.
25	c Wine	San Francisco.
958	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
1550	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
559	c Liquors	San Francisco.
1420	c Gin	Los Angeles.
400	c Beer	Los Angeles.
57	c Liquors	Los Angeles.
50	c Brandy	Los Angeles.

460 c Mineral Water ..... Los Angeles.
204 c Whisky ..... Portland.
25 c Liquors ..... Portland.
165 c Mineral Water ..... Portland.
50 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
100 c Brandy ..... Seattle.
25 c Bitters ..... Seattle.
825 c Gin ..... Seattle.
3 csks Wine ..... Seattle.
25 c Wine ..... Seattle.
3 butts Wine ..... Seattle.
250 c Mineral Water ..... Seattle.
130 c Gin ..... Tacoma.
31 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
13 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Missourian," January 10, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

43 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 c Gin ..... Portland.
5 c Liquors ..... Portland.
22 c Whisky ..... Portland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Portland.
12 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
5 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
4 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Isthmian," January 13, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

850 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
675 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
6 kegs Gin ..... San Francisco.
3 bbls Rum ..... San Francisco.
10 c Brandy ..... Sacramento.
2 c Bitters ..... Sacramento.
60 c Mineral Water ..... Seattle.
25 c Whisky ..... Portland.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Columbian," January 17, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

100 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
23 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
20 csks Liquors ..... San Francisco.
25 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
10 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
5 c Liquors ..... Portland.
16 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
2 oct Brandy ..... Seattle.
125 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
10 bbls Gin ..... Honolulu.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

25 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
550 c Mineral Water ..... Los Angeles.
50 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.
2 oct Brandy ..... Seattle.
55 c Beer ..... Honolulu.
100 c Gin ..... Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pleiades," January 17, 1914 (via Ancon).

251 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
56 bbls Rum ..... San Francisco.
428 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
25 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM DECEMBER 20, 1913, to JANUARY 20, 1914.

VIA NEW ORLEANS:

170 c Champagne, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
25 c Wine, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
5 oct Brandy, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.

VIA NEW YORK:

1110 c Champagne, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
3 csks Whisky, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
10 c Wine, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
2 c Cordials, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.

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Some Food for Thought

The arguments of Rev. Harcourt W. Peck of Redlands seem to puncture all the objections raised by the Anti-Saloon League leaders who refused to co-operate with the prohibitionists in putting State-wide prohibition on the ballot in November, 1914. He gives nine reasons why November, 1914, is as good as any other time for such an election, and we hope that everyone interested in the wine and liquor business will carefully consider the following ideas which he advances.

"First. The churches and the prohibition party have been educating the people of the State for nearly fifty years. In addition, the Anti-Saloon League has been doing that very work for over fifteen years. How much longer do we need to educate before we bring on a test and find where we stand and what are the vulnerable places in the enemy's line.

"Second. The best possible and speediest way of educating the people of California would be to bring on a campaign all over the State which would prevent the liquor forces concentrating at any local point in the State, and,

"Third, also prevent them sending any financial or other aid to their friends in the fourteen other States of the Union which are going to vote on the liquor question in 1914, and in that way our State campaign would assist the other States to win their victories.

"Fourth. We have no possible guarantee, whatever, that the State would be in any better shape for a victory in 1916 than in 1914.

"Fifth. On the contrary, the large centers of population in the northern cities are likely to be more strongly opposed to prohibition in 1916 than in 1914 because of the influx of hundreds of thousands of immigrants from southern Europe, who for the most part are decidedly pro-liquor in their sympathies.

"Sixth. Not only so, but as they spread out into the rural communities they would have a tendency to cause them to revert to the 'wet' column.

"Seventh, 1916 will be the 'presidential year' and if as is likely on account of the split in our political parties that California should be a pivotal State, then the cry would be, 'You must not introduce the liquor question during a presidential campaign for fear that it would jeopardize the national campaign,' and thus the issue would be thrown back to 1918, when tens of thousands of the incoming foreigners would be voting and the case would then be hopeless for a generation or more.

"Eighth. If we bring on the vote now we will unite all the temperance and religious forces for the first time, and that in itself will be a great victory; and enable us to use the strength, organizations and resources of all the temperance, church and reform organizations against their common foe, the liquor traffic.

"Ninth. It is conceded that it will be a hard, bitter battle and that San Francisco and other large northern cities would give a majority against prohibition, but they are against us now and their representatives as a whole are dominated by the liquor forces, hence we can lose nothing in their case; while the rest of the State will be united and out-vote and compel San Francisco to yield as they have had to do in nearly all the other moral reform issues."

We refer, particularly, to section 9, in which Rev. Dr. Peck says he believes that the rural districts will out-vote San Francisco and compel the metropolis "to yield as they have had to do in nearly all the other moral reform issues."

On every side we hear people in the business saying "It's a cinch," but we want to warn our readers that many important fights have been lost by over-confidence, and that the rural districts will play an important part in this election. They will need educating, for the people in the dry districts are being told that if State-wide prohibition is beaten badly it will enable the liquor interests to go before the legislature and modify the laws that have resulted in drying up "fifty per cent of the State of California."

We believe that if the right kind of educational work is done, the people of Fresno, Tulare, Kings, Madera, and even Stanislaus counties, for example, will vote against State-wide prohibition.

One of the ways to make the grape growers realize that they must get busy is to point out to them the fact that the contracts, which they now have with the leading wineries, will be nullified if prohibition is adopted, and the result will be that they will have to pull up their vines.

Here is the way one of these contracts reads:

"In the event that laws or ordinances are enacted, which, in the opinion of the second party, would render the making and marketing of wines in the County of ....., State of California, illegal, and, or should the United States laws be changed so that the tax on brandy, used in fortifying, would be greater than the tax now paid to the Government of the United States per proof gallon, or should they be otherwise changed so that such change would, in the opinion of the second party, materially affect the wine industry, then the second party may at its option, at any time after such laws or ordinances are enacted, or after any law is passed, making any such change in the laws of the United States, cancel this contract by giving written notice of cancellation to the first party, mailed to him or her at the address given below, with U. S. postage thereon prepaid."

All the supervisorial districts have been dried up by the Anti-Saloon League with the distinct understanding that while the saloons would be abolished, no effort would be made to interfere with the "personal rights" of the individual. In short, that no one would be molested from having wine or liquor in his or her home.

Now comes the prohibitionists with an amendment that would make wine and liquor contraband articles. They could not be manufactured, sold, given away or transported.

We must appeal to the people of California not to stand for such tyranny.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY'S MAP OF CALIFORNIA.

During the month of January the Southern Pacific Railroad Company issued a new map of the State of California, showing the resources, topography, attractions and climate of the State. The map is in nine colors and is replete with charts, indexes and descriptive matter. Copies are being distributed gratuitously and should prove valuable to all persons who secure them.

Your attention is called to

Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A post card will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

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Mont Blanc French Vermouth
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"HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY"

RUSCONI, FISHER & COMPANY'S REPORT.

In speaking of the year that has gone and that to come Mr. Charles Fisher, of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company, says: "Business during the past year compared favorably with what was done in 1912. National financial conditons were such as to handicap affairs pending the change of national policy due to the installation of a new administration. Most people will look back upon 1913 as a period of transition and many will speak well of the year because it has made way for 1914. After having placed the new policies on the track it may be expected that business will run along smoothly for some time.

"I look forward to 1914 with optimism. There is every prospect of a very favorable market for wines. Steady prices will rule on a basis which will enable growers and dealers to make reasonable profits that will compensate them for hard work and untiring effort in the past.

"The Panama Canal will open in a short time and will offer a new avenue for the migration from Southern Europe. Through the opening of the canal California practically extends an invitation to hundreds of thousands of the people of Southern Europe to come to the State and make their homes here. As a result of the increase of population due to the influx of South Europeans, California will enlarge upon her consumption of wines. A wine-producing country needs a wine-consuming people. California is peculiarly fitted for the production of wine. The State is especially suited for the support of people who consume wine. There is no doubt that the people who drink wine habitually will come to the State which produces wine in abundance. Just as soon as the canal is opened and the immigrants pour into the State the consumption of wine will be increased rapidly. It will not be long before it will be found that the wine supply of California will be not at all too great to satisfy the demand. The supply of dry wines will not be sufficient to supply the Pacific Coast.

"It is my opinion that the State-wide movement for prohibition will end in a summary defeat of the prohibitionists. There are too many intellectual people in California to permit the infliction of such an industrial punishment as prohibition on the State. They will not be misled by the erratic and irrational fanatics who propagate ideas that are entirely antagonistic to the welfare of California."

ATTRACTIVE POSTCARDS OF THE CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY.

The Cresta Blanca Wine Company has issued two folding postcards which bear an illustration of the company's famous vineyard at Livermore, California, with the white chalk hill, known as White Crest or Cresta Blanca, from which the delicious wines of the company take the name, in the background. The illustration is the reproduction of a photograph made particularly effective by color work.

One of the cards is dedicated to the Sparkling Burgundy and the other to the Sparkling Sauterne produced by the Cresta Blanca Company, a fac-simile of a bottle of each of the favorite wines appearing on the card dedicated to it. The company has fittingly given the title "Cresta Blanca: A typical California Vineyard," to the illustrated half of the folder.

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK BY SEA.

September 16 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Panama."

199	bbls.	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
200	"	C. Schilling & Company
514	"	Lachman & Jacobi

From San Francisco, steamer "Panaman."

100	"	C. Manzella & Son
100	"	A. Gazzola
200	"	Cella & Broglio
75	"	A. G. Marshuetz & Company
155	"	Roma Wine Company
75	"	Zucker, Steiner & Company
836	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
197	"	Chas. Schueler
90	"	Swiss-American Wine Company
165	"	Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Dakotan."

615	"	Chas. Stern & Sons
144	"	Italian Vineyard Company
45	cases	E. de Pue
100	bbls.	A. Gazzola
109	"	A. D. Rudini
100	"	Lagomarsino Wine Company
100	"	Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

1620	"	California Wine Association
199	"	Samuel Bros. Company
700	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
970	"	C. Schilling & Company
309	"	Lachman & Jacobi
625	"	Ciocca-Lombardi Company
580	"	Scatena Bros. Wine Company
100	"	Italian Vineyard Company
181	"	Golden Gate Fruit Company
75	cases	E. de Pue

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

66	bbls.	Roma Wine Company
500	"	Italian-Swiss Colony

From San Francisco, steamer "Pennsylvanian."

200	"	Pessagno & Montressor
100	"	A. Gazzola
220	"	French-American Wine Company
98	"	A. D. Rudini
150	"	M. Ajello
90	"	Swiss-American Wine Company
140	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
74	"	21 cases Rosenblatt Company
204	"	Order

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

6	bbls.	A. Lachman
	hf.-bbls.	A. Lachman

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO., INC.
RHINE FARM, SONOMA
BACCHUS WINES
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY.

Forty-three miles east of Los Angeles, nestling in the lap of a fertile valley at the foot of a mighty mountain range, is situated the largest vineyard in America. This vineyard, which is owned and operated by the Italian Vineyard Company, was first planted thirteen years ago. At that time it contained only a trifle of the thirty-five hundred acres it now covers. In it are to be found the best varieties of wine grapes known.

Although it has been considered nearly impossible to make a good grade of claret from grapes raised in Southern California, this theory has been exploded by the fact that the splendid grades of the Italian Vineyard Company find a ready sale in competition with claret made from northern grown grapes. The sweet wines manufactured by the company always have had the distinction of being the finest produced in the United States, and in fact, rival in popularity the best products of the old world.

This is largely due to the fact that the company employs regularly nearly two hundred experts who know the wine business thoroughly, and uniformity of quality is insured from year to year. These men are able from experience to determine the quality of grapes on the vine at a glance, and they know every step of the wine making industry from the growing of the fruit to the finished product.

The volume of business enjoyed by the Italian Vineyard Company in the United States and Europe is tremendous. This has been built up by the production of dependable wines, sold at right prices; and speaks volumes for the reputation made by the company during its comparatively short existence.—Los Angeles "Examiner."

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY PROSPEROUS AND OPTIMISTIC

Mr. E. M. Sheehan, president and general manager of the Sacramento Valley Winery, reports that this establishment, which produces its wines and brandies under the well known name of "Vestal Vintages," has just passed through the most successful year in its history.

At a recent meeting of its directors a handsome dividend was declared and the Sacramento Valley Winery is in flourishing condition. In addition to their popularity at all of the functions and at all the cafés in Sacramento and the immediate vicinity, the wines of this establishment find a ready market all through the northwestern territory as well as in New York, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago and the extreme southern part of the United States. The business is only limited by the capacity of the plant, and it is very likely that after this year the management will have on its hands three wineries instead of one in order to cater to a constantly increasing patronage.

Mr. Sheehan is Secretary of the State Viticultural Commission, and therefore is in constant touch with matters viticultural throughout California. He believes that the outlook for the vineyardists and wine makers is excellent and he is taking an active part as an individual in the fight that is to be waged against those who wish to prevent the manufacture and sale of wine in California, thus practically destroying one hundred millions of dollars' worth of property in this State.

In the very near future the Sacramento Valley Winery intends to enter the San Francisco field with its case goods and by liberal publicity backed by the right sort of salesmanship, hopes to introduce its bottling wines to every public cafe, restaurant and grocery store in San Francisco and surrounding towns.

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.

After long effort the editor has finally induced the railroad companies to furnish information as to the tonnage of wine and brandy shipped out of the State of California over their lines. This is very important information, since, taken in connection with the exports by sea, it enables the winemen and trade to know exactly the amount of wine and brandy that goes out of the State. The table showing the recapitulation will be found elsewhere in this issue.

A REASON FOR PREFERENCE.

The Oakland "Tribune" in a recent editorial says: "The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, a San Francisco publication that is recognized as the official organ of the liquor traffic, devotes much of its space to disapproving the 'Tribune.' It says the 'Tribune' is advocating prohibition. It seems to be entirely satisfied with the 'Enquirer,' which supports the liquor men's wide open ordinance because the present ordinance does not abolish all the saloons."

In reply the REVIEW will say that it prefers the "Enquirer" to the "Tribune" because there is more hope of developing conscience in an open enemy than in a secret one. There is some good in an out-and-out bigot, but none in a hypocrite. The "Tribune" knows that the movement against the saloons of Oakland was caused by the forcible ejectment of a certain reporter from a saloon. There is no morality behind the movement. Spite and malice direct it. To give a flat-brained reporter revenge the "Tribune" and its bigoted allies would cause 2500 innocent people to suffer hardship and privation. The "Enquirer" has revolted against the plan to impose starvation upon thousands in order that the wrath of a reporter may be appeased. It shows that it still has a living conscience, though a small one, and this is a great deal more than the "Tribune" can show.

WILFRID B. CHAPMAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Wilfrid B. Chapman. Mr. Chapman passed away at his residence at 2025 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, on the 25th of December. He was 65 years of age. For over fifteen years Mr. Chapman represented Belgium as consul in San Francisco. He was the founder of the former house of Chapman & Wilberforce. He was one of the highly respected men in commercial life in San Francisco.

PROSPECT OF RENEWAL OF WINE TAX FIGHT.

ADVICES from Washington are to the effect that members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House are yielding to the pressure being brought to bear by Ohio and other Eastern wine makers to have a tax of $1.10 a gallon imposed on California sweet wines. There does not appear to be much hope that the wine tax matter will be lost sight of on account of the many pressing propositions before the present session of Congress, since the manufacturers of sweet wines in the East have renewed their efforts to antagonize the California industry, and they are as determined as ever to secure legislation along the lines of the defeated Pomerene amendment of the last session. It is the policy of Senator Pomerene to remain in a state of innocuous desuetude until the House committee shows what action it is likely to take. In the event of the rejection of the tax by the committee the Senator will attach the proposition as a rider to one of the bills in the Senate. This is a very opportune time for the Eastern "sugar and water" wine manufacturers to attempt to work a hardship on the viticultural industry of California, as there are few representatives of California in a position to administer a defeat to Easterners such as they administered last year.

STOLL RESIGNS FROM ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.

Owing to the fact that the grape growers and winemakers in every part of the State have urged the Grape Growers' Association of California to help them organize to fight the proposed constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away or transportation of wine in California, Secretary H. F. Stoll has found it necessary to give his entire time to this work and so has resigned as publicity manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony.

For four years Mr. Stoll has aided the Colony to secure world-wide publicity for its fine wines. This firm, by the way, is the only wine concern in California that has made any consistent effort to advertise its product by using every possible medium. The result has been that it has done pioneer work all over the United States, and has blazed the way for every other brand of California wines. Its publicity department, therefore, is a very important one.

Mr. Leon Munier, who has been connected with the Colony for many years, has succeeded Mr. Stoll, and as he is a fluent writer and has an excellent knowledge of California wines, he will be able to bring further glory to the Asti vintages and help to crystallize public opinion in favor of the temperate use of wines.

SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITION OF BEVERAGES.

In 1915 there will be a very extensive exhibit of beverages at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco.

Syrups and liquors, distilled spirits and commercial alcohol will be on exhibit in a group of their own as will the fermented beverages such as cider, ale, beer, porter and other male liquors.

In the exhibits of waters and unfermented fruit juices, which will receive important attention, there will not only be shown the products themselves but the various types of machinery and apparatus used in carbonating and purifying waters for home consumption.

Wines and brandies will receive considerable attention and in this group will be displayed dry, sweet and sparkling wines made in every part of the world, together with brandies and fermented grape juice.

NEW YEAR CARD FROM E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS.

One of the most appreciated cards issued in relation to the new year is that of the distillers of Old Taylor, E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons of Frankfort, Kentucky. The card reads as follows:

Old fellow, if we could but grasp your hand
For about a minute, you'd understand
In a way that no fixed-up card can show
What a bully New Year we want you to know!

The Prohibition Menace to California

IN speaking of the movement of the "Sixteenth Century" party to make California a prohibition State, Mr. Clarence M. Leavey of the Crown Distilleries Company, in an interview with the REVIEW, made the following statement, which should be of interest to everybody engaged in the liquor traffic:

"After having made an extensive trip through the State, consulting many persons and investigating conditons generally in relation to the coming election, I feel obliged to say that the prospects are not at all bright for the liquor trade. It may be very well to listen to what friends of the trade in the cities say, but it is foolish for winemakers and the trade to believe all that is said in a cheerful way as to the outcome. There is a lot of hard work to be done by the liquor interests between the present time and the day of action, if disaster is to be avoided.

"The country districts are very difficult to handle. The people in many sections are backward, primed with bigotry and false notions and are very slow to think. Arguments used by the preachers of prohibition have an evil effect because there is nobody near at hand to contradict and discredit them. Country folks are just as easy to influence by the lies and exaggerations of the prohibitionists as are the unsophisticated pupils in the public schools who, when being given their first lessons in physiology, are shown the effect of alcohol on a raw egg as a horrible example of the destroying nature of liquor. These simple people of the agricultural sections have to look very much to the prejudiced and designing preacher for instruction. Being without places of amusement they naturally find the out-of-the-way church a place of attraction and are, therefore, at the mercy of those who no longer preach the gospel of righteousness but hurl broadcast the dogmas of destruction. There are from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of them within the scope of influence of the preachers.

"Anti-prohibiton advocates must fight hard in the country districts to offset the effects of false preaching. They should wage a campaign of enlightenment in the regions where the man with the hoe bows his head in submission to the man with the glib tongue and smug demeanor who has repudiated Moses and Jesus and has espoused the cause of Mahomet and Mammon to insure success in the chase after power and ease.

"I have found that even in San Diego County, which will depend so much on the coming exposition for increased prosperity, the people of the country districts are being led astray by the false cry of prohibition. When people who could exert themselves to splendid purpose through the cultivation of the vine in a land especially suited for it, are befuddled by offspoutings of prohibitionists in this way it can easily be realized how great the danger is. There are thousands of country folks living in sections where grapes, barley and hops are not grown and where practically no material interest appeals to them to resist the temptation to wreak ruin upon the entire State by the imposition of prohibition. One might say that under present circumstances they are almost beyond the pale of civilization while dogmatically ruleu by the fanatical preachers. Many of them come from the States where folks do not know that anything else but corn, wheat and oats can be produced from the soil. They look upon hops and grapes as unnatural products. Like the moujiks of Russia they cannot get their minds off the scant variety of agricultural products of their native States. All that they have been used to living on has been corn-bread and buttermilk, flapjacks and imitation coffee and mush and skimmed milk. Their intelligence has grown out of this uniform nourishment. Not ever having tasted wine, beer or whisky they look upon indulgence in these beverages as an abuse of the laws of economy. These poorly-raised people have their ideas of frugality, but they are not on the line of making use of every product of nature. Their idea of thrift is to starve. Beer to them is an article of luxury and wine an extravagance. Good whisky is too costly an article for them to even consider. They would throw beer, wine and whisky away to save money. They are the most perfect illustrations of the penny-wise and pound-foolish types of humanity. But, narrow-minded as they are, they could be enlightened if it were not for the influence of the preachers. They could be taught that beer, wine and whisky are products of the soil, essential foods conserved in liquid form, an outcome of economic development, contributing especially to the welfare of those who cultivate the soil.

"A campaign of education must be carried on in the country districts by the liquor interests. The farmers must be shown that the preachers want to impose prohibition because prohibition will increase the poverty of the farmer, poverty will increase ignorance and it is upon ignorance that the preachers depend to hold power.

"The situation in California is a serious one and should be met vigorously by the wine and liquor men. Fighting should be done principally in the country districts, as it is too much to expect that the cities will roll up a large enough vote to overcome the dry majority in the rural regions."

PROHIBITION JEOPARDIZES PROSPERITY OF ALL CLASSES.

There are many people in California who are indifferent to the movement of the prohibitionists to suppress the liquor traffic. They do not see how the destruction of the liquor traffic will affect them and, therefore, show a lack of concern as to the outcome of the present issue. In speaking relative to the attitude of these people, Mr. J. C. Raas of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, says:

"From a logical standpoint the fight against prohibition in California should be waged as vigorusly by those who are outside the liquor trade as by those engaged in it. Some financial institutions are even more seriously involved than many branches of business which appear to secure sustenance directly from the trade. Real estate owners would suffer direct injury through the suppression of the liquor traffic. Others beside financial men and property owners would feel a loss of business if prohibition is brought about.

"Why should the liquor men bear the full brunt of this contest when financial men, real estate men, railroad men, steamship men, etc., etc., are equally menaced? The effect of prohibition in the large cities would be to reduce the business of financial institutions by taking from them some of their best accounts. It would cripple many property owners. In San Francisco alone it would make vacant 1,800 saloons, which pay annual rents amounting to over $5,000,000, and it would reduce the rents in various cafes and restaurants very materially. On this account alone there would be 3,000 less automobiles purchased yearly. Every man who provides comfort and luxury for others would find his business adversely affected.

"It must not be imagined that the only breadwinners of the cities who would lose employment are those who work in the barrooms, wine houses, breweries, cafes and restaurants. Many men who are now employed in financial institutions, real estate offices, etc., etc., will be rendered idle if prohibition is brought about. Those who keep the accounts of the banks, real estate firms and others who have business relations with the liquor trade should know what the situation is and they should be the last persons to sit back and say indifferently or without concern, 'Prohibition will never come.'

"But the depredations on business that would be committed by prohibition in the cities would not be a whit more truculent than those to which the agricultural section would fall victim. Bankers who financially assist farmers who raise barley, hops, and other produce for brewers would be embarrassed to recover their money. Country banks and real estate firms which have advanced money to vineyardists and orchardists who grow grapes and fruit for wine, brandy and cordials would encounter difficulties in protecting themselves against losses. The vineyards might be torn up and the ground re-planted, but it would take some time before satisfactory results would be had. Banks closely connected with raisin growers would feel a pressure that would be very discomforting.

"The extent to which country financial institutions would be harassed by prohibition can already be accurately gauged in advance by those who cultivate business with the agricultural classes. Similar conditions to those that would be brought about in the cities would arise. Accounts with banks would be reduced, real

estate firms would be compromised and many men would lose employment in consequence.

"Taking all things into consideration, it must be said that the commercial classes, as a whole, are as seriously menaced as the liquor dealers. Opposition to prohibition is called for from them as much as from the liquor men.

"Everybody who is engaged in commerce or studies economics must recognize the fact that the liquor industry and trade are vital parts of the industrial system. The liquor business is interwed with modern commerce and performs one of the most necessary functions of the present form of civilization. Any attempt to separate it from the organized social, industrial and commercial body must bring about a collapse of the general system.

"California has reached a high stage of prosperity. Never before in its history has the State been as prosperous as it is today. The development of the soil has brought this about, and the cultivation of the hop fields, barley fields, vineyards and orchards in behalf of the wine, brewing and liquor industry and trade has contributed as much to the State's prosperity as any other form of agricultural endeavor. Any proposition to put an end to the growing of hops, barley, grapes and those fruits used to make brandies and cordials is nothing more or less than a proposition to reduce the prosperity of California. Those who promote prohibition are simply proposing that the prosperity of the State be surrendered. They have the hardihood to tell those who have built up the prosperity of California that they must cease their labors.

"It is the duty of all the constructive forces of the State, the banking institutions, the real estate firms, the automobile companies, property owners, industrious workingmen and employees in general, as well as of the wine houses, distilleries and breweries to meet the issue on the broad basis that the prosperity of California, based on the work and effort of half a century, shall not be surrendered."

C. F. HANSEN CITES THE DANGERS.

Following are the remarks of Mr. C. F. Hansen of the National Brewing Company:

"The chief danger faced by the wine and liquor men in its fight against prohibition lies in the docility of the public. There is a large percentage of people who will allow prohibition to be imposed in one form or another through sheer apathy. If a law to prohibit the use of beef were to be voted upon this class would act on the theory that human beings might get along without beef so long as they would be allowed to eat pork and mutton. In their self-interestedness people lose the clairvoyance necessary to make them understand that any attack on the personal rights of their fellowmen is an attack on the personal rights of everybody. Let the prohibitionists try to pass a law prohibiting the use of whisky and the docile public will say, 'What do I care? I am not interested in whisky. I drink wine or beer.' Only when the prohibition element draws its circle of oppression around their own particular pleasures or amusements will the members of the community who are indifferent to the rights of their fellowmen be made to realize their guiltiness in contributing by negligence and lack of consideration for others to the complete destruction of personal liberty.

"The very fact that there is such a movement as prohibition is a proof of the people's lack of civic duty based on community interest. Many citizens are like swimmers who have no objections to the operations of a shark so long as it does not interfere with their sport in the water, and they allow the predatory enemy to pull down others until at last it attacks them individually, whereupon they set up a mighty cry for help, but all in vain, for no one is left to come to their succor. They are the victims of their own moral cowardice, as demonstrated by their indifference to the fate of their fellowmen.

"Men in the liquor trade must fight desperately in the coming contest, as they fight by themselves. The prohibitionist enemy has managed, with the cunning and stealthiness of a beast of prey, to surround the trade. Leaders of prohibition are monsters of immorality as all vagrants are. They operate like devilfish, lying in wait and watching to take their prey unawares. After throwing a cloud of opprobrium to blind and isolate the victim, they make their attack. When they succeed in confusing the wine and liquor men by a flood of villification which keeps off those who are most benefited by liquors, the industrial classes, they hasten to destroy. They have decided that 1914 is the year for a campaign of destruction on the Pacific Coast and they have started a movement of depradation in Washington, Oregon and California. Liquor men must look with apprehension on the conflict when they consider that, while they are to fight all alone, the prohibitionists are being supplied with money from all parts of the United States.

"The attacks of prohibition are becoming so aggressive that the dealers of the nation should adopt a policy toward helping the trade in every State separately. After the prohibitionists finish their campaign on the Pacific Coast this year they will turn their attention to States further East. They can concentrate the full force of their national strength on one State after another while the wine and liquor dealers in each State must fight by themselves. After a State has been won to prohibition the erstwhile dealers of that State cannot be expected to assist the dealers in other States in their fight to continue in industry and business, but the prohibitionists can still count on the dry element in prohibition States to help ruin the trade in other States. For this reason the full strength of the wine and liquor trade of the nation should be concentrated in the State or States in which contests are being waged."

L. RENARD CONSIDERS PROHIBITIONISTS HOPELESS.

Mr. L. Renard of the J. F. Plumel Company said:

"It is difficult to foresee how the prohibition movement in California will result. When we have to deal with an element which would strike at their own industries it is useless to make predictions. It is easy to guess what a rational person will do under given circumstances, but nobody can tell what a lunatic or fanatic will do. The trouble in California is due to the fact that there are too many people in the State who never were outside their native counties in the backwood States before they came here, and they imagine that they know more about how California should be managed than the native Californians do. People who have never traveled and who have never mixed with the different races of the world are always dangerous when they are inclined to impose their ideas on others.

"Can the obnoxious element in California be educated? That is the question. We know that it is much easier to put brains into the head of a ten-year-old boy than in that of an untrained adult. We can convince the boy that he must learn and while he is growing we can add to his knowledge. But with the adult it is different. He is already matured. If he is but half-educated his head is fully formed and in order to put any additonal brain into it it would be necessary to displace a certain amount of bone—a very difficult operation. The prohibitionists of California are adults with the education of ten-year-old boys, but with the thick wit of bigots. The case appears to be hopeless."

THE SLOGAN OF A NATIVE.

Mr. Joseph Francisco of the United States Rubber Company of California said:

"This prohibition movement is the first one of a quasi-political nature that has ever aroused my feelings. Being a native of California and knowing the State from one end to the other, I have had the spirit of revolt stirred up in me by this menace to the prosperity of the State. There is no subject upon which I am so eager to express my opinions as upon the proposition of State-wide prohibition for California, and I will utter my condemnation of that proposition wherever I go and to whomsoever I may have the opportunity of doing so.

"The prohibitionists who wish to clip the wings of progress of California are entirely out of place in this State. They should be shown that they do not belong here. Their pretentious jargon and hysterical actions make them undesirable residents.

"Although I am a native of California I have lived ten years in the State of Maine and am, therefore, in a position to view this question from both sides. I have looked at it from the standpoint of the Maine prohibitionist and from that of an exponent of California progress. In Maine I have observed that the city of Portland, with its magnificent harbor and railroad facilities, is a town

in a state of lethargy with a population that has shown no increase in ten years. Why, there is more life in a city of 10,000 inhabitants in California than there is in the metropolis of Maine.

"Are we going to allow the dullards of Kansas, who come to California to recuperate and spume, to tell us that we must obliterate the potentialities of this State which ranks next to France as a country capable of producing wine? Is prohibition to dictate that we must forego the development of our wine industry which may be made to yield hundreds of millions of dollars in wealth per year? Must we abandon our hopfields, which may be made to rival those of Bohemia, to cater to the whims of this misfit population of which we have no need and would be glad to be rid of at any price? They might just as well propose that we relinquish our rights to this State, which is by far the best in the Union and is easily worth a dozen of the States where prohibition reigns.

"California caused the United States government to exclude the Chinese from this country as soon as it was found that they would not adopt the customs of the State or in any way assimilate with the people. This was wisely done as any element of population that is so ignorant and bigoted as to insist upon isolation in a land which gives it bread and butter is undesirable. Yet the Chinese were not as objectionable as the prohibitionists who have settled in the State. The Orientals merely refused to adopt our customs or mix with our people. The prohibitionist hordes not only refuse to conform to conditons peculiar to California but, as well, strive with the utmost aggression to impose their customs and habits and way of thinking upon our people. They demand that we destroy industries that are altogether our own. They would have us convert our vineyards into waste land. They are not satisfied to share our bread and butter with us, but would take the bread and butter away from us. Our objections to their presence among us should be greater than to that of the Chinese.

"I hope to see the prohibitionists defeated at the coming election by so heavy a vote that they will realize that they are not wanted in California."

L. TAUSSIG & CO. ON ORGANIZATION.

Mr. James W. Finn of the firm of Louis Taussig & Company, spoke on the prospects of organization. He said:

"It must, first of all, be considered that the wine men and liquor trade are opposed by a compact organization. The leaders of the prohibition movement are well supplied with money and craft and they have active co-workers in every section of the State. Prohibition is particularly strong in the country districts, because practically every church serves as a headquarters. The wine and liquor men are hardly represented at all in many outlying sections. The rural populations are very abstemious as far as liquors are concerned. For this reason when the preachers advocate prohibition they have easy ground to work on, as they are simply flattering those who hear them, exalting their sense of self-righteousness. Rural folks who do not consume alcoholic liquors and cannot know what the effects of the liquor traffic are, enroll themselves with the prohibitionists in the fight to make the populated centers dry. It is the same old selfish game of people who have no interests at stake committing an act to destroy the interests of others. 'I don't care' appears to be the motto of the ruralists.

"When people do not care whether or not they will harm their fellowmen they must be appealed to from the selfish standpoint. They should not be told 'It is wrong to ruin the business and industry of those who depend on beer, wine and liquors for the means of living.' When they don't care what happens to their fellowmen they must be told 'If you destroy the vineyards and hopfields and limit the market for barley and fruit you will be inflicting a grave injury on the agricultural class, your own class, and you will yourselves suffer for it.' There is no other appeal as effective as this on people whose morality is not broad enough to cover the welfare of their fellowmen. Material interest is a prime factor in the conduct of such people. Very often it is a healthful factor. Even the most backward farmers understand that there is nothing so injurious to the moral status of a community as a loss of prosperity. Nothing tempts men and women to violate law and morality so much as poverty. The agricultural people of the State know that if the vineyards of Southern California, the Sacramento Valley and Sonoma and Napa counties are abandoned, if the hopfields of Mendocino and Sonoma counties and the Sacramento Valley are made worthless, and if the barley acreage of the San Joaquin Valley and Northern California is reduced, the prosperity of all California will be adversely affected immediately. The effect on the agricultural districts would be as directly disastrous as on the cities. To the tens of thousands of men who would be thrown out of employment in the cities the country would add tens of thousands more. Farmers should be shown that loss of prosperity means not only a lowering of the standard of morality, but the jeopardizing of the market for agricultural products. Whenever industry is halted the purchasing power of the consumers is diminished, with the result that the products of the farm must be disposed of at reduced prices. Markets may be glutted with produce and the farmer as a producer lose money. When facing stern reality the farmers discover that the moral and economic uplift forecasted by the country preacher is reversed and the tendency of both morality and the bank account is very much downward.

"It appears to me that the best way to combat the prohibition organization would be through propaganda in the supervisorial districts. Wherever there is a country church with a prohibition preacher there should be an exponent of the liquor traffic. Advocates of the use of liquor should be ready to controvert any argument or statements made by prohibitionists. The propaganda would be costly, but it would prove of vast benefit. There are 58 counties in the State and five supervisorial districts in each county. Organizations would have to be made for nearly 300 districts. Prohibitionists, through the churches, already have permanent organizations in all the districts. That is why it is imperative that the wine and liquor interests should also have. Of course, the wine and liquor interests are handicapped by the cost, for, while the churches are maintained by the communities in which they are established the anti-prohibition organizations would have to be supported by outside interests. But there does not appear to be any way out of the matter. The expense must be borne by wine and liquor men or the abstemious country folks will impose prohibition on the cities. The most economical way is the thorough way. Once the supervisorial district organizations are established not only will the prospects of defeating the State-wide movement be greatly improved, but the chances of winning back territory already lost will be taken every advantage of."

MR. JOSUE SUGGESTS CLOSER ORGANIZATION.

In order to combat the prohibition movement, Mr. Carl G. J. Josue of the National Brewing Company suggests closer organization on the part of all those whose interests are placed in jeopardy.

"Those who are not already affiliated with the different organizations for the protection of the industries involved in this issue should lose no time in becoming affiliated," Mr. Josue says. "Organization is absolutely necessary to avert defeat. Our enemies are completely organized and are formidable for this reason. There are many people engaged in the wine, brewing and liquor business who neglect to consider the expediency of organization. There is a large number of saloonkeepers who are not affiliated with the Royal Arch. All saloonkeepers should endeavor to give all the force they can to this organization, especially in a year like 1914. The California Brewers' Association is in need of more members. All brewers not yet affiliated with this organization should make haste to join. In fact, all people who derive support from the brewers should give whatever strength they can to the association at this time. There are many brewers in California who are not yet members of the association. Then, there is the organization of Associated Industries. Liquor men who are not yet affiliated with this organization ought to come in without loss of time. This is not the time to discuss the merits of the different organizations from a selfish standpoint. When the entire wine, brewing and spirit trade is in peril the question of individual interests should be eliminated. It seems to me that everybody should understand the situation as it is and should act accordingly. Organization is what is called for, and it can only be effected by voluntary action on the part of everybody who has any interest whatever in defeating the prohibitionists."

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY'S REVIEW AND FORECAST.

PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to state that our business for 1913 has been very satisfactory. This applies to our export as well as domestic trade and to us signifies that California wines are being recognized in foreign countries, as well as at home for their superior quality and uniformity of character.

That California wines are gaining in popularity is further evidenced by the interest shown in them by the wine stewards of some of the largest hotels and restaurants throughout the United States that formerly restricted their lists to foreign brands.

This is quite noticeable, especially with our Golden State Champagne, which is now listed and carried practically in every prominent place of distribution on the Pacific Coast. Connoisseurs concede the fact that our Golden State Champagne takes a prominent position in the class with the best brands of the imported article. It has been used at many of the notable public and private social functions held in San Francisco and in other cities on the coast during the past year, and has given entire satisfaction in every respect.

We are to have an election this year to determine whether or not there will be State-wide prohibition. Many do not realize the enormous losses that will be entailed if such drastic legislation is enacted. Aside from the $150,000,000 invested in the wine industry with 75,000 people dependent upon it for their livelihood, there are many other allied industries that will be voted out of business.

It is the duty of everyone engaged in the viticultural industry, as well as its allied industries, to see that he registers; that all the voting members of his family do likewise, and that they cast their votes in the right way.

The sale of California wines can be increased materially by a concerted advertising campaign to extend to every part of the United States. A campaign of this nature can be made instructive, as well as interesting, and would place the viticultural industry of the United States in the same enviable position that is now accorded to foreign wine makers in their respective countries. A judicious and conservative campaign of this nature, undertaken by the California Grape Growers' Association, or, a like organization, formed for that object, comprising all of the grape growers, wine makers and dealers interested in the sale of California wines, would bring surprising results that would fully justify the money and effort spent.

With kind regards, we remain,

Yours very truly,

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY,

S. Federspiel, General Manager.

San Francisco, January 30, 1914.

S. BACHMAN & COMPANY'S VIEWS.

The firm of S. Bachman & Company, Inc., leading San Francisco cigar dealers, found business during the past year about the same as in 1912. Indications are, according to the firm, quite favorable for a very active period from now on. Wet weather during the month of January has had the effect of bringing the new year in rather tamely for the cigar trade as well as for all other branches of commerce, but it will undoubtedly result in making the year finish with unusual prosperity. One of the most satisfactory features of the past year was the settlement of the tariff and currency questions and the year 1914 should show what the operation of the new regulations will be. Favorable climatic conditions for the State and freedom from disquieting apprehensions in connection with prospective tariff and monetary measures should insure for California the smooth business conditions that come with tranquility.

According to the Bachman Company the only serious menace to business in California during the coming year is the prohibition movement. Thorough organization to oppose the threatened depredation of fanaticism is suggested as the best means of eliminating this danger, since the manifestation of public disapproval in advance will tend to limit or completely offset the evil effects of the agitation.

CALIFORNIA WINES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Commenting upon the benefits to be derived from the World's Exposition in 1915 by the producers and dealers in California wines Mr. E. H. Lancel of the E. H. Lancel Company says: "I believe the exhibit of California wines at the exposition should be made so interesting as to attract the attention of the large number of people from all parts of the world who will visit our magnificent world's fair and to impress them with the importance of the industry in California. It is undoubtedly the duty of all interested in its future to assist by their best efforts in making a display of California wines on the largest possible scale, with a view to familiarize our visitors with the finest products of the State and create a larger demand for our choice wines. The California wine men can never have a better opportunity for advertising our products to the world at large."

Mr. Lancel reports a very satisfactory increase during the past year in the sales of the E. H. Lancel Company, principally of wines in glass including their well known brands "Nectarubi and Topazor." He believes that the demand for choice table wines should stimulate the production of high grade wines and insure the brightest prospects for the future of the California wine industry.

The co-operation of the hotels, cafes and restaurants he thinks would aid in a great measure in popularizing California wines and the increase in their sales would more than repay those establishments if our wines were offered by them to consumers at reasonable prices.

The E. H. Lancel Company is looking forward to a busy period during 1914 and 1915.

INGLENOOK VINEYARD'S REPORT.

The Inglenook Vineyard (B. Arnhold & Company) enjoyed prosperity throughout the year 1913, the sales of wine showing a very considerable increase over those of the previous year. As a whole, the year was the best that the corporation has known since it has been established.

Leaving the prohibition cloud out of consideration, the Inglenook management is of the opinion that conditions are very favorable for a good business year just ahead. Abundant rains should make for bountiful crops throughout the State of California, ensuring prosperity for all the people and renewed activity on a higher scale for those who are engaged in the viticultural industry. Free from disturbing influences, that are no part of the wine trade, prices should be stable during the year, and there should be an increased movement of wines.

JESSE MOORE-HUNT COMPANY'S VIEWS OF 1913 AND FORECAST.

During the year 1913 the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company found business satisfactory. It was on about the same line as in 1912. The financial situation of the country during the last six months of the year tended to make trade move slowly. Collections were just as good in 1913 as in 1912. In spite of the change of administration and the reversal of policy in the national government, transactions were in just as large a volume in 1913 as in 1912. The Jesse Moore-Hunt Company suffered some inconvenience at the end of 1913 owing to a fire, but this delayed affairs for only about one week.

The company considers the outlook for 1914 to be very good, leaving the prospect of a State-wide campaign initiated by the prohibitionists out of consideration. With the prohibition movement on hand it is not believed to be wise to make any predictions. There is not any doubt that prohibitionist efforts will prove to be annoying and expensive to the liquor dealers. Outside of the influence of prohibition, the company is of the opinion that the indications of prosperity for 1914 will be proven correct. Having had plenty of rains during the present winter, California should harvest great crops during the coming season. There may have been a temporary loss of business to the liquor trade, due to the rains, but the trade will be amply recompensed later on through the increased prosperity of the State. The plant of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company is in perfect shape, and the company is prepared for any development whatever in the liquor traffic.

CRESTA BLANCA

Souvenir Vintages

The Standard Wines of California

No Wine List Complete Without Cresta Blanca Wines



No Wine List Complete Without Cresta Blanca Wines

ASK FOR WHOLESALE PRICES

Cresta Blanca Wine Co.

166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

10 West 33rd St., New York

69 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.

FORECAST OF THE WINE INDUSTRY.

The outlook for 1914 is favorable to the wine industry of the State of California. Nearly all individual cellars that have been held, awaiting a betterment in prices, have been disposed of and at prices that have been far better than in years past.

The defeat of the Pomerene amendment, together with the curtailing of the avarice of our Ohio competitors, and the attendant newspaper publicity that this controversy brought out, was really a great boon to the wines of California.

People throughout the United States, who merely drank wines with their meals, giving no particular thought to its derivation, were awakened, and by the firm stand taken by the California delegation at Washington, through the reports in the various newspapers that were laid before them, and educated, as they were never were before, as to what was pure anadulterated wine.

From the culturing of the grape vine to the marketing of the finished, matured wine, nothing that science or scientific study can offer is not used in the development and perfecting of our California wines.

The wine industry of this State today practically represents $150,000,000 invested, from vineyard to selling point, and in its ramifications does affect almost every other known business. From supplying food stuff to the vineyard employees (of which there are about 15,000 and their families) to furnishing the material for the handling, coopering and marketing of our wines, nearly every known industry furnishes its quota.

It is hoped the people of California appreciate thoroughly the magnitude of the wine industry of their State and the immense strides that have been taken forward. California wines are today second to none in the world.

From the present outlook and judging from the eminent satisfaction with which our wines are being received throughout, it bespeaks a bright and glorious future for California and her wines.

JOHN CHRISTENSEN,
With California Wine Association.

REVIEW AND FORECAST BY THE OCCIDENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY.

A good measure of prosperity was meted out to the Occidental Supply Company during the year 1913. The company found the year to have been an entirely satisfactory one. Results of the tariff regulation of the past year are beginning to materialize. One unfavorable feature has been the disposition shown by European manufacturers to take advantage of the reductions of duties. Many manufacturers in Europe have raised the prices of their products to correspond with the reductions of tariff. The result will very likely be that the United States will not benefit by the tariff revision. What the full effect will be can only be judged by the developments that will take place during the coming year.

Prohibition is an element that must be seriously considered. The State-wide movement must be met energetically. Every business force of the State should be brought into action toward showing clearly that the sentiments of the people are overwhelmingly against the attempt to paralyze the entire industrial body in order to cure an imaginary or even a real ache of minor importance.

REPORT OF CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

The business of the year 1913 was satisfactory to the firm of Charles Meinecke & Company. From the standpoint of sales the volume of transactions was much larger than during the preceding year. White Horse Scotch Whisky, which has been steadily advancing on the market during the past years, continued to be the leading seller. Demand for R. B. Hayden Whisky was remarkably strong, the supply having been severely taxed to satisfy it. Sales of Piper-Heidseck Champagne were much larger and more satisfactory than anticipated. Altogether the year was one of the best in the history of the company. Prospects for the year 1914 are described as bright.

A. P. HOTALING & CO. HAD SATISFACTORY YEAR.

San Francisco, January 26, 1914.

Editor PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Dear Sir: Very glad to advise that the year 1913 closed satisfactorily. While business was not up to the aggregate of the year before, at the same time the condition of our business we are glad to say was so materially changed that the net results were far greater than before. In line with this we are glad to note general trade conditions have improved, the desire of some houses to sell merchandise at actual cost has been discontinued and the trade has enjoyed a more healthy as well as a more sane condition.

The prospects for the coming year are certainly bright. If the merchants of San Francisco ever are to enjoy a prosperous period it must be within the next two or three years.

Yours very truly,
A. P. HOTALING & CO.
By E. M. Lind.

FROM L. WAGNER & SONS PACIFIC COPPER WORKS.

PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

San Francisco, January 20, 1914.

Gentlemen: We manufacture and repair all kinds of Stills, Filters, Pulp Washers, Pasteurizers, Wine Coolers, Sherry Heaters, Heavy Copper Wine Buckets, Syphon Pipes or any kind of Copper and Brass Work, pertaining to Distilleries or Wineries. Should you need any of the above mentioned work we will be pleased to quote you prices when in market for same. Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain,

Yours very truly,
L. WAGNER & SONS PACIFIC COPPER WORKS

Kleiber & Co., Inc.

Carriage and Wagon Makers

Manufacturers of Auto Trucks

Repairing and Painting of all kinds of Buggies and Wagons

Factory: 1504-06-08 Folsom Street
Repository: 1424-1436 Folsom Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Telephone Market 1608

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., REGULAR CORRESPONDENT
305 KELLER BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

THE trade in this section is slowly recovering from the lull which invariably follows the holiday season. The large business handled, as a general rule, before Christmas, and the fact that the salesmen of all of the houses doing anything more than a local business are off the road for several weeks, combine to make the demand in the early part of any year very slow, and 1914 has been no exception.

This is not taken by the distillers and wholesalers to mean that conditions as a whole are not entirely satisfactory, however, because the contrary is felt to be the case. Most of the plants are now operating on full time, and such figures as are available on production so far show a production for the first quarter of the season up to that of any of the past few years, which, it will be remembered, were notable for what has been called a heavy overproduction.

The demand for goods continues strong, however, the opinion of many members of the trade being that the balance of the 1910 crop remaining on hand is not sufficient to meet the call for it for bottling in bond, which is steadily increasing. It seems plain, therefore, that the '11 crop will have to be used to fill out the demand for other purposes, and the apparent surplus of this crop, therefore, will be at least substantially reduced, if not entirely wiped out. And the same is true of the large crops of 1912 and 1913.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1913, recently made public, points out specifically that the stock of whisky held in warehouses, which will become available for bottling in bond during the next four years, aggregates only 32,835,769 gallons, making an average of a little over 8,000,000 gallons a year, whereas tax payments for the past year were on 10,681,047 gallons, making it evident in the commissioner's opinion, that there is now no large overstock of spirits carried in the bonded warehouses, as far as the next four years is concerned.

If, therefore, withdrawals do not fall off to an extent which there is no reason to anticipate, it is rather probable that the large crops of the past three years will arrive at the bottling-in-bond age so depleted by withdrawals for bulk use, blending and other trade purposes, that the apparent surplus will have disappeared.

A recent circular issued by E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, one of the best-known houses in the trade, reiterates the company's views on the matter of overproduction, and points out the fact that there is danger of the crop now being manufactured running far in excess of a proper limit. Figures are quoted showing that the production of the first quarter has been well up to the largest figures of recent years. Purchasers of "Old Taylor," however, have been safeguarded by a careful limitation by the company of its output, and the current year is to be no exception, according to its definite announcements. The problems arising out of over-production, if they arise, will be properly chargeable to the lesser concerns who make their goods without any market in view for them, rather than to such houses as E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.

The Bernheim Distilling Company found 1913 to be a better year than its immediate predecessor, which has been the experience of the company for some years back, a steadily-increasing business being the rule. Business is somewhat slow at present, the usual post-holiday let-up being in evidence. Prospects for 1914, however, are regarded as being entirely favorable in practically every respect. Bernard Bernheim, one of the officers of the company, was recently re-elected to the office of third vice-president of the Louisville Board of Trade, which he has held for some time.

An unusually heavy demand for bottled-in-bond goods has been noted by a number of Louisville houses, including the J. J. Douglas Company. President Charles Conrad of this concern stated recently that while business for the season had been somewhat slow, in spite of running ahead of that of last year, the call for bottled goods had been heavy, indicating that the several heavy crops of recent years will be largely drawn upon for this purpose.

The distillers and wholesalers who appeared recently before the Louisville Board of Equalization for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the assessment of whisky in bonded warehouses seem to have won a partial victory, at least, for while the former figure of $10 a barrel was not approved by the board, it is probable that the assessment will be at the rate of $11 a barrel instead of $12, the figure recommended by the city assessor.

Everett Edward Abbett, who for four years has been assistant secretary of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, with offices in Louisville, died recently at his home in this city at the age of 58 years. Mr. Abbett's death was due to heart failure, and occurred after an illness of only two days. He was well known in the trade, having been chief deputy collector of internal revenue in the sixth Kentucky district during both of Cleveland's terms in office. He resided in Gallatin County, Ky., before coming to Louisville, and his father, Judge Harry J. Abbett, was one of the best known lawyers in that part of the State. Mr. Abbett is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

The Sunny Brook Distillery Company of Louisville recently filed amended articles of incorporation for the purpose of changing the classification of its stock, the amount remaining at $1,000,000, as before. Other changes provide that no officer of the company except the president may receive a salary, the amount of this being left to the board of directors, with a limit of $12,000 a year. The limit of indebtedness is fixed at $500,000.

President D. K. Weiskopf of the Republic Distributing Company, and President Louis Poock of the National Distributing Company of Cincinnati, handling the products of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, both denied recently rumors which have been circulated to the effect that the company intends moving its Cincinnati offices and consolidating them with the offices in Louisville.

The healthy state of the liquor business in this part of the country is strikingly indicated by the figures showing the internal revenue collections at the Louisville office during the year. Receipts

SANDERS
COPPER WORKS

LOCATES IN LOS ANGELES
UNDER NEW NAME

With equipment, machinery and force of skilled mechanics and coppersmiths entire, the Sanders Copper Works of San Francisco has been merged with the Pacific Copper Works of Los Angeles. The firm name of the two combined institutions is "Pacific Copper & Brass Works Incorporated."
This is now the best-equipped copper shop on the Pacific Coast and is ready to execute all orders with utmost promptness and skill.

Pacific Copper & Brass Works, Inc.

943 N. MAIN STREET

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT
Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

from whisky in 1912 were $14,572,097, while in 1913 the figures were $15,507,093, or an increase of $934,995.

Taylor & Williams, wholesale liquor dealers of Louisville, recently filed amended articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State increasing their capital stock from $300,000 to $600,000.

T. M. Gilmore was re-elected president of the National Model License League at the recent annual meeting of the organization held in Louisville, the other officers also being retained in their respective positions, including George G. Brown as vice-president, O. H. Irvine as treasurer and G. R. Washburne, editor of the Wine and Spirit Bulletin, as secretary. President Gilmore's annual report indicated a highly optimistic view of the state of the trade, and predicted a steady increase of license territory, rather than of prohibition, with proper handling of the interests of the trade by its leaders.

Davis Brown, head of the firm of J. T. S. Brown & Sons, who has been for several years connected with the management of the Louisville Water Company, which is owned by the city, recently resigned from the board, pleading the pressure of private business affairs, and stating that he will find it necessary to reorganize several departments of the firm during the year. Mayor Buschemeyer therefore accepted Mr. Brown's resignation, in a letter paying high tribute to his good work for the water company. Former Mayor W. O. Head was appointed as his successor.

The Douglas-Edelman Distilling Company was recently incorporated in Louisville, with a capital stock of $100,000, those interested being Jesse G. Bloch, Ludwig Frank and Albert Frank. It is understood that the company is a reorganization of the Edelman Distillery Company, which recently announced its decision to move from Evansville, Ind., to Louisville.

The Big Spring Distilling Company of Georgia recently complied with the Kentucky law regarding corporations by filing a copy of its articles of incorporation in Louisville, where its offices will be located for the transaction of business in this section. The capital stock of the company is $100,000.

A recent death much deplored by the trade was that of Capt. Samuel A. McMurry, who was for thirty years a traveling salesman for S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville wholesalers of whisky. He was 66 years of age and resided in St. Louis. He was seized with illness immediately after his return on December 31 from a trip through the Southwest in the interest of the company, and died a few days later. The body was taken to St. Louis for burial, accompanied by relatives who came to the bedside and Moses Grabfelder, one of the officers of the company.

Mrs. M. W. Barkhouse, wife of Milton W. Barkhouse, who is connected with the United American Company, a large handler of whisky, was stricken with apoplexy a short time ago and died soon after. She was only forty-four years of age, and her death was as unexpected as it was sudden. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, besides three sisters. She was a native of Louisville.

Suit was filed recently in Louisville by Ottie Reynolds, J. B. Gordon and M. Minor against J. S. Minor, for the purpose of recovering money alleged to have been paid out by the plaintiffs for stock in a company which they claim was never founded. It is alleged that J. S. Minor represented that he was organizing a corporation to be known as the Louisiana Distillery Company, for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and that the company was never formed. The transactions are said to have occurred in 1911.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY WINERY'S 1914 CALENDAR.

As usual the Sacramento Valley Winery has distinguished itself by the production of its calendar for the year 1914. This calendar is one of striking beauty. The calendar proper is attached by silken cords to the bottom of a handsome color plate, in which the portrait of a young woman appears in all its glory. The appearance of the young woman is one denoting modesty and beauty with the triumph that goes with those crowning features of womanhood. In the arms of the beauty are a bunch of roses setting off the whole most appropriately. The picture is a large one, being 28 inches in height by 22 inches in breadth. It is a work of art in every way and should find a place in the home and office as a prized ornament.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

COAST TO COAST via PANAMA

Express Freight Service Between { San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles) and New York and Eastern Points

Rates, Schedules, etc., on application

Cargoes for New York Discharged at Piers 52 and 67, North River, New York

504 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO

1020 Central Bldg., Los Angeles 8 Bridge Street New York

Direct deliveries from cars to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and discharging all case goods

THOMAS W. COLLINS COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

The Thomas W. Collins Company reports that business during the past year was satisfactory, the company especially devoting itself to making a market for a number of new brands for which it acquired the agencies. These brands have been going in very good shape and will undoubtedly command their share of the brisk business that must come during the present and the ensuing year. Miltshire Gin is mentioned as forging ahead rapidly.

It is expected by the company that the year 1914 will prove to be an exceptionally good one. After two years of dry weather the State has been relieved by heavy rains. The present winter has brought an abundance of moisture which will make the soil productive in the highest degree. As all wealth comes out of the soil it appears to be conclusively foreshown that an epoch of prosperity is at hand. There will be crops galore in 1914. In San Francisco building operations will be extensive. Activity will be centered at the Exposition grounds. San Francisco will feel the benefits of the fair and the rains during this year and the year to come.

Prohibition will be defeated. There are too many kindred interests opposed to it. The producers of barley, hops and wine will oppose the movement just as strongly as the brewers and distillers.

The liquor traffic needs no regulation beyond that which will eliminate inferior alcoholic beverages and vendors from the business.

JAMES de FREMERY COMPANY RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.

Owing to the death of the head of the firm, the James de Fremery Company, a well known house of San Francisco, has retired from business. The various brands of the company have been taken over by a local firm.

French American Bank of Savings

SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL

108 SUTTER STREET

San Francisco, California

Member of
ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY FOR
POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS

Officers:

ARTHUR LEGALLET, President
LEON BOCQUERAZ, First Vice-President
J. M. DUPAS, Second Vice-President
A. BOUSQUET, Secretary
M. GIRARD, Cashier
P. BELLEMANS, Assistant Cashier

Total Assets, December 31, 1913, $7,158,835.44

"FOR YOUR PRESSING NEEDS"

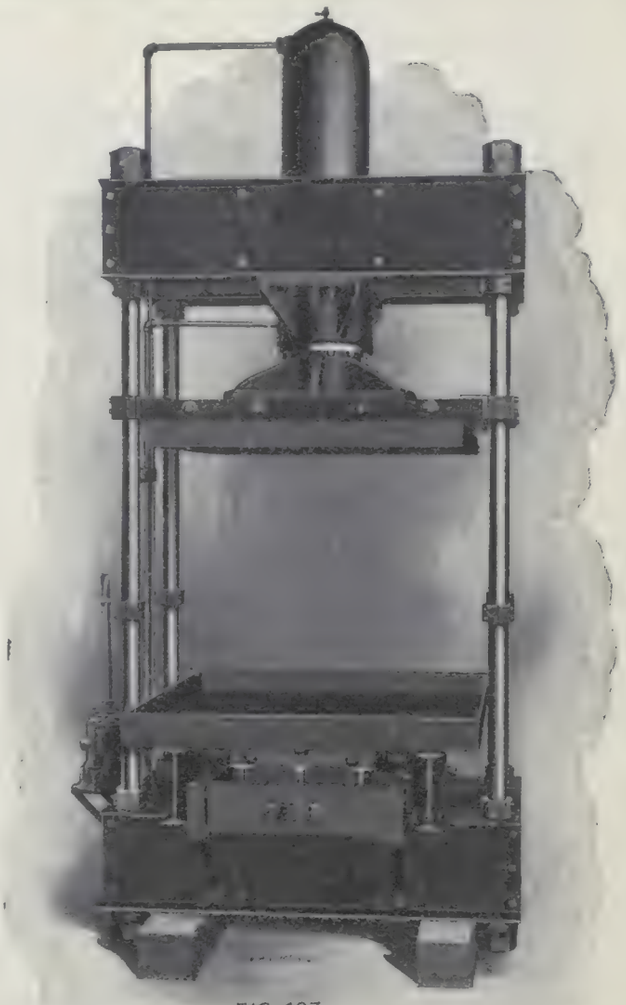


FIG. 487

Mount Gilead

HYDRAULIC WINE PRESS

EVERY winery wants to keep the cost of wine production to a minimum and here's a wine press that will more than do its share towards doing that very thing.
In every way it is a money saver as compared to the old type of screw and knuckle joint wine press. It requires less power for operation; one man and helper can efficiently operate the press; capable of greater speed in every operation—all pressing parts being automatic. Actually gets more juice from your grapes—and that reason alone ought to convince you of the importance of installing a "Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Wine Press in your winery. The following up of the pressure is automatic and need not have any of the operator's attention. The pressure is regulated by merely adjusting the regulating valves—by this method the press is regulated to automatically develop and control the same exact pressure to the square inch at every pressing.
We have instructive literature on Hydraulic Wine Presses which will interest you and a request will put this in your hands.

"Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Wine Presses Pay for Themselves in the Extra Juice They Will Extract from Your Grapes

The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

84 Lincoln Ave., Mount Gilead, Ohio

Exclusive Pacific Coast Representatives:
BERGER & CARTER CO.
Dept. "H"
504-506 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
San Fernando Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.



A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF THE MAGNITUDE OF CALIFORNIA'S WINE INDUSTRY

GOLDEN STATE

EXTRA DRY



"Equal to the best imported"

The verdict of connoisseurs

CHAMPAGNE

PRODUCED BY THE

ITALIAN SWISS COLONY

MAIN OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH
CHICAGO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

JAMES RAGGI'S VIEWS OF IMPORT BUSINESS.

Mr. James Raggi, in a summary of the business done during the past year, states that conditions were satisfactory, the amount of transactions being somewhat larger than in 1912, while his importations of foreign wines were much in excess of the previous year, which would indicate a development of trade in respect to imported wines. It is Mr. Raggi's opinion that, aside from the danger of prohibition, the prospects for business in imports during the present year are very good. Conditions are favorable for prosperity. In connection with this it may be said that the views of Mr. Raggi are borne out by the statistics of the past year as published in the REVIEW. These statistics show that the importations of wine into California are constantly increasing and the percentage of increase for the past year was particularly notable.

CHANGE IN THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF "THE YELLOWSTONE."

Since the first of January the Yellowstone Saloon, at 22 Montgomery street, San Francisco, has been under a new proprietorship, Messrs. J. D. Adkins and H. H. Wakefield having purchased the establishment from Mr. James Twomey.

Mr. Twomey was the proud possessor of the Yellowstone for more than twenty-two years. During this time he made the resort one of the most popular in the commercial center of San Francisco. The advantageous location of the establishment in the midst of the metropolitan banking section was fully appreciated by him, and he bent every effort to make the saloon correspond with its surroundings. He made the bar-room a palatial affair and fitted up the entire resort luxuriously and artistically. To the other attractions of the place he added that geniality for which he will long be remembered by the patrons. Mr. Twomey will retire from active business in San Francisco.

Under the new proprietorship the Yellowstone will continue to be one of the select resorts of Montgomery street. The new proprietors are progressive and know how to conserve the popularity of the saloon and add to its prestige.

THE NEW LICK BAR.

After having been for years out of existence in consequence of the catastrophe of 1906, the famous establishment which was a principal feature of the old Lick House on Montgomery street, between Post and Sutter, San Francisco, is again being opened for the benefit of the public under the name The New Lick Bar. Messrs. Morris Selig and Robert Marcum are the proprietors. They have been devoting their time, money and energy during the past month toward effecting the renaissance of the resort, and their efforts are being rewarded in a most gratifying way. The New Lick Bar will be in every way a more magnificent affair than the old-time establishment, which was the rendezvous of the elite of society and the favorites of fortune of California and Nevada. The bar-room is being fitted up in palatial style, the bar and fixtures being installed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, with particular care to produce artistic effects. Mosaic floors have been laid to lend the air of brightness and irreproachable cleanliness to the place. Upon the walls rich tapestry of Oriental designs have been hung as a garniture of which the most fastidious patron may be proud. Ornamental chandeliers with grape-cluster settings will serve to make the illumination a medium of charm. Light will be made to pervade the resort in a subdued way, which will add enchantment to the general effect of the decorations and luxurious appointments.

The finishings of the New Lick Bar are in oak, but of a special design entirely out of the ordinary. The dominating color effects are blue and gold. These correspond in a most agreeable way with the aesthetic appearance of the establishment.

Comfort and courtesy go with the luxury and elegance of the New Lick. The patrons will find in the high-class liquors cheer that make the inner man feel as though he is not being forgotten while the outer man is enjoying the ease and charm of the environments.

It is expected that the New Lick will be ready to welcome patrons during the first part of February. When the resort is opened the pleasures of anticipation will give place to the joys of realization and San Francisco will be able to boast of one more of the palatial bar-rooms which make the city famous from Alaska to Cape Horn and from China to Chicago.

Mr. Otto Piehl has opened an entirely new establishment in the new ten-story building just erected at the junction of Sutter and Market streets. The resort has two entrances, one at 548 Market street and the other at 15 Sutter. An elegant bar and fixtures have been installed and the place has been handsomely decorated and equipped with everything necessary for the comfort of patrons.

Established in 1867 Phone Franklin 333

THE
Californian-French Wine Co.
Successors to J. JULLIEN & CO. Formerly at 617 Pacific St.
Wholesale and Retail
Wines, Liquors, Cognacs, Whiskies, Etc.
Importers of the Celebrated French Cognac
H. PELLEVOISIN French Mineral Waters and Olive Oil
1797-1799 UNION ST., cor. Octavia SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ice Chests, Beer Stands, Etc. Telephone Market 2776

OSCAR FINCKE
Manufacturer of
Bar, Store and Office Fixtures
1916-1918 BRYANT ST. SAN FRANCISCO
Between 17th and 18th

"RODERICK DHU"
SCOTCH WHISKY



The choicest product of the best Distilleries in Scotland, and renowned for its mild mellow flavor, and exceptional delicacy and character.

Distillers
Wright & Greig, Ltd.
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Agents
Thos. W. Collins Co. Inc.
34-36 Davis Street
SAN FRANCISCO



Established 1860

"Gibb's Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

Tel. West 7616 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OLD TAYLOR

1ST

SUPREMACY

Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's accepted foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label.* This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole *Taylor* make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm.* Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved,* then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

TOPMOST

1ST

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS

DISTILLERS INCORPORATED FRANKFORT, KY.

JULIUS LEVIN CO., 44-50 BEALE ST.
San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Coast Agents

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One-Half Block From Ferry 40 Market St.

JAS. P. DUNNE

1 Stockton Street

San Francisco

THE OLD RELIABLE

1871 GATO 1871

Clear Havana Cigar

S. BACHMAN & CO. (Inc.)
DISTRIBUTERS

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. Wobber, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

RATHJEN MERCANTILE COMPANY'S REPORT.

According to the Rathjen Mercantile Company the year gone by has been a very favorable one. During the year the company moved from Fillmore street, near Union. to the central business section of San Francisco, 467 Ellis street, and it has benefited greatly by the change. In its new commodious establishment it is in a position to develop quickly in accordance with the conditions that will arise during the present year and in 1915. The management looks on the coming year and the World's Fair year with optimism and foresees the elimination of the financial stringency which affected business in 1913. The liquor trade felt the financial depression of last year less than any other trade and has been the first, in consequence, to shake off the effects of it. This trade is, therefore, in a position to enjoy the prosperity which the two coming years offer to a larger extent than any other branch of commerce.

The company considers that prohibition is the great question of the current year and is of the opinion that the hardest kind of a fight must be made against the fanatical element with the object of administering such a defeat to this element that it will cease forever afterward to worry the liquor traffic.

CROWN DISTILLERY COMPANY'S REPORT.

The Crown Distillery Company's business during the past year has been characterized by progress and prosperity. At the recent annual reunion of the salesmen of the company it was agreed that the increase of sales throughout Western America during the past year has been at the ratio of three to one. The "protected price" policy of the company has been pronounced to be a success. During the year there has been no attempt to cut the price set for Crown Distillery products. As a result the price campaign is considered as triumphant.

Reports show that Cyrus Noble Whisky is going stronger all the time. The market for this whisky extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Magellan, and efforts are being made solely to increase business in the established territory. Results during the year show that Central America and Bolivia have been making greater demand for the liquor. Trade in Mexico continues to be steady, notwithstanding the turmoil, but it has been found necessary to watch for snags in the credit end. California still continues to be the premier field for the operations of the company.



Roth & Co.

115 Front St.

San Francisco



THE ADMINSTRATION COCKTAIL.

The favorite drinks of the reigning statesmen are orange juice for President Wilson, grape juice for Secretary Bryan, buttermilk for Secretary McAdoo and lemonade for Postmaster General Burleson. As an administration cocktail it is suggested that the following be tried by the chief executive and his cabinet: A tablespoonful of orange juice, a brandy glass of grape juice, a tumbler of buttermilk and enough lemonade to fill the bumper to the brim. This would very likely place Franklin Lane in the presidency.

Telephone Douglas 2496

SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS
Incorporated
Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER
All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES
436 GREEN STREET SAN FRANCISCO

M. S. BETTENCOURT M. P. RODRIGUES
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Wholesale Manufacturers of
SARATOGA CHIPS
135 JACKSON STREET SAN FRANCISCO
OUR CHIPS ARE MADE FROM THE BEST POTATOES AND SALAD OIL BY A PROCESS KNOWN ONLY TO US
THEY ARE WITHOUT QUESTION THE BEST CHIPS ON THE MARKET—A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For—isn't the man who pays the highest rentals—the highest license—the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit—even on cased goods.

And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

Crown Distilleries Company
Beale and Mission Sts.
San Francisco

THE WALDORF

136 SOUTH BROADWAY

Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE WALDORF

BECKER BROS., Proprietors

648 Market Street

NEW
SAN FRANCISCO'S
FINEST BUFFET

OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO

THE
WALDORF ANNEX

521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our Bar Whisky "OLD JORDAN"
ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

"Jellison's"

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Sutter 3927

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130 Leidesdorff Street

Corner Halleck
Bet. California and Sacramento Streets

Fine Imported and Domestic
Wines and Liquors

San Francisco, Cal.

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WAKEFIELD
PROPRIETORS

PHONE KEARNY 1634 ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

THE
YELLOWSTONE

22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

STRAIGHT
GOODS
OUR SPECIALTY

C. W. Shaw R. H. Fischbeck

Fischbeck's

WHERE PEOPLE FROM OUT OF TOWN
ARE PROPERLY CARED FOR

Phone Douglas 5930

844 Market St., San Francisco



THE R. B. HAYDEN 1914 CALENDAR.

As usual, Charles Meinecke & Company have produced a calendar which will be highly appreciated by everybody who receives it. This is a very costly affair. The pad of dates, which contain the number of the day of the month, the name of the day of the week, name of month, year and miniature monthly calendars, is attached to a sold metal back by means of bolts and screw nuts. The size of the metal back is 12 inches by 19 inches. Numbers and names stand out in clear relief so that they can be seen distinctly. The printing of the calendar pad is in two colors, red and black, and the impressions on the back are in five colors, with the sign of R. B. Hayden Whisky given the appropriate prominence to serve as a reminder. The calendar is not only a substantial affair, but it is also very handy. It will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in any establishment into which it may find its way. That the company has spared no expense in producing this calendar goes without saying upon first sight of the work, for it has been made as suitable as a calendar can well be made.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & COMPANY'S VIEWS.

The firm of Louis Taussig & Company found the year 1913 much better than 1912. There were less depredations committed by the prohibitionists than during the previous year and business, in consequence, was in a more nearly tranquil state. The business of the company throughout California was extended.

It is the opinion of the firm that the present year will prove satisfactory to the liquor trade. The only cloud on the horizon is the prohibition movement, and it is believed that this will be dispelled in time to save business from any deep depression. The firm views the prohibition question very seriously and considers the State-wide movement as a menace which should be responded to by the unified liquor interests of the State. A grave fight is at hand and nothing should be left undone toward overcoming the threatened evil.

LARGE PURCHASE OF PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKY.

We have been informed by H. W. Voss & Company, whisky brokers of Cincinnati, Ohio, that they have just purchased all the "Rohr-McHenry" fine Pennsylvania pure rye whisky embracing 13,507 barrels S-06, F-6, S-7, F-8, S-9, F-9, S-10, F-10, S-11, F-11, S-12 (none made in '13). This is a half-million dollar purchase. H. W. Voss & Company wish to sell the distillery.

JOHN BUTLER & SON'S REVIEW AND FORECAST.

The year 1913 proved to be the biggest year in the history of the firm of John Butler & Son, and the last month of the year was by far the greatest month that the company has ever known. Each month in the year proved to be better than the next preceding month and served to make the year as a whole the most prosperous since the house was established. The moving of the establishment to 552 Market and 21 Sutter streets proved to have been very fortunate, contributing directly to the improvement in business.

It is expected by the firm that 1914 will prove to be a very good year. While continuous improvement is looked for, John Butler & Son will be entirely satisfied if 1914 prove as kindly as 1913 did. The New Year has started off very well and should continue in keeping with 1913 as far as the firm is concerned.

HE STIMULATED HIS HONOR'S MEMORY.

Magistrate—Have you been arrested on any previous charge?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Magistrate—Have you been in this court before?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Magistrate—Your face looks very familiar. I seem to know it somehow.

Prisoner—I'm the barman in the "Bull's Head" opposite.—London Opinion.

JOHN LUTGEN, President FREDERICK STAUDE, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS

Sole Proprietors of "Gilt Edge" Whiskies

Also Sole Distributors of "Old Identical Whiskey"

(Bottled in Bond)

134 SACRAMENTO ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Phone Prospect 600, Connecting All Departments

WE ARE IN OUR NEW QUARTERS

Rathjen Mercantile Co.

Incorporated

Importers, Wine and Liquor Merchants

THE BRAND OF "THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKY" HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THIS FIRM FROM WM. WOLFF & COMPANY

467-471 ELLIS STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Edward Cerruti, President and General Manager

Peter S. Cerruti, Secretary

Victor Cerruti Mario Cerruti

Established 1903

Cerruti Mercantile Co.

Controllers of PROMOTION WINE CO.

WINES LIQUORS CORDIALS

SPECIALTY:

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

537-543 Front St. San Francisco, Cal.

Phone Kearny 3180

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

GORDON'S DRY GIN Co., Ltd. LONDON

Ship Cafe
VENICE

Under New Management
Most Modern and Unique Cafe in the World
Fine Cuisine—Best of Entertainment
Where the Spirit of Bohemia Reigns
SHIP CAFE CO., Prop.
R. H. FISCHBECK, Pres. and Mgr.

Watch this Space

Market Cafe
GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
Proprietors
540 MERCHANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

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WILLIAM SCHLUTER Phone Douglas 1653

Schluter's

Choice Wines and Liquors

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Phones
Kearny 1610

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"WINES" AND LIQUORS.
624 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Tel. Sutter 3953

BOB HARRINGTON'S
333 Montgomery St.

Formerly "Caley's" San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, *Proprietor*

The Cutter

709 MARKET ST. Phone Douglas 2954
Call Annex Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

SIEBE BROTHERS AND PLAGEMAN'S SUMMARY.

Business during the year 1913 was quite satisfactory. It was considerably larger than during the previous year. Brunswick Rye Whisky made a very good record, the sales showing a large increase over those of 1912. As the company has a steady trade established during a period of time covering two generations the improvement for 1913 indicates that many new customers have been added to its list.

The management of Siebe Brothers and Plageman finds that the New Year has started off in very good condition. The weather has kept trade back somewhat, but the halt has been entirely welcome, as it is realized that the rains; by making for a year of exceptional prosperity in the agricultural districts, will, later on, more than compensate the liquor trade for the slightly depressing effect made during the days of precipitation.

CIOCCA-LOMBARDI WINE COMPANY'S POSTAL CARDS.

The Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company is distributing a series of eight postal cards which illustrate the physical features of the company's business. All of the cards are worthy of place in albums and on walls in residences. The illustrations are very clear and show in a large way the extent of the company's operations. One of the cards shows the commodious three-story establishment at Sansome, Battery and Green streets in San Francisco. Within the buildings are the wine vaults with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. Tank cars for the transportation of wine, sections of the shipping floor, underground vaults for wine ageing, upper vaults for wine ageing and wine storage tanks are all made the subjects for illustration. The bottling department is aptly illustrated. Taking them all in all the cards should serve the purpose of convincing those who receive them of the importance of the wine industry, every phase of which is characterized by industry and enterprise.

THE BIG BUSINESS OF FINKE'S WIDOW.

Big business was done by the firm of Finke's Widow during the year 1913. Innovations in salesmanship caused very substantial increases in many lines. Sparkling wines specialized in by the firm appeared to be in particular demand. During the three last months of the year it was necessary for the office force to work night as well as day to attend to business. These three months were noted for general stimulation of trade. Throughout the year the firm extended its sales all over the United States, business coming in increased volume from the Northwest, Rocky Mountain and Texas agencies. Prospects for much better business in 1914 are bright. The commencement has been good and indications are that there will be an improvement straight along.

ESTATE OF GEORGE DELAPORTE HAS A VERY PROSPEROUS YEAR.

During the year 1913 the Estate of George Delaporte enjoyed prosperity. Business compared very favorably with that of the previous year. Sales of the leader of the brands, Yellowstone Whisky, were augmented. Steadily increasing trade in all lines was the order of the year. The year 1914 has started off very well for this firm. Conditions are favorable to a constant increase in the volume of sales of all brands. New records will very likely be made preliminary to the great activity which must come in 1915.

WHY NOT PRAY WITH THE SWORD OF MAHOMET?

The following is an effusion (sanguinary) of the Prohibition poet who writes for the Prohibitionist Anti-Saloon League paper, "The American Issue":

Praying With Powder and Ball.

We used to make just half a prayer—
That God might put saloons to rout!
Too oft our praying ended there—
And so saloons did not go out.
Now when we pray, we load our guns,
And point them at the mark, and just
When we ask God to kill saloons—
We shoot—and see them bite the dust!

It is a very edifying poetical production, embodying in verse the instincts of the Prohibitionist element.

NIERMAN & LEFKOVITZ
Dealers in
BOTTLES
1262-66 Howard St. Phone Market 925 San Francisco, Cal.

Established Over 30 Years
JOHN BUTLER & SON
LIQUOR IMPORTERS
Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies in Bond or Tax Paid
NO RECTIFIED GOODS
552 Market Street and 21 Sutter Street
Telephone Kearny 3302 SAN FRANCISCO

WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.
Established 1873 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Telephone Kearny 3688
LIQUOR MERCHANTS
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SAM T. BERNARD, PRES.
JOE ZANETTA, SECY.



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SECOND BELOW MARKET
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FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.

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"The Cabin"
PURE GOODS
BERT LEVY, *Proprietor*
105 MONTGOMERY STREET : : : Near Sutter St.
"ONLY THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS"
CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Original
Coppa Restaurant
MUSIC EVENINGS
PINE STREET, bet. Montgomery and Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO



For explanation go to
Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff St.
Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.
BAR SUPPLIED WITH STANDARD BRANDS OF
WINES AND LIQUORS
PHONE DOUGLAS 925 HOME C 1366

House Founded 1853
Bank Exchange
BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND
SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE
THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME
I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL, PROPRIETOR
S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO



Fernet-Branca
...BITTERS...
FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN—ITALY
The King of Appetizers
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
Sole North American Agents
L. GANDOLFI & CO.
427-431 West Broadway New York

The
Nugget Cafe
Oysters and Straight Goods Specialties
41 POST ST.
Tel. Kearny 1762 San Francisco, Cal.

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Mr. Fred Woerner Recovers from Serious Illness.—During the past month Mr. Fred Woerner, head of the David Woerner Cooperage Company, was confined to his house through an attack of pleural-pneumonia. After a siege of several weeks Mr. Woerner was successful in overcoming the dangerous illness. He is now on the high road to recovery and his friends and patrons will be glad to learn that he is again able to give his attention to business.

Mr. John Rapp Jr. of the firm of John Rapp & Son, distributors of Rainier Beer in the State of California, was seriously ill during the month of January. Mr. Rapp was confined to the hospital for about two weeks. He is now on the road to recovery, being able to be at his office attending to business for several hours in the course of the day.

Mr. Ed. Lind of the firm of A. P. Hotaling & Company left San Francisco on the 26th of January for Los Angeles. He will return to San Francisco during the first week of February.

Mr. Ed. R. Maier, the prominent Los Angeles brewer, arrived in San Francisco from the Southern city on the 25th of January. He will return to the City of the Angels during the first week of February.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, representive of Chauche & Bon, arrived in San Francisco from the Sacramento Valley on the 25th of January after having made a flying business trip to Sacramento, Stockton and Chico. Mr. Bozarth will leave San Francisco for Los Angeles and Southern California during the first week of February to attend to business in that section for a period of four weeks.

Mr. Edward Baker of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company left San Francisco on the 11th of January for the Eastern States on his regular annual trip. He will be away from the Golden Gate City about one month.

Mr. W. O. Van Schuyver of the firm of W. J. Van Schuyver & Company, wholesale liquor dealers of the Pacific Northwest, arrived in San Francisco from Seattle on the 17th of January. Mr. Van Schuyver stated that trade was very good in the Northwest. He remained a week in San Francisco on business.

Mr. George W. Adams of the de Fremery Company left San Francisco during the first part of January on his European trip, to be gone about sixty days.

CIOCCA-LOMBARDI COMPANY'S CALENDAR.

The calendar of the Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company for the year 1914 is in keeping with that company's reputation as a producer of artistic works of this kind. The calendar is 28 inches long and fifteen inches wide. It is illustrated by the full length figure of a young girl in a field. The girl is a model of health and beauty that make one think of the open-air life. In the drawing of this girl the artist, R. Ford Harper, has done justice to the work. The calendar should prove a welcome addition to the wall decorations of an office or a home.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

G. E. STURGIS
SUPPLY HOUSE

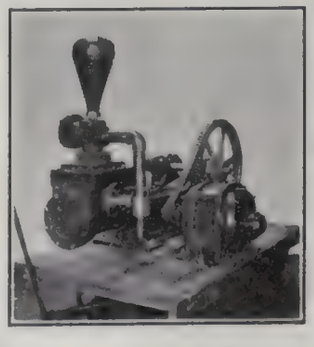
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Producers of
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100-102 W. HOUSTON ST., N. Y.

WINE PUMPS



Steam and Electric Driven
Air Compressors
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps
LARGE STOCK ON HAND

SIMONDS MACHINERY CO.
12 and 14 Natoma St. (near First St.) San Francisco
Phone Kearny 1457

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of December, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	350,194.9
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	154,010.8
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	147,394.5
Exported	21.7
Tax Paid from Warehouse	81,763.1
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	48,672.6
Remaining in bond December 31, 1913	2,643,684.9

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of December, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	24,116.4
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	5,347.4
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	7,806.3
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond December 31, 1913	259,437.0

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	3,081.1
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	449,195.9
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	108,663.2
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month, Dec. 31, 1913	596.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of December, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,524.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	16,804.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	7,628.6
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	635.7

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of December, 1913.	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
First District	193	63,111.1
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	58	18,473.1
Brandy actually used for fortification	251	81,584.2

	Wine Gals.
Port produced	14,290.91
Sherry produced	278,361.77
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in November, 1913	292,652.68

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of December, 1913.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	7,628.6
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	70,236.9
Port produced	2,505.99
Sherry produced	295,860.86
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Tokay	
Malaga	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced December, 1913	298,366.85

Important Work of Viticultural Commission

UP to the present writing, the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, appointed by Governor Johnson for the conservation of the vineyard interests of the State, has held three meetings —one on September 4th, one on November 18th, and one on January 20th, this year. The commission is an active working body of representative men in the six viticultural districts of the State and three at large. The personnel of the body is as follows:

Mr. C. J. Wetmore, San Francisco, at large, President.
Mr. Frank T. Swett, Second District, Vice-President.
Mr. H. F. Stoll, San Francisco, at large, Treasurer.
Mr. Paul Masson, San Jose, at large.
Mr. Sheridan Peterson, Santa Rosa, First District.
Mr. C. E. Bundschu, San Francisco, Third District.
Mr. Secondo Guasti, Los Angeles, Fourth District.
Mr. J. E. Beach, Fair Oaks, Fifth District.
Mr. W. M. Giffen, Fresno, Sixth District.

Mr. E. M. Sheehan of the Sacramento Valley Winery of Sacramento, and President of the State Grape Growers' Association, is Secretary of the State Viticultural Commission.

A work of great detail is the preparation of a complete roster of the vineyardists of the State. This work has entailed a great deal of correspondence, and hundreds of letters are coming into the office daily containing the reports of the acreages of individuals and the varieties of the grapes growing in their vineyards. Reports are also coming in telling of the dry wine production in California of some four hundred wine makers, and this data will be used in the publication of a bulletin a little later giving valuable statistics in relation to every phase of the viticultural industry of California. The data which is being gathered by the office will be used only in the publication of totals, and the individual production of each vineyardist or winemaker will also be considered of a confidential nature and will not be published by the commission in such manner as will allow it to be used for private purposes. It will only be considered in the compilation of totals, and this has been made very plain to all of the producers.

For the information of those who may be particularly interested, it may be stated now that the final check work of the compilation of the roster of vineyardists will require two or three months further time before it can be considered fairly accurate.

Much time and labor has been devoted by the commission to the welfare of the table grape producers. Their markets have been injured every year by early shipments of unripe grapes and the commission is using every endeavor by means of education and publicity of stopping the foolish practice. The facts are the first few carloads of green grapes forwarded early each season to the market centers of the United States are found to be undesirable, and although these few cars bring abnormal prices, the grapes are paid for before they are tasted, and after the disappointment caused by their green condition, the market becomes dull and quiet for later shipments, even though the grapes may be in almost perfect condition. The skepticism created by the first arrivals in the market hurt future prices for two or three weeks, and the State Commission is endeavoring to act in co-operation with growers and shippers in an effort to so regulate the harvesting of these early grapes that they will be found enticing to the consumers in taste and appearance and in everything that goes to make up an article fit for the market.

It was thought that the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, consisting of several hundred handlers of California table grapes, might be of great assistance, and the commission will endeavor to have adopted at the annual convention of that association in Kansas City in February the following set of resolutions:

"Whereas, The State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, appointed by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson for the purpose of conserving the table, raisin and wine grape industry of the State, has been engaged in an endeavor during the last three months to improve marketing conditions of California table grapes;

"And Whereas, After thorough investigation, the Viticultural Commission finds that much injury has come to the table grape industry of California through early shipments of unripe table grapes to almost every section of the United States;

"And Whereas, These hasty exports of green and immature table grapes from California have the effect of depressing prices and injuring the demand in all sections after they have reached the consumer;

"And Whereas, This practice works an injury and entails a loss both to the producers and the shippers of these grapes, and in many cases creates the fallacy that the fruit shipping firms and Eastern distributers are to blame in connection with salesmanship ability;

"And Whereas, The said practice is an absolute injury to the reputation of California as the State producing the finest table grapes in the United States;

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, in convention assembled this 4th day of February, 1914, do proclaim that we are in hearty accord with the work of the Viticultural Commission of California, in an honest and earnest endeavor to have abolished entirely the practice of shipping green and unripe table grapes out of the State of California and into the hands of the members of our association;

"And Be It Further Resolved, That we believe the minimum standard of sugar in table grapes should be fixed at 18 for early varieties, such as Muscat, Malaga and Thompson Seedless, before they are picked and offered for sale; and that if this correction cannot be brought about by publicity and education, we favor legislation in California that will eventually bring about the desired result."

Already many members of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association have been told of the action which it is desired that they should take in regulating this matter, and the promise is made that there will be full consideration of the subject.

The sweet wine production of California for the past vintage has been 17,135,000 gallons. There were 9,000,000 gallons of Port produced; 5,000,000 gallons of Sherry; 1,200,000 gallons of Angel-

California Barrel Co.
22d and Illinois, San Francisco

ica; 1,500,000 gallons of Muscat; 40,000 gallons of Tokay; 40,000 gallons of Madeira and 290,000 gallons of Malaga.

The amount of brandy produced, and already in bond, was slightly over 1,500,000 gallons. The amount of brandy produced and used in the fortification of sweet wine was over 4,250,000 proof gallons.

Very soon the full raisin data of the State will be compiled showing the amount of raisins produced in California. We know already that 6,363 carloads of table grapes were shipped out of the State the past season, and that 1,000 carloads were either consumed in California or sent out in small express shipments from time to time. Estimating that the net weight of table grapes in a carload is 26,000 pounds, we find that over 190,000,000 pounds of table grapes of California production were yielded from the vineyards of this State for the consuming public in this country, and perhaps in many other countries. This is not taking into consideration many millions of pounds of table grapes not fit for consumption as such that were turned over to the wineries as culls for brandy making.

The State Commission is on record with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., as being in favor of the most strict definition of "pure wine" that can be decided upon by the government officials. It does not believe that either the addition of water or foreign sugar should entitle the resultant product to be called "pure wine." It believes that California wine, to be "pure wine," should contain nothing but the grape and its attitude before the department at Washington cannot help having great force and effect because of the soundness of the contentions of the commission. The great bulk of California wine is absolutely pure, and the commission believes that if there are some wine makers who add water and some who add beet or cane sugar, they should mark their product "modified" or "corrected wine" because of these conditions.

At its last meeting, January 20th, the commission decided to give under its auspices during the next five months five big lectures in the several viticultural districts of the State. The first one is going to be at Healdsburg, in Sonoma County, some time during February, and the speakers will be men of prominence, able to handle the subject of viticulture well. The main speaker will devote his time to a general discourse on the importance of the industry and other speakers will devote time to the technical side. The commission intends to defray all of the expenses, and it looks for the hearty co-operation of vineyardists and people generally in the localities where the lectures are to be delivered.

W trust that **The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review,** which has always been very friendly to the industry and a champion of it, will do all in its power to work up interest in these lectures.

The commission wishes it understood that it is at the service of every grower of grapes, every producer of raisins, every maker of wine and every shipper of the products of the vineyard in any legitimate attempt or undertaking to better the viticultural conditions in California.

NEW HOP FIELDS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

A large acreage a few miles northwest of Clements in San Joaquin County is being planted to hops by Messrs. J. M. Culverhouse and Otto J. Koch of Sacramento. The new hop fields are along the Mokelumne River.

Sales of Oregon Hops.—During the month of January there were many large sales of hops in Oregon. In Portland 800 bales were sold on the 10th of the month, 1,500 bales on the 14th and 600 bales on the 17th.

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Any Length

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Mr. Gallon Packer Mrs. Half-Gallon Packer Miss Qt. Packer

If you have not made their acquaintance we would suggest that you do so. We would be pleased to give you the necessary introduction.

They are all money makers and are willing to work for you.

Respectfully yours,

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

COOPERAGE

PROHIBITION AND THE COOPERS.

There are between 2,500 and 3,000 persons in California maintained by the cooperage industry, an industry directly connected with the liquor traffic. If prohibition should be imposed upon the State all these people would have to look to a new line of endeavor in order to obtain their bread and butter.

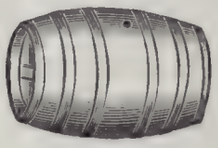
The coopers realize that their means of livelihood is in jeopardy because of the movement to destroy the wine and liquor traffic of California. In consequence, at the last meeting of the San Francisco local union of coopers, which embraces the coopers of Oakland, San Jose and Richmond, as well as those of San Francisco, resolutions were passed urging all persons employed in the cooperage industry and their friends to register and vote against the prohibition amendment at the coming election. The coopers are very anxious to have their cause set forth before the general public toward saving them from a period of adversity.

In the local San Francisco union there are 275 members and in the Los Angeles local there are 170 more. Throughout the State, in such places as Sacramento and Fresno, there are many more. The men engaged in the cooperage trade are steady, industrious and hardworking, having families to support and rear to the end of producing worthy members of society. There is no reason, excepting that which the devil would set forth, why they and their wives and children should be suddenly deprived of their only resource. They should not be made the victim of the crime which the fanatics are trying to perpetrate against the welfare of California. Any appeal in their behalf should be given wide publicity.

YEARLY PRODUCTION OF COOPERAGE IN CALIFORNIA

It is conservatively estimated that the amount of cooperage produced by home industry in the State of California is 300,000 barrels per year. There are employed in the manufacture of barrels nearly 500 men who are affiliated with coopers unions and probably as many more scattered throughout the State where trades organization has not been effected because of the remoteness of the units of labor. In the manufacture of barrels and other cooperage an immense amount of capital is employed. Up to the present time nearly all the staves and other parts of barrels are brought into the State from the East and South. It would be difficult to say exactly the number of men who are employed in producing the material for California barrels in the other States, but it would be no wild guess to say that there are just as many engaged in this work as there are in putting the barrels together in California. All these men would be thrown out of employment through the enactment of prohibition. Practically all the beer barrels used in California are the finished products of industry in other States. In the manufacture and handling of these barrels hundreds of men are employed. It is safe to estimate that the imposition of prohibition on this State would cause from 1,500 to 2,000 men working in the cooperage trade to lose employment within and without the State. Prohibitionists would, of course, express absolute indifference to the loss of employment of men in other States, as they are superlatively careless of the welfare of others, but it must be insisted upon that just as much hardship will be inflicted upon discharged workingmen in other States as in California if the fanatics have their way. When it is considered that some day, if progress is not blocked, California will be producing the raw material for cooperage of her own manufacture it will be foreseen how the industrial prospects of the State may be blighted by prohibition. California may lose not only the industry involved in the manufacture of 300,000 barrels annually, but also the prospective prosperity that would come through doubling the present output of cooperage by developments in the forest area. As far as the cooperage industry is concerned prohibition in California means instant ruin for the present and continuous helplessness in the future.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE COOPERAGE PLANT OF HOGAN & COMPANY.

The San Francisco plant of Hogan & Company is located in the block between Folsom and Harrison streets, fronting on Twelfth, the entrance being at Number 326. It is one of the oldest establishments of the kind on the Pacific Coast, having been in existence more than thirty-five years. Under the direction of Mr. M. E. Hogan the plant has been enlarged upon so as to be able to meet every requirement of the different branches of industry inasfar as cooperage is concerned. All sorts of barrels for wines are manufactured and an immense stock is kept on hand to provide for the necessities of wine men. The needs of the smaller wineries, as well as those of the very largest, are lookd forward to and every care is taken to supply them without loss of time. A force of expert coopers are employed to fill orders for immediate requirements. It is the policy of Mr. Hogan to save those who patronize him time as well as money. Promptitude and economy go together in his plant and wine men especially benefit by them. One of the specialties of Hogan & Company is the manufacture of barrels to serve as packages for bottled wines. These barrels are very much sought after because of their serviceability. The larger wine companies have found them very satisfactory, both from the standpoints of utility and economy. A large business has been built up through these barrels and it will undoubtedly be greatly expanded, since the bottling of wines is every year becoming a more important factor of the wine industry.

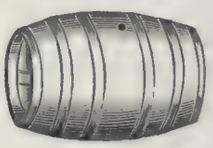
Hogan & Company fill orders of every kind in connection with the wine and liquor trade, having facilities for the production of every style of tight and loose cooperage.

The United States Reform-Mad.—The Philadelphia "Ledger" says: "The nation, if not the world, is reform mad, progressively silly. Let those whose bread and butter is at the mercy of immature legislators and statesmen demand consideration, that deliberation in council may take the place of fanaticism and that steadfast faith in our people and our institutions may once more be the dominating note in American development." We second the motion. Make it unanimous!

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WE MAKE ALL KINDS OF TANKS AT REASONABLE PRICES
WE BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF COOPERAGE
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COOPERAGE
REPAIR WORK OUR SPECIALTY AT REASONABLE PRICES
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Metzger & Franklin

BROKERS

San Francisco - - California

A HOME INDUSTRY OF WHICH THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA MAY WELL BE PROUD.

IN this age of advancement when every line of industry is improving by leaps and bounds it is gratifying to know that the wine industry is not being left behind.

It may please the citizens of California to know that it leads the world in modern methods of wine making and in the size of its wineries. It matters little where you go, either north or south, the same spirit of progress seems to animate the wine makers that of being up to date and being provided with modern means and methods of handling their output. Even France, Italy, Australia, Central and South America are copying our methods. They have from time to time had commissions here to study our methods.

Only a few years ago all apparatus at wineries was the awkwardest mechanism of which you could conceive, seemly the spirit of the wineman was, that to make wine, everything must be the clumsiest and most inconvenient as well as the most laborious process imaginable. This spirit, like the resistent vine, only needed proper grafting to become not only strong but progressive and up to date. This spirit of progress seems to be well grafted on most wine men now and instead of looking for antique articles they have sought and found a modern, live, up-to-date style to be the most desirable and successful, both for pleasure and profit.

And it is indeed amazing, in fact, and inspiring to go to one of the many wineries and see the grapes brought in there by the trainload and see them disappear as if by magic, through the great crusher. Not only do these crushers crush the grapes, but they stem also, and the juices are delivered at any point in the winery, no handling or labor involved after the grapes leave the car.

The wines after fermentation are handled not by tubs or buckets but by large pumps, and in a sanitary and cleanly method. The pomace too has its modern method of exit. It is not carried out in buckets or wheelbarrows, but is shoveled into conveyors that take it to the large and powerful presses, and here, like at the crusher, it passes along without further effort on the part of man, and you finally see it delivered at a point out from the winery where it can be taken care of at leisure and in no way interfere with the winery operation.

Now these improvemnets have not been brought about spontaneously or by accident, but have been evolved through study and persistent energy of well trained mechanical and chemical engineers. To Toulouse and Delorieux Company belongs the entire credit of practically every improvement in the industry through their untiring and unselfish energy. Every move about the wineries in California has been advanced from the crude form of tramping grapes out with the feet to our up to date modern wineries.

These people will go to your place, look over your conditions, determine your needs, design and lay out every part of your plant, then stake out and erect your buildings, install your crushers, presses, pumps, power plant and all handling devices, and then set it going for you and help you drink the wine.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co. has been allied with the wine industry for many years, as is evidenced by some of their old-time machines, which may be seen still running at some of the older wineries. And today every improvement in California wineries can be safely credited to them, as can many outside of California, for they send to many other States and countries this modern apparatus. They are up-to-date in all their methods and are a growing concern, and one of which there is no doubt about their wares being a home product. And the wine industry owes its advanced position to this home product. As imitation is the sincerest form of flattery and acknowledgment of superiority, this firm is very widely imitated, their goods are conceded the best by all that use them.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co. are full believers in home industry, as is fully evidenced by the fact that they manufacture practically all the equipment for the many enterprises they have built up in California.

Western Asbestos Magnesia Co.

25-27 SOUTH PARK

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Flexible Cement Roofing Fibrerock Asbestos Roofing

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We Contract for the Application of Our Coverings, Roofings, Cold Storage Insulation, Waterproofing, Occidental Water-Proof Mastic Flooring, Magnesite Flooring

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Carey's 85% Magnesia, Standard Asbestos Moulded, Air Cell and Felt Pipe Coverings, Coverings for Ammonia, Brine, Ice and Cold Water Pipes, Underground and Exposed Steam Pipe Insulation, Steam and Hydraulic Packings Linofelt Deadening, Sheathing Papers for Buildings, Asbestos Paper, Wall Board

Give Us Your Business and We Will Give You Best Materials and Service

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Magellan Route

S. S. Santa Cruz (7,000 Tons)

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Manufacturer of

Beer, Wine and Liquor Barrels

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Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

From E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Inc.

Frankfort, Ky., December 8, 1913.

TO THE NEW ENGLAND AND CALIFORNIA TRADE IN KENTUCKY WHISKIES:

Gentlemen: We enclose you a copy of a clipping from the Louisville Courier-Journal of yesterday, which explains itself.

The **WARNING** given to Wright & Taylor by the Jefferson Circuit Court resulted from our action against them for CONTEMPT.

The Jefferson Circuit Court had issued a rule against Wright & Taylor to show cause why they were not in CONTEMPT of its INJUNCTION granted us by that Court on June 29th, 1907.

This INJUNCTION perpetually ENJOINED Wright & Taylor from further fraudulently simulating our pure Kentucky distilled Old Taylor Whiskey.

In discharging Wright & Taylor from CONTEMPT by conceding the excuse of Wright & Taylor that the violations were "inadvertent," though numerous, the Court **NOW WARNS THEM NOT TO REPEAT THESE VIOLATIONS IN THE FUTURE.**

"IT MUST NOT OCCUR AGAIN," says the Court.

"IT BEHOOVES THE DEFENDANTS," (Wright & Taylor and Marion E. Taylor), says the Court on day before yesterday, **"TO SEE TO IT THAT NEITHER THEY NOR THEIR AGENTS SHALL HEREAFTER BE COMPLAINED OF AS HAVING VIOLATED THE ORDER OF THIS COURT."**

In order that you may review the crux of the INJUNCTION which Wright & Taylor are NOW **WARNED** NOT TO FURTHER VIOLATE, and in order that you may see the character of the fraud they have committed upon us and the deceit they practiced upon the public, and the extent to which the Courts and other public records have pilloried these "Commercial Sharks" (a term suggested by the Court) for deceiving the public and for representing themselves as distillers of our Pure Kentucky distilled Old Taylor Whiskey, we let the Courts and records speak for themselves, as per the enclosed exposition of the Wright & Taylor fraud.

Yours truly,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.

THE FRAUD OF WRIGHT & TAYLOR (MARION E. TAYLOR) RECTIFIERS—"COMMERCIAL SHARKS"

The records speak in the following order:

1

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as explained by the Jefferson Circuit Court in its warning of Dec. 6, 1913.

2

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as enjoined by Kentucky's highest court (simulating our Pure Kentucky Distilled Taylor Whiskey).

3

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as cited by Kentucky's Attorney General.

4

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as again cited by Kentucky's highest court.

5

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as cited by the Attorney General of the United States.

6

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as enjoined by Kentucky's Jefferson Circuit Court (at Wright & Taylor's home town, Louisville).

7

The fraud of "Nine Year Old" Whiskey as confessed by Marion E. Taylor, of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers).

8

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as exposed by North Dakota.

9

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as condemned by the Commissioner of Patents at the National Capitol, in his official decision.

10.

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as cited in the Commissioner of Patent's brief.

11.

The fraud of Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) as condemned by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which designates them as "Commercial Sharks."

II.

But let the records speak for themselves.

Here is what they say:

THE JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT (Dec. 6, 1913) held that the Court of Appeals of Kentucky had "found that the defendants (WRIGHT & TAYLOR AND MARION E. TAYLOR) had violated the plaintiff's (E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons') rights by simulating the plaintiff's (E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons') superior whiskey with their blended or rectified products. The court applied the law of unfair trade and required the defendants to distinguish their goods by the use of the word 'blend' or 'rectified.'"

THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS (March 17, 1905, E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, vs. Marion E. Taylor trading as Wright & Taylor, (Rectifiers) Vol. 124 Kentucky Reports, pages 180 and 181) held:

> "We think it reasonably clear that one reading **these advertisements** (of Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor), who was not familiar with the whiskey trade, would understand that 'Old Kentucky Taylor' (of Wright & Taylor) was a straight whiskey, and without going into the minutiae of the evidence, we deem it sufficient to say **that we are satisfied from it that appellee (Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor) intentionally labeled and advertised his whiskey as he did to pass it off, not as blended goods but as the whiskey of the appellant (E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Distillers), which had attained a very high reputation AS A PURE KENTUCKY DISTILLED WHISKEY.** . . . . Appellant (E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons), had sent out thousands of circulars every month advertising its whiskey. . . . . as **The Premier Kentucky Whiskey,** and it had thus given value to its brand."

THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS, supra, held:

> Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor, (Rectifiers) "cannot be allowed to impose upon the public a cheaper article, and thus deprive appellant (E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Distillers) of the FRUITS OF ITS ENERGY AND EXPENDITURES."
>
> The selling of the cheaper goods (WRIGHT & TAYLOR'S) UNDER LABELS AND **ADVERTISEMENTS** WHICH TO THE UNINITIATED WOULD INDICATE THAT IT WAS APPELLANT'S (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS) WHISKEY SO WELL ADVERTISED AS A **FIRST CLASS** article, **CANNOT BE SANCTIONED."**

KENTUCKY'S ATTORNEY GENERAL, on page 9 of his brief for KENTUCKY in "Brown Forman v. Kentucky"—see below also—January term 1907, recites our decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals against MARION E. TAYLOR and WRIGHT & TAYLOR'S FRAUD to ILLUSTRATE WHISKEY ADULTERATION.

THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS, on April 19, 1907. Brown Forman v. Kentucky, in explaining how a barrel of whiskey as it comes out of the distillery is ADULTERATED "SO AS TO MAKE FIVE OR SIX BARRELS OUT OF IT," cites our decision against the MARION E. TAYLOR. WRIGHT & TAYLOR Fraud of simulating our pure whiskey. (Taylor vs. Taylor 27 Ky. 628.)

> In the cited case of TAYLOR v. TAYLOR, won by us against WRIGHT & TAYLOR (Rectifiers) the Court held also:
>
> "The defendant, MARION E. TAYLOR, at the time the suit was brought WAS NOT A DISTILLER AND DID NOT OWN A DISTILLERY. He was a rectifier doing business in Louisville."
>
> "It remains to consider whether there was a FRAUDULENT SIMULATION of the plaintiff's (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS) whiskey by the defendant (WRIGHT & TAY-

LOR). The proof shows the Plaintiff's (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS) whiskey WAS A HIGH-PRICED ARTICLE AND WAS ADVERTISED EXTENSIVELY AS A PURE DISTILLED WHISKEY."

(WRIGHT & TAYLOR, Rectifiers) WERE THEN ENJOINED BY THE COURT AS ABOVE QUOTED).

(The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the Brown Forman case.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, (On April 10, 1907, in an opinion rendered to President Roosevelt under the Pure Food Law, published by the Department of Agriculture as Food Inspection Decision 65) held:

"My attention has likewise been called to the case of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons vs. Wright & Taylor, in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky (85 S.W.R. 1085). **In this case it was determined that the selling of whiskey mixed with neutral spirits under a label which might lead the uninitiated to suppose it was a straight whiskey, was a fraud upon the public and upon the manufacturer of the straight article.** . . . . The decision may have been considered by the Congress when it framed the Pure Food Law . . . . . for the very purpose of making more difficult such frauds as the Court of Appeals of Kentucky condemned in this case."

THE JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT (June 29, 1907, granting our corporation an injunction against MARION E. TAYLOR, trading as Wright & Taylor (Rectifiers) held:

Defendants **(WRIGHT & TAYLOR)** have used said words, 'Old Kentucky Taylor' on their labels and upon **advertisements of a product simulating the straight or Pure whiskey manufactured, advertised and sold by plaintiff," E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS. . . . . It (WRIGHT & TAYLOR'S product) "is inferior and much cheaper than plaintiff's (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS' product), by which simulation the uninformed public has been led and induced by defendants (WRIGHT & TAYLOR) to buy the product of defendants under the belief that it was buying the product of the plaintiff (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS), to the hurt and injury of the plaintiff (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS).**

THE JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT, Supra, held:

"And it is therefore further adjudged that the plaintiff **E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS (INCORPORATED) IS ENTITLED TO AND IS GIVEN A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS (WRIGHT & TAYLOR) PERPETUALLY ENJOINING AND RESTRAINING THEM FROM SELLING OR OFFERING TO SELL THEIR BLENDED OR RECTIFIED WHISKIES UNDER THE LABEL OR BRAND OF 'OLD KENTUCKY TAYLOR,' UNLESS THE ADVERTISEMENTS THEREOF AND LABELS THEREON SHALL INDICATE AND SHOW THAT SAID WHISKIES ARE BLENDED OR RECTIFIED WHISKIES."**

THE JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT'S RECORDS

In our above action against WRIGHT & TAYLOR (Rectifiers) will show **Marion E. Taylor's** confession as to how he made false "Nine Year Old" whiskey.

(To show the grossness of this fraud let it be borne in mind that the genuine Old Crow distillery—**whose premises adjoin the Old Taylor distillery**—was built by our President (E. H. Taylor Jr.), with others, in the early sixties.)

In order that official reference may be made to this amazing testimony of **MARION E. TAYLOR,** we give the identifying number to the questions and answers (972 to 982):

"972. Who made that whiskey that you put up, as I believe, you called it 'Crow Nest?'

A. Yes sir, 'Crow Nest;' that is a blended whiskey.

973. Of whose make?

A. It is Wright & Taylor's.

974. Your own distillation?

A. Our own make.

975. Nine years old?

A. Nine years old, but **I want to explain in that respect that that whiskey may not have existed nine years before it was put into that bottle, but it is the treatment of that whiskey by changing it from the original barrel into new charred barrels, and shaking it and placing it under the roof which ages the whiskey much quicker than allowing it to remain in the original package. That brand of whiskey which we brand as nine years old blended, means that it is equal to nine year old whiskey in smoothness and quality.**

980. How did you arrive at the fact which you put upon the bottle of 'Crow Nest' that the whiskey was nine years old?

A. **Because it is comparatively nine years old.**

981. How do you arrive at that result?

A. **By sampling.**

982. Explain that, please?

A. **You take whiskey that is allowed to remain in the original package for nine years and compare it with our nine year old blend, and you will find them in smoothness the same. Therefore, we class it as nine year old whiskey."**

THE FOOD COMMISSIONER OF NORTH DAKOTA, on December 21st, 1907, in public Document No. 6 reported to the Governor of that State, among adulterations found by him in North Dakota, as follows: (See page 58.)

No. 4738. Old Kenucky Taylor—**Wright & Taylor, Louisville, Ky.**

Character: This product consists largely of neutral spirits. Not matured and not four years old." And again as follows on page 113:

"Label No. 4738:

Brand, Whiskey, 'Fine Old Ky. Taylor.'

Producer or jobber, **WRIGHT & TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE, KY.** Contains spirits colored and flavored; **falsely labeled."**

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1909 (TAYLOR V. TAYLOR) held:

"It clearly appears from the testimony that the product of WRIGHT & TAYLOR has from its inception been deceptively labeled. At no time have the labels of 'Kentucky Taylor' Whiskey stated the true character of the product contained in the bottles. . . . The statement contained on the labels that the merchandise is Fine Old Kentucky Whiskey would reasonably lead the public to believe it was a **pure whiskey."**

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, supra, also held:

"The testimony produced in the present case shows that the merchandise sold as 'Kentucky Taylor,' (of WRIGHT & TAYLOR,) . . . is a mixture of whiskey with neutral spirits and coloring matter."

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, supra, also held:

"In the present case the statement contained in the labels (OF WRIGHT & TAYLOR) that the merchandise is **FINE OLD KENTUCKY WHISKEY,** would reasonably lead the public to BELIEVE THAT THE WHISKEY WAS A **PURE WHISKEY,** or as labeled during later years, a blend of whiskies, AND NOT **A COMPOUND OR IMITATION WHISKEY.** For the reason above stated, it must be held, under the principles stated by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Levy vs. Uri, that the trade mark 'Kentucky Taylor' (OF WRIGHT & TAYLOR) is not entitled to registration."

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, supra, also held:

"Dr. Breckler testifies (E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS record, page 68) that from his analysis he concluded that the whiskey, 'Kentucky Taylor' (OF WRIGHT & TAYLOR) is a COMPOUND under the Pure Food Law, consisting of a mixture of whiskey and spirits, colored with caramel, sweetened, and holding bead oil in solution."

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, supra, also held:

"The whiskey (Kentucky Taylor of WRIGHT & TAYLOR) has been labeled either as a straight whiskey or as a blend, **NEITHER OF WHICH HAS SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC THE TRUE CHARACTER OF THE GOODS."**

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, on May 3, 1909, **in his brief before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia)** declared:

"In view of the testimony above quoted, it is obvious that the whiskey bearing the words 'Fine Old Kentucky Taylor' **is not a 'fine old whiskey,'** it is obviously **not a pure handmade** whiskey, there is nothing in the record to show that it is an eight-year-old whiskey, and it is not 'blend' in the sense called for by the interpretation of the Attorney-General in his opinion rendered April 10, 1907, which was brought to the attention of this court in connection with the appeal in the case of Levy vs. Uri, supra."

"It is therefore submitted that the labels have been so deceptively worded as to deprive Wright & Taylor of any standing before a court of equity."

THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (TAYLOR v. TAYLOR) June 2, 1909, held:

"We agree with the Commissioner that the evidence shows that the marks were used by Wright & Taylor . . . . . on whiskey represented to be **pure,** when in fact, construing the evidence most liberally in their favor, it was only entitled to be marked a compound. . . . . We also find no fraudulent or deceptive use of the mark by E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons.

. . . . . **And it is "unfortunate that one honestly complying with the law is compelled to suffer at the hands of Commercial Sharks.** . . . . The decision of the Commissioner of Patents is confirmed."

THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT DF COLUMBIA, supra, held:

"THE FRAUD THUS PRACTICED UPON THE PUBLIC WAS HELD UPON THE AUTHORITY OF LEVY V. URI (31 APP. D.D. 441) TO BE SUFFICIENT TO DIVEST THESE PARTIES (WRIGHT & TAYLOR) OF ANY STANDING IN THE PATENT OFFICE. . . . . We also find no fraudulent or deceptive use of the mark by E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS."

III.

For nearly fifty years the President of this corporation (E. H. Taylor Jr.) by tireless application of the highest standards of distillation has given value to the TAYLOR name on a PURE KENTUCKY DISTILLED WHISKEY.

It was a household word for years before this man Marion E. Taylor immigrated to Kentucky and began the fraud upon us that the Courts have now so scathingly condemned.

These "Commercial Sharks" (Wright & Taylor) have sought their market for their simulation entirely outside of Kentucky.

EVERY KENTUCKIAN knows there is but one Old Taylor Distillery. That it is located in the environs of Kentucky's Capital. That it belongs to this corporation (E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons.)

It is as well known to Kentuckians as the Capitol Building itself.

Anyone else claiming before Kentuckians to be the distillers of the PURE TAYLOR WHISKEY of this State would be met with ridicule.

Yours truly,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS
Incorporated
Distillers of Old Taylor
Frankfort, Kentucky.

(Advt.)

WARNING GIVEN.

Judge Says Order of Court Must Not Be Violated.

In passing on a motion made by E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, of Frankfort, to compel Wright & Taylor to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for failure to use the word "blend" in whiskey advertisements, Judge Samuel B. Kirby issued a warning in joint session yesterday that the edict of the court must not be violated in the future under penalty of punishment. He dismissed the rule with the warning.

It was claimed in an affidavit filed by the complainants that advertisements of the defendants appearing in San Francisco and Boston did not contain the word the court ordered should appear in all advertisements of Old Kentucky Taylor whiskey placed on the market by the defendants. It was stated by the defendants in their testimony that the mistake in San Francisco was due to an oversight and the one in Boston to inadvertence. It was further shown that following the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case the defendants had sent word to their agents throughout the country to be sure and see that the word "blend" was used in its advertising matter.—From Louisville Courier-Journal, December 7th, 1913.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Sacramento, January 28, 1914.

Messrs. G. H. Hecke, George W. Ashley and A. B. Humphreys have been appointed as a committee by the California State Fruit Growers' Association to confer with the State Viticultural Commission to bring about co-operation between the viticultural and horticultural interests of the State. The State-wide movement makes for united action.

According to the statisticians in the office of Secretary of State Jordan, it will require only 70 per cent of the votes of the women who register and 40 per cent of the votes of the men to make the prohibition amendment a law in the State of California. Petitions with a total of 52,599 signatures were filed with the Secretary of State calling for an election on prohibition.

Willows became dry as a bone on the 6th of January, although there was a very heavy rainfall.

Ione residents have been stirred up by the charge of Detective J. M. Amick of $150 for services in securing evidence against blind pigs for selling "near beer." The blind-piggers opposed the payment of the charge because they declared that they were too near-sighted to tell the difference between beer with less than one per cent alcohol and the stronger variety. Supervisor W. Amick, a cousin of the detective, declared that the charge was exorbitant. The charge was finally allowed. Ione is "near broke."

The Sacramento "Bee' says: "California is on the verge of a great disaster. If prohibition should be adopted the progress of the State will be set back fifty years."

Two saloons are to be retired by the Bliss law, $5,768.75 having been made available for the purpose. "The lease, the stock, the fixtures and the estimated damage to the owner by such involuntary retirement is considered by a board, consisting of one member selected by the commissioners, another by the saloonmen and a third by the other two," declared Commissioner Bliss.

Mr. F. Bechtold, general representative of the California Wine Growers' Association in the Eastern States, with headquarters in Chicago, visited Sacramento during the second week in January and was the guest of General Agent Warrack of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Sacramento "Union" states that the Coca-Cola Company intends to spend $250,000 to make California dry this year. The company is doing this for advertisement purposes. To make a success of its plan the company should spend about ten times the amount to have a law passed compelling people to drink Coca-Cola.

In Lodi on the 15th of January Rev. D. M. Gandier devoted his lecture hour to telling of the recent national prohibition meeting in Columbus, O. He read extracts from several speeches delivered. Among these was one by former Governor Patterson of Tennessee. Patterson, while Governor, had been a great friend of the liquor interests, said Gandier, and had shown it by vetoeing the prohibition bills and pardoning those who broke the liquor laws. Later, however, Patterson was arrested while in a house in the Memphis redlight district. He then reformed and battled with the prohibitionists to save himself from public exposure. This is the first news of Patterson's "reform."

The Sacramento "Bee' reports that $1,000,000 have been raised by the wholesale liquor dealers, distillers, brewers, hop growers, barley farmers, vineyardists and saloon men for the coming campaign against prohibition. Too bad it isn't true.

Nome Is Dry on Sundays.—On the 4th of January the Sunday closing law was for the first time put into force in Nome, Alaska. At 12:01 a. m. on the day mentioned the officers of the law entered the various resorts and forcibly ejected the patrons. All the saloonkeepers have had to invest in locks and keys, since before the new law went into effect they had no need of such articles, the establishments being open day and night. Many persons suffered from exposure as a result of the enforcement of the law, as there were no handy places of shelter after midnight Sunday.

CANADIAN CLUB IMITATORS.

Suit Filed Against Ten New York Houses for Imitating Product of Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd.

It is doubtful if any brand of whisky has been more liberally advertised in the United States than Canadian Club. It is backed by a house possessed of great financial resources, and one that believes in publicity, and money has not been spared during the last quarter of a century to make this brand known to every adult in the United States.

In consequence of such a policy the Canadian Club, in a comparatively short time, became practically a staple in the retail liquor places of the country, including as well the clubs and hotels.

Now, if there be a house connected with our business in this or any other country that has a higher regard for the ethics of trade than Hiram Walker & Sons, we do not know of it. This house stands so straight in its dealings that it might be said to lean backwards.

The last thing that Hiram Walker & Sons would ever contemplate would be unfair trade, and yet we do not believe that any other brand of whisky has ever been so extensively imitated as has Canadian Club.

In some cases the imitations have been very glaring; in others the parties putting out the goods have gone just far enough to be within the letter of the law.

In undertaking to defend the integrity of their brand and the trade that they have developed, and we might add in undertaking to defend the morals of the whisky business, Hiram Walker & Sons have filed innumerable suits, and have expended in the aggregate an immense amount of money, but notwithstanding the large number of convictions they are still brought in competition with whiskies branded as "Canadian Type," although made in this country, and which are evidently expected to be substituted by unprincipled retailers for the famous brand that we have referred to.

It is claimed by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons that houses putting out this so-called "Canadian Type" whisky try to imitate by a blending process the distinctive flavor of Canadian Club, and with the idea in view that retailers will use these goods in refilling Canadian Club bottles.

Hiram Walker & Sons have contended for a long time that in making the expensive fights for the protection of their own brand, they were making fights for the protection of the brands of every other honest distiller or dealer, and it seems to us that this is unquestionably true, and we have always felt that the leading houses in our trade—those houses that believe in honest trade—should give their moral support to the big Canadian distillers and do all in their power to assist in bringing about conditions so much to be desired.

Very recently Hiram Walker & Sons brought suit against ten houses in New York City, claiming that they were putting out an imitation of Canadian Club, and in referring to these suits "The Mercantile and Financial Times" of Detroit, has the following to say:

"So flagrant has become the violation of the law that Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, determined to put a stop to it and brought the suits as above mentioned. This step was taken not only to protect their own interests but for the purpose of safeguarding those of the honest members of the trade and the consuming public. Conditions in various other cities outside of New York were investigated at the cost of considerable time and money and no expense will be spared in putting a stop to this reprehensible practice. Similar actions will be taken in various other parts of the country where substitution has been going on and the evidence secured has been of such a thoroughly conclusive character that there is every reason to believe that Walker & Sons will win every case.

"The mode of operations of the traders on other people's reputations has been for the wholesaler to approach the retailer and tell him that he is foolish to pay $12 a case for the genuine Canadian Club when he (the wholesaler) can furnish him with a brand of whisky costing only half as much and supply it in genuine Canadian Club bottles. This is, of course, a glaring infraction of the law, and it is gratifying to note that the majority of the wholesale and retail trade have too much regard for their reputations to countenance such a transaction.

"It is a noteworthy fact that some time ago a large American distillery in order to protect its trade bottled its goods in so-called non-refillable bottles, which the average person would think would be practically an absolute preventive of substitution, but even this device (secured at the cost of much money and after a thorough testing of hundreds of similar articles, only one of which was found to be commercially successful) failed in its purpose. So that it will be seen what a hard time manufacturers of nationally advertised and consumed goods have to protect themselves against underhand methods upon the part of cowardly competitors who cannot meet them in fair fight upon the commercial battlefield."—Bonfort's.

FRESNO AND VICINITY.

Fresno, January 25, 1914.

The board of trustees of Visalia has set February 24th as the day for the election on the wet-or-dry proposition. There is a question as to whether the election on the 24th of February in Visalia will be held legal. On two of the petitions for the election the fee for proposed licenses is placed at $1,600, while on the third it is placed at $1,200. The petitions carried 400 names or 1,910 more than required.

Three bootleggers were punished in Porterville during the past month. They were all women and sold "whisky." All three were property owners. They made great profits in the dry town, selling "whisky" made by themselves at a cost of $1.00 a gallon for 15 cents a drink. The "whisky" has made lots of trouble.

New Record for Golden State Champagne.—During the month of December a new record was made in the sales of Golden State Champagne. Up to the week of holidays the sales had by far exceeded those of any previous month and the sales during the holiday week made the record for the month far above any of the records formerly established.

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
LIKE ALL GOOD WINES

AMAZON
WINE AND
BREWERS

—HOSE—

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED
SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

MANUFACTURED BY

United States Rubber Co. of California

50-60 FREMONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Branches are located at the following points:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 50-60 Fremont St.
SEATTLE, WASH. 212-216 Jackson St.
PORTLAND, ORE. 24-26 North 5th St.
LOS ANGELES CAL. 923 Grand Avenue.
SPOKANE, WASH. 1011-1013 1st Avenue
PHOENIX, ARIZ. First and Van Buren Sts.
FRESNO, CAL. 1257 K Street
TACOMA, WASH. 1316-1318 A street
OSAKA, JAPAN

Summary of Wet and Dry Elections in 1913

SUMMARY OF WET AND DRY ELECTIONS IN 1913.

(Black-face type indicates "Dry.")

Alameda County.

Albany—Local option, February 14, 1913.

Wet	Dry	Total	Majority
187	150	337	37

San Leandro—Local option, June 17, 1913.

728	500	1228	228

Amador County.

District No. 2—Local option, October 27, 1913. Includes Ione, Buena Vista and Lancha Plana.

163	**394**	**557**	**231**

Fresno County.

Fresno—Two initiative ordinances, April 14, 1913.

No. 1—Drastic ordinance:

5060	3202	8262	1858

No. 2—Excepting hotels and restaurants:

5144	2533	7677	2611

Glenn County.

Willows—Initiative ordinance, May 15, 1913.

318	**584**	**902**	**266**

District No. 3—Local option, October 4, 1913. Includes Alder Springs, Elk Creek, Germantown, Winslow.

163	**181**	**344**	**18**

District No. 4—Local Option, October 4, 1913. Includes Grapevine, Logandale, Norman and Zumwalt. (Willows.)

73	**89**	**162**	**16**

District No. 5—Local option, October 4, 1913. Includes Butte City, Union and West side.

74	**237**	**311**	**163**

Los Angeles County.

Rendondo Beach—Local option, October 14, 1913.

829	634	1463	195

Mariposa County.

District No. 1—Local option, April 16, 1913. Includes Hunter's Valley.

133	71	204	62

District No. 2—Local option, May 19, 1913. Includes Bull Creek, Coulterville, New Years and Red Cloud.

189	102	291	87

District No. 5—Local option, February 11, 1913. Includes Chowchilla, Darrah, El Portal, Indian Peak, Lewis, Oakvale, Wawona and Yosemite.

144	124	268	20

Mendocino County.

District No. 1—Local option, November 28, 1913. Includes Boonville, Christine, Guntleys, Hermitage, Hopland, Largo, Ledfords, McDonald Fountain, North Fork, Philo, Sanel, Wendling, Whitehall and Yorkville.

290	**364**	**654**	**74**

District No. 2—Local option, December 4, 1913. Includes Calpella, El Robles, Hot Springs, Hunlock, Laughlin, Orrs, Pomo and Vichy. (Potter Valley and Ukiah.)

101	**235**	**336**	**134**

District No. 3—Local option, October 29, 1913. Includes Bell Spring, Blue Rock, Covelo, Cummings, Gahto, Hearst, Laytonville, Northwestern, Redwine, Sherwood and Townsends. (Willits.)

231	**372**	**603**	**141**

Modoc County.

District No. 1—Local option, November 24, 1913. Includes Bidwell and Lake City.

160	148	308	12

Orange County.

Anaheim—Local option, November 6, 1913.

894	681	1575	213

Placer County.

Auburn—Local option, May 6, 1913.

649	403	1052	246

Colfax—Local option, May 13, 1913.

225	124	349	101

Rocklin—Local option, March 18, 1913.

172	135	307	37

District No. 2—Local option, February 18, 1913. Includes Gold Hill, Loomis, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Vernon, Newcastle, Ophir and Penryn. (Rocklin.)

434	**576**	**1010**	**142**

District No. 3—Local option, May 20, 1913. Includes Clipper Gap, Junction, Lone Star, Long Valley and Rock Creek. (Auburn.)

121	118	239	3

District No. 4—Local option, July 15, 1913. Includes Alta, Blue Gap, Dutch Flat, Emigrant Gap and Summit.

312	211	523	101

San Bernardino County.

Rialto—Local option, September 6, 1913.

42	**185**	**227**	**143**

District No. 1—Local option, May 6, 1913. Includes Barstow, Daggett, Ludlow and Victorville. (Needles.)

1415	969	2384	446

District No. 3—Local option, February 1, 1913. Includes Highland. (Redlands.)

46	**263**	**309**	**217**

San Luis Obispo County.

Paso Robles—Local option, October 18, 1913.

306	**323**	**629**	**17**

San Luis Obispo—Initiative ordinance, December 11, 1913.

1238	830	2068	408

District No. 2—Local option, December 11, 1913. Includes Bernardo, Cambria, Cayucas, Goldtre, Los Osos, Morro and San Simeon.

460	289	749	171

District No. 3—Local option, December 11, 1913. Includes territory surrounding city of San Luis Obispo.

42	20	62	22

District No. 4—Local option, December 11, 1913. Includes Avila, Asphalt Mines, Beach, Bromela, Callender, Edna, Grover, Halcyon, Huasma, Los Berros, Miles, Maxwellton, Musick, Nipomo, Oceania, Oso Flaco, Pismo, Port San Luis, Reeds, Steeles, Sycamore and Verde.

616	479	1095	137

District No. 5—Local option, December 11, 1913. Includes Atascadero, Carisa, Dove, French Camp, Guests, La Panza, Painted Rock, Poso, Santa Marguerita, Simmler, Templeton and Vasa.

355	**381**	**736**	**26**

Santa Barbara County.

Santa Barbara—Four initiative propositions, May 13, 1913.

No. 1—Saloon:			
1970	**2149**	**4119**	**179**
No. 2—Wholesale:			
2037	1994	4031	43
No. 3—Restaurants:			
2029	**2075**	**4104**	**46**
No. 4—Hotels:			
2139	1821	3960	318

Santa Cruz County.

Santa Cruz—Initiative ordinance, May 6, 1913.

2239	1739	3978	500

Watsonville—Local option, May 12, 1913.

1259	864	2123	395

WINEMAKERS

It will pay you to become interested in better quality by means of PURE YEAST and COOL FERMENTATIONS. Read "QUALITY IN DRY WINES THROUGH ADEQUATE FERMENTATIONS," by Rudolf Jordan, Jr.

A practical investigation regarding the value of the latest methods.

pp. 146. Illust.

Price, $2.00

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Siskiyou County.

District No. 4—Local option, October 14, 1913. Includes Greenview, Happy Camp, Hamburg, Seiad Valley and Scott Bar. (Fort Jones.)

253	335	588	82

Stanislaus County.

Modesto—Initiative ordinance, April 8, 1913.

1104	1061	2165	43

Oakdale—Initiative ordinance, January 28, 1913.

365	368	735	3

Ventura County.

Ventura—Initiative ordinance, September 24, 1913.

610	778	1388	168

HOTEL TABLE LICENSE ELECTIONS.

Los Angeles County.

Hermosa Beach—Initiative ordinance, May 19, 1913.

81	357	438	276

Long Beach—Initiative ordinance, January 14, 1913.

1566	3678	5244	2112

San Gabriel—Initiative ordinance, September 23, 1913.

136	249	385	113

San Bernardino County.

Redlands—Three initiative propositions, September 30, 1913.

No. 1—Wholesale house:

735	1836	2571	1101

No. 2—Hotels with forty rooms:

793	1785	2578	992

No. 3—Hotels with 125 rooms:

439	1987	2426	1548

During the past year, as will be seen from the above summary, there were 39 clear-cut wet and dry elections, covering eighteen incorporated cities and 21 supervisorial districts. Twelve of the cities declared for a wet policy and six banished the saloon. Twelve of the supervisorial districts voted dry and nine were in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquors. The total vote of the cities and districts was 43,629. The wet vote was 23,664 and the dry 19,965, or a wet majority of 3,699.

Since the adoption of the Wyllie Local Option Law and the Initiative and Referendum, there have been 240 elections on the wet and dry question, including 74 cities, 141 supervisorial districts and two county initative elections (Lake and Stanislaus Counties). Nine cities and 12 supervisorial districts voted twice, while Colton voted three times. The total vote in all elections was 401,579, of which the drys polled 149,232 votes and the wets 252,347, giving a majority of 103,115 votes in favor of reason and regulation.

Governor West and His Secretary Miss Hobbs. — Governor West of Oregon paid a thorny tribute to the practical abilities of women when he sent his feminine private secretary to make the police authorities of Copperfield obey the order to close the Copperfield saloons. Not every woman would care to undertake the job. But Miss Fern Hobbs, according to the meager reports of the incident which have been so far received, was not appalled. She seems to have packed her grip and gone.

"Miss Hobbs will deliver the goods," says Governor West, with serene confidence; "beyond that I have nothing to say."

One wishes that Governor West would have something more to say. One would like to know whether there are many young women in Oregon of such surprising caliber as Miss Hobbs appears to possess. It is to be hoped that Miss Hobbs will make a full report when she gets back, in case she is not busy presiding over the State Senate or suppressing a riot.—San Francisco "Bulletin."

Since sending Secretary Hobbs to Copperfield Governor West has completely lost his reputation as a strenuous executive. People of Oregon now consider him to be a hysterical personage. His secretary is not even considered strenuous, as she signally failed in her mission. Oregon's solution of the West problem should be simple. She should give the Governor twenty per cent additional brains to enable him to control his nerves.

Wine Machinery
Complete Plants Fitted Out
TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX
Continuous Presses, Crushers
Stemmers and Must Pumps
405 SIXTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN
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IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT
BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON
QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY
SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery Street SAN FRANCISCO, WESTERN DISTRIBUTERS

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, January 26, 1914.

THE prohibitionists of Pomona are still in a quandary over the interpretation of their ordinance which provides that alcoholic liquors shall be used for scientific purposes only. One of the effects of the ordinance is the replenishment of the scientific chests of many families of Pomona. While clubs and similar organizations are not allowed to keep alcoholic liquors for scientific purposes, families are free to make demonstrations of the scientific value of alcohol by inviting guests to make bibulous analyses of the contents of brown, black and green bottles. The prohibitionists are now thinking of prohibiting science in Pomona. One of the leaders has expressed the opinion that "there ain't no such thing as science. It is all a superstition." By "superstition" he very probably means "subterfuge." Heads of families who bring friends to the homes to be "treated" may find themselves hailed before the Supreme Court to prove that they are scientists or go to jail.

In San Bernardino City the Catick administration has passed a new ordinance to increase the number of saloons from 18 to 24. According to the new ordinance both sides of Third street and all other streets are open to the establishment of saloons. The old limit of two saloons to each side of a block has been thrown on the municipal scrap heap and the bars have been let down so as to permit as many saloons on a block as a block can accommodate. The new ordinance was made effective January 5. A mighty roar has gone up from the fanatics, who do not like the idea of the liberals that it is necessary to fight fire with fire. But there will be a great increase of business in San Bernardino City. Being the only wet place in the county a concentration of county prosperity will be made in the city.

San Diego's city council is determined that the sale of liquors in restaurants outside the saloon zone will not be curbed just to suit the W. C. T. U. Liquor licenses are being issued to cafes on Ocean Bay Beach and an awful howl is going up from the W. C. T. U. menagerie.

The yield of wine from the Escondido Valley was worth $60,000 in 1913. The price of wine grapes was $14 a ton as compared with $6 two years ago. Manager D. Cozzolino of the Escondido Vineyard and Wine Company, states that his company could have sold $300,000 worth of wine if he had had the goods. He states that only 200 acres are planted to wine grapes, whereas there is ample room for 2,000 acres in the valley. Mr. Cozzolino says: "During the past season there were three buyers for one seller. What is wanted is more people to grow grapes. The selling is an easy matter. The prospects are that $18 a ton will be paid for grapes during the coming season."

According to the Los Angeles "Examiner" there are 30,000 acres of land devoted to the growing of wine grapes in Southern California. This journal says: "At Guasti, or Cucamonga, in San Bernardino County, there is located the largest vineyard in the world, covering 4,000 acres, and owned by the Italian Vineyard Company. In Southern California 6,000,000 gallons of dry and sweet wines are manufactured annually, retailing at $3,000,000. Grape brandy to the extent of 1,500,000 gallons are made, valued at $3,000,000. More than 10,000 persons are dependent on this industry for their maintenance."

Collector John P. Carter of the Internal Revenue Service of Los Angeles reports that $1,444,346.77 were collected in his district in 1913, or $180,622.47 more than in 1912. The brandy manufactured amounted to 794,437.03 gallons as compared with 749,220.07 in 1912. The tax collected on beer amounted to $395,673 as against $356,104 in 1912, which indicates that the Sixth Internal Revenue District people do not take kindly to prohibition.

Winemen of Southern California are preparing to fight against the renewal of the attempt to tax California sweet wines at the rate of $1.10 per gallon of brandy used for fortification.

On the 11th of January 32 immigrants arrived at Barstow to go to the northern part of San Bernardino County to grow wine grapes. They will raise the small, dark red grapes from which a peculiarly rich wine is made in Italy. While their vines are maturing they will work for other vineyardists in the county. Othe immigrants are to follow them from Italy.

On the 10th of January the Board of Trustees of Avalon con sidered an ordinance allowing three retail saloon licenses and sev eral restaurant licenses for the town, saloons to be closed Sunda and restaurants to be allowed to serve liquor with meals Sunday.

San Diego supervisors on the 9th of January passed an ordi nance prohibiting sales of liquor in the county outside incorporate places. This closes the saloons in the Second and Fifth district practically drying up the county.

Drys of Anaheim are making a canvass of rooming houses an saloons to try to find the "false voters" who made the city wet No vember 5, 1913. They hope to be able to have the last electio declared illegal.

The Police Commission of Los Angeles on the 13th of Januar adopted a resolution making it misconduct for a wholesale liquo dealer to give away chances or premiums.

The W. C. T. U. held a general prayer meeting on the 15th o January in Los Angeles for the success of the national constitu tional amendment for prohibition. There was some strenuou praying. The praying fanatics blasphemed the Lord to their heart' content. Instead of praising God, from whom all blessings flow they cursed the blessings. If they had directed their prayers t the devil they would have been much more appropriate, since th kind of blessings that the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. want are no those that flow but those that clog. What they really need ar red-hot clinkers and not ripe, red wine. If they prayed to the righ party they would get what they require.

IMPROVEMENTS AT WINEHAVEN.

Plans have been completed by the California Wine Associatio for the construction of additional buildings at Winehaven durin the coming year. The cost of new structures will be $50,000. Mos of the improvements are for the purpose of adding to the comfor of employees.

Ninety-Second Half Yearly Report of

The German Savings and Loan Society

SAVINGS (The German Bank) COMMERCIAL

526 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

December 31st, 1913

ASSETS

United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds (market value $13,437,760.00), standing on books at.	$12,899,050.90
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first Mortgages....	38,561,517.26
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	906,836.99
Bank Buildings and Lots, Main and Branch Offices (value $600,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value $230,000.00) standing on books at	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund, ($166,570.12) standing on books at	1.00
CASH	4,456,192.41
Total.....	$56,823,600.56

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors	$54,016,196.38
Capital Stock actually paid in.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Total.....	$56,823,600.56

N. OHLANDT, President. GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1913.

(Seal) CHAS. F. DUISENBERG, Notary Public.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.



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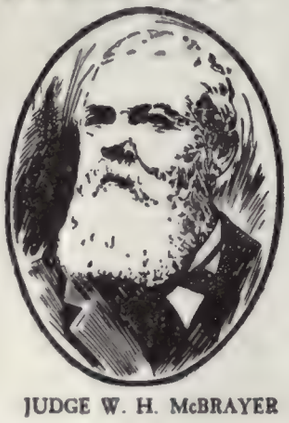
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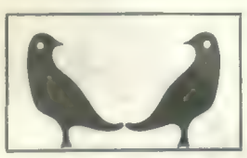
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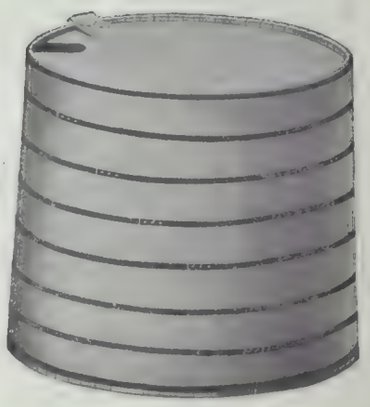
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ISSUED MONTHLY

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H. W. VOSS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Whiskey Brokers

BUY and SELL DISTILLERIES and CROPS

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY NAILS A PROHIBITION LIE

In connection with the story recently published in the Sacramento "Union" to the effect that the Coca-Cola Company had decided to spend $250,000 to help the California Dry Federation perpetrate the outrage of prohibition on this State, the following letter will prove interesting:

Atlanta, Ga., January 22, 1914.

Grape Growers' Association of California,
No. 45 Kearny Street, Room 502,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th instant enclosing clipping taken from the "Sacramento Union," and we are appreciative of same, inasmuch as this is the first intimation that the Coca-Cola Company, or its officers or agents have had that the Coca-Cola Company, or anyone connected with it, contemplated taking any part in any such campaign.

We say to you that neither the Coca-Cola Company, nor its officers or agents, have authorized such a statement. They are not interested in any such campaign, have never taken part in any such campaign in any city, town or county, and do not intend to do so. Such campaigns are not a part of the business of the Coca-Cola Company, nor do they intend to make such campaigns a part of their business.

We trust that this flat denial of any attempt to bring us into such a campaign will be satisfactory to your association. It is simply ridiculous to think that the Coca-Cola Company, or its officers or agents would in any way throw themselves into such a campaign as this. The announcement was not authorized.

We are herewith enclosing you copy of letter today written to the "Sacramento Union."

Thanking you for your courtesy in bringing this matter to our attention, we are,

Very truly yours,
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY,
(Signed) F. C. Dobbs, Vice-President.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

January 22, 1914.

The Sacramento Union, Sacramento, Cal.

Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to your issue of January 15th, wherein it is stated that "the Coco-Cola syndicate is preparing to launch publicity scheme, and take part in politics, and back a State prohibition fund."

We would like to know, as soon as possible, from what source you obtained any such information? It would be absurd for the Coca-Cola Co. to take part in any such campaign; it would be ridiculous from a business point of view; and for the information of this company we would like to know from whom you obtained this information, as the Coca-Cola Company will not, and has not, in any way, shape or form taken part in any such campaigns as referred to by you. We do not believe it is the province of the Coca-Cola Company to take part in any such campaign; it is no part of their business.

Thanking you for past courtesies, we are,

Very truly yours,
THE COCA COLA COMPANY,
By B. C., to Grape Growers' Association of California.

Another Grape Protective Association.—The Stanislaus-Merced Grape Protective Association has been organized with headquarters in Modesto. Growers of the two counties are interested in the purpose of the association which is to combat the proposed constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition. The growers represented have $1,500,000 invested. A. B. Shoemaker has been chosen president and T. H. Kerwin secretary.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., REGULAR CORRESPONDENT
305 KELLER BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

WITH business for the current calendar year beginning to strike a satisfactory stride, after some rather disquieting delays, the trade in this section is feeling a good deal better than was the case a few weeks ago. Demand is picking up in all quarters, and the wholesalers and jobbers, who for a time after the holidays found this almost abnormally quiet, are again reporting a good demand for their goods, both bottled in bond and in bulk. Practically all of the distilleries are now operating at a normal rate of activity, and it seems that the industry is on a normal basis for the season, everything considered.

The question of the rate of production for the season refuses to down, however, and although it was apparently forgotten up to a month ago, it has recently arisen again in more definite form than ever. A number of leading distillers, pointing to the indisputable fact that the past three years have witnessed an overproduction of Kentucky whiskies, have announced their intention of reducing the crop for the current season materially, some by a certain definite percentage, and others only in general terms.

R. E. Wathen & Co. and E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons were among the first to announce that they would reduce their crops, and more recently other well-known concerns have joined in the movement, including the J. E. Pepper Distilling Company and the Tarr Distilling Company of Lexington, the latter announcing that it will not open its plant at all this season. It is also reported that the S. J. Greenbaum Distillery Company of Midway, Ky., will reduce its production materially, and it is understood that a number of other distillers will reduce their crops, decision to take this action following a meeting of independent distillers in Louisville, at which Julius Kessler of New York was present, and pointed out the desirability of a short crop this year.

Many distillers, however, take the view that the present active demand for the 1910 crop, which has already resulted in the distribution of the bulk of that season's production for various purposes, indicates the kind of market which will be available for the crops of the three succeeding years. In fact, '11's are already in strong demand, although it is hardly likely that that crop will bring such prices as are now freely offered for '10's, which are desired chiefly for bottling in bond. Those holding the view that consumption is going to continue its steady increase believe that even the large crops of 1911, 1912 and 1913 will be taken care of without any trouble, and that there is therefore no need of any reduction in the current crop other than that which will automatically result from the high price of corn. With the production of some plants, therefore, running well up to that of an average season, and that of a number of others, who are no doubt in the minority, both in number and capacity, reduced more or less, prospects are for a fairly good-sized crop, although it will hardly approach that of any of the three years immediately preceding. At any rate, there seems no reason to fear that there will be anything like an overproduction, especially of the better brands, and there is every prospect, on the other hand, that the three big crops referred to will be taken care of without any trouble.

With the Kentucky legislature in session and Congress also busy, the whisky trade has had plenty of proposed legislation to demand its attention. The Hobson bill for national prohibition, while generally considered as having extremely small chance of receiving serious consideration in Congress, has nevertheless been met by vigorous action on the part of those interested, as far as Kentucky is concerned. A recent meeting held in the Hotel Seelbach, in Louisville, was attended by over a thousand members of the Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers' and Distillers' Association, the Hotel and Cafe Association of Kentucky, and of the retail trade in Louisville. The meeting was addressed by various prominent members of the trade and of the organizations named, and 50,000 circular letters, in the form of a protest against the bill, were distributed among those present, the plan being to secure the signatures of voters and forward them to Kentucky members of the Senate and House. This plan proved so far successful that a few days since several members of the delegation, who had not expressed themselves on the matter, announced through the newspapers that the flood of protests which they had received had determined them to vote against the measure, in obedience to the evident desire of so large a number of voters.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky legislature by Representative Webb designed to make effective in dry portions of Kentucky the provisions of the famous Webb-Kenyon bill. The fact that the author of the measure has the same name as that of one of the authors of the national act referred to is a curious coincidence, which may have had something to do with the zeal of the Kentucky solon. It seems probable that this bill will pass, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the trade to do anything to prevent it, as the rights of the counties to indicate and enforce their views on the liquor question has been fully acquiesced in by the distillers and others. It is plain, moreover, that there is litle chance of any State-wide prohibition bill being introduced, or, if introduced, seriously considered at this session, and the trade is therefore resting easy.

Examiner J. Ezra Smith of the Interstate Commerce Commission recently took evidence in Louisville in the complaint of the S. Greenbaum Distillery Company against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, the matter involved being the rates on whisky from the plaintiff's distillery to points north of the Ohio river. The Greenbaum company is also complaining of the rates on dried grain and on bottles to Midway. The evidence taken was referred to the commission for decision.

The Eagle Distillery of Stanley, Ky., has filed a complaint against the railroads doing business in what is known as Central Freight Association territory, alleging discrimination against it and in favor of Owensboro and Henderson, Ky., on various distillery supplies. The Interstate Commerce Commission is asked to investigate the charge and grant appropriate relief.

Four boys and a saloonkeeper were recently arrested by Louisville detectives, charged with complicity in robberies of whisky from Chesapeake & Ohio cars in Louisville amounting to hundreds of dollars. The robberies are alleged to have extended over some months. The prisoners will be held to the action of the grand jury.

Michael Herrman of the well-known wine and whisky house of Herrmann Brothers, and French consular agent at Louisville, recently issued a statement relating to the poor condition of the French wine crop, in the course of which he took occasion to comment on the charge frequently made to the effect that California wines are shipped abroad and reimported into the United States under French labels. The matter is a particularly sore spot with Mr. Herrmann, himself a Frenchman, and he emphatically denied that such fraud is ever practiced, admitting, however, that Californians "nevertheless have some very creditable wines," which is a very generous concession for a Frenchman, and an importer of French wines.

The J. D. Distillery, near Marrowbone, in Cumberland county, Ky., was recently destroyed by a fire supposed to be of incendiary origin, as the plant was not in operation, and there is no other explanation possible, apparently.

A distillery deal of some magnitude was that consummated recently when the entire business of Dreyfuss, Weil & Co. of Paducah, Ky., including plant, brands, trademarks, stock and goodwill. The purchaser was the Ullman Company of Cincinnati, O. The Paducah concern was organized in 1888 by the late Sol Dreyfuss, who was killed under mysterious circumstances several months ago, and Herman L. Weil. The terms of the sale have not been announced.

The Bouvier Specialty Company of Louisville, manufacturing a well-known preparation of buchu gin, recently filed amended articles of incorporation, increasing its capital stock from $25,000 to $55,000.

Miles P. Mattingly of Owensboro, Ky., died recently at his home in that city at the age of 72 years, the cause of his death being a stroke of apoplexy sustained more than a year ago. Mr. Matt-

ingly was well-known throughout Kentucky as a Confederate veteran, a leading distiller, the founder of the M. P. Mattingly Distilling Company, and the owner of some famous thoroughbreds.

William Krogman of Tell City, Ind., who owns the Krogman distilleries at that place, and M. B. Thurman of New Albany, Ind., are reported to have taken options on distilleries at New Amsterdam and Mauckport, Ind.

The results of prohibition legislation in Tennessee are being seen clearly in Chattanooga and other cities, in the sale of well-equipped distillery plants as junk. A recent sale was that of the plant owned in Chattanooga by S. S. Price, following several others, including the White Oak and Wakeman plants. It is estimated that these plants represented an investment of $20,000 each, and that they sold as junk for about ten per cent of their cost.

NEWS FROM THE DESERT STATES.

Nevada.—There has been considerable activity in business generally at Las Vegas. A number of saloons have been added to the business establishments of the city. Applications for liquor licenses have been pouring in upon the board of city commissioners. It has been decided to limit the number of saloons.

Considerable improvements have been made in the bar-room of the Lincoln Hotel at Las Vegas. The hotel and bar is owned and operated by City Commissioner John B. Curtis. It is the intention of Mr. Curtis to make the bar-room the most elegant in Southern Nevada.

Arizona.—During the second week of February a movement was started in Phoenix to bring about State-wide prohibition. Members of the W. C. T. U. are circulating petitions to submit the question of prohibition to the voters next fall. These petitions are, it is understood, being issued from the headquarters of the prohibitionists at Yuma.

Eugene W. Chafin has announced at Tucson that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate in the fall campaign. He is of the opinion that he can do more good as Senator than as candidate for the presidency. Senator Mark M. Smith will have to take care of his position as Chafin wants to displace him.

Mr. J. G. Keating has sold the Tunnel Saloon at Florence to F. J. Van Siclen. Mr. Keating conducted the saloon for more than thirty years. The establishment is one of the best known in the State of Arizona.

The Pony Saloon of Mr. James Marrs of Tombstone has been moved to a more prominent locality on Main street. Expensive decorations have been placed in the resort so as to make it one of the highest class establishments in Tombstone.

Eugene W. Chafin, the champion prohibitionist, has been making some speeches in Tucson which show him to be more radical and destructive than ever. At a recent meeting of the W. C. T. U. he declared that all organizations and allied industries that derived benefit from the liquor traffic should be ruined, as they were as much to blame for the existence of the traffic as the liquor men themselves.

New Mexico.—On the 6th of February every precinct in Dona Ana County, with the exception of the town of Las Cruces, went dry. None of the towns that went dry had more than two hundred inhabitants.

An election is to be held throughout San Juan County, with the exception of the incorporated towns of Farmington and Aztec, on the 28th of February.

Mr. Peter Kitchen, the veteran liquor dealer of Gallup, has sold his establishment to J. B. Farris and Milton Bunetta. Mr. Kitchen was in business for 35 years in Gallup.

The election on the liquor question held in Precinct No. 9 in McKinley County, on the 14th of February, resulted in a victory for the drys. Ramah is the only town affected, and it has less than 200 inhabitants.

COMING MEETING OF STATE BOARD OF VITICULTURE.

The next meeting of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners will be held in the offices of the commission at the State Capitol, Sacramento, on March 3rd.

Central and Northern California

Sacramento, February 27, 1914.

The blind-pigs in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home at Yountville are held responsible for the degradation of some members of the home. According to a report made by Commandant C. A. Woodruff, many feeble old veterans under the influence of the inferior and sometimes drugged liquors sold by the blind-pigs have brought disgrace upon the home. The commandant says that the disgrace of such a condition should not rest upon the home or its members, but upon the community which suffers it to continue. Regulation is called for.

Owing to scant business the Riverside Inn, on Riverside road, was closed on the first of the year. The city commissioners contemplate revoking the license. Several persons have offered to pay the license fee, but the commissioners are of the opinion that the closing of a place for two months should be cause for revoking the license. This is the first case of the kind in Sacramento under the new ordinance.

According to Mr. E. M. Sheehan of the executive committee of the viticultural interests, it will be better for the entire movement against prohibition for the wine makers to wage an independent fight to save the wine industry.

The Napa Valley Vineyard Company, which proposes to establish one of the largest wineries in the State near the town of Napa, has elected T. W. Wuflich, president, and F. M. Silva, secretary. Dr. E. Hennessey and Mr. J. Carbone are interested in the company.

Mr. Fred Kuchler, the well-known hop grower, passed away in Sacramento the last day of January. He was a native of Switzerland and had been a resident of Sacramento for thirty years. He was forty-five years of age.

During the second week of February the Business Men's Association of Willows had a conference with the anti-saloon forces to see if some reasonable and just conclusion could be arrived at in regard to the modification of the present liquor ordinance. It has been found that many persons who voted to close the saloons last May are now anxious to do something in behalf of business, as they realize that the closing of the saloons has brought about a pronounced commercial depression. Some of the drys at the conference showed a willingness to discuss conditions and attempt to arrive at some fair settlement of the question in order to avoid another liquor election. But others showed acrimony. It is more than likely that another election will be held within twelve months.

Red Bluff expects to have an election on the saloon question in April. Petitions are being circulated. Only 203 signatures are required to call for the election.

The drys of the first supervisorial district of Modoc county have petitioned for the recall of Supervisor John Wall. Wall was elected two years ago by a narrow margin in a town fight. His own town, Fort Bidwell, gave him practically every vote and overcame the town of Lake City, which gave George Sweeney practically all its votes. Wall, like his town, is wet. He favors many public improvements. The Lake City community is absolutely dry and is against any form of public improvements on the score of expense.

During the last week of January a "No Saloon in Lodi" campaign was launched in Lodi by Rev. T. J. Murray and Mr. T. C. Hawley. The Rev. Murray was at one time a drunkard, but he is now just the opposite. Petitions were circulated by him and his friend Hawley and by the 14th of February enough signatures were secured to have the question put on the ballot. The election will be held on the 13th of April.

Stockton drys are trying to have a law enacted forbidding aged men as well as minors from being served alcohol liquor.

What Will the Mayor and City Council of Oakland Do?—On the 17th of February the people of Oakland, by the largest vote ever cast in the city, condemned the liquor ordinance which was passed by the city council and the mayor. The people have, therefore, clearly indicated want of confidence in the present administration of Oakland. What are the mayor and the members of the city council going to do?

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, February 26, 1914.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Seattle is now under the control of the Anti-Saloon League. Resolutions have been passed by the association favoring the State-wide move for prohibition, regardless of political affiliation or religious creed.

Dry forces of Aberdeen, Washington, organized for action during the first week of February. A meeting was held in the Baptist Church. Grant Wheeler was elected president and Joe George, secretary. Both these gentlemen hail from Arizona. They are old-time associates of Eugene Chafin.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, are to the effect that the drys have organized the Young Emancipators of America to work for prohibition. Many young men are joining, as the name has an attraction to them.

The Portland "Oregonian" predicts a general revelry in politics for the year. When the State of Oregon recovers from its 1914 political jag it will have to carry its head in a sling for some years. Oregonians have lost control of themselves.

Governor West threatened to send Miss Fern Hobbs to Cove, Oregon, to restore order on the 20th of February, because of a letter he received from a "Model Wife," who stated that her husband was a drunkard and so dangerous that she had to use a shot-gun or butcher knife to keep him at a safe distance. Governor West thought he should come to her rescue by sending Miss Hobbs to close the saloons of Cove. But about the same time he found himself called upon to answer suits for $8,000 damages filed against him by the saloonkeepers of Copperfield for wrongful, malicious and unlawful confiscation of property. This prevented Miss Hobbs from playing Joan of Arc a second time.

Governor West and the militia officers, Colonel Lawson and Sergeant Walton, are all being tried at Baker on the charge of unlawfully confiscating wines and liquors at Copperfield. The cases against them are very strong.

By order of the court all the liquor that was not destroyed by the militia must be returned to the saloonkeepers of Copperfield. What was destroyed will very likely have to be paid for in full.

Governor West's bluff to scare the saloonmen of Baker is now a standing joke throughout Eastern Oregon. The Governor had the story circulated that Colonel Lawson, his Sancho Panza, could skin the eyelash off a rabbit with a pistol shot at a distance of 100 yards and then said he would send the colonel to close the saloons of Baker. But there the matter ended. Many people are of the opinion that the Governor is going to start a new Wild West show and is getting some free advertisement in advance. No doubt the Wild West feature would win.

Mayor Albee electrified the city of Portland when on the 17th of February he registered as a Progressive. Most people expected that he would register as a prohibitionist. On the same day the mayor invited Billy Sunday, a Pittsburgh evangelist, to come to Oregon next fall to spend six weeks helping the State-wide prohibition movement.

In a speech delivered at Portland, Miss Hobbs, the Governor's long suit, referred to lawless Copperfield in the following language:

"The mayor, the councilmen, and, I suppose, all the citizens were waiting at the station. There was not the slightest sign of disorder. The mayor escorted me to a dance hall, holding his umbrella over me. He was very nice. You know that made me feel lots better.

"I didn't stand five feet three inches in my tan boots at all. I stood five feet three inches in my black boots. I never wear tan boots. That is, I suppose I stood five feet three inches in my black boots. I know I stand five feet two in my stocking feet.

"When I finished reading the letter I handed it to the mayor and said I would like to know his attitude in the matter. He emphatically stated that he would not resign. Then I asked for a statement from the councilmen. They took the same stand as the mayor. So when all had given me the defi I said:

" 'Gentlemen, you have heard me read the Governor's letter and submit his proposition, and you have refused to comply with his request. Therefore martial law will at once supplant your city government.'"

In criticizing Governor West, the "Oregonian" says: "The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the constitution and elaborated by statute. Governor West professes to have acted in accordance with statute in usurping civil authority. But ownership of firearms in a community is not statutory cause for calling out the militia. On the contrary, it not only is lawful, but both civil and military officers are forbidden by law to take firearms from the owner unless also the services of the owner are required to keep the peace or defend the State. Private citizens were not impressed into military duty at Copperfield.

"The sections of the code on the right to bear arms are as follows:

" '3358—Every white male citizen of this State above the age of 16 years shall be entitled to have, hold and keep for his own use and defense the following firearms, to-wit: Either or any one of the following named guns and one revolving pistol, a rifle, a shotgun (double or single barrel), yager or musket; the same to be exempt from execution under the laws of Oregon.

" '3859—No officer, civil or military, or other person, shall take from or demand of the owner any firearms mentioned in this chapter, except where the services of the owner are also required to keep the peace or defend the State.'

"As reason for martial law the Governor's count of firearms owned in Copperfield is about as important as a census of brickbats and potato mashers."

The State-wide prohibition movement in Idaho will be started in full swing on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, when a convention of the Idaho prohibitionists will be held at Lewiston. Rev. Fletcher Homan of Salem, Oregon, will be the chairman. Addresses will be made by fourteen preachers and several women.
for a reduction of the fee for licenses. License fees now aggregate $1551 per year, which is considered to be prohibitory. There are now twenty saloons where there were thirty-five two years ago. The city derives more revenue from the twenty saloons than it did from the thirty-five. But the saloonkeepers are being hard pressed to meet expenses.

Kootenai county will vote on the saloon question on the 11th of March. The registration is the heaviest in the history of the county and interest is great. The city of Coeur d'Alene will be involved in the results.

The situation in Idaho is summed up as follows: Places of 1000 population or more that have saloons are Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Grangeville, Hailey, Kellogg, Mountain Home, Mullan, Salmon, Sandpoint, Shoshone, Wallace and Wardner.

The cities of 1000 population or more than that are dry are: American Falls, Blackfoot, Caldwell, Emmett, Gooding, Harrison, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Malad, Montpelier, Moscow, Nampa, Oakley, Paris, Papette, Pocatello, Preston, Rexburg, St. Anthony, Twin Falls and Weiser.

Albert M. Miles, candidate for mayor of Hamilton, Montana, has announced a pre-election pledge that is unique. He declares himself to be in favor of a municipal saloon to be equipped by the city at a cost of $15,000.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

POSSIBILITIES OF CALIFORNIA'S WINE INDUSTRY.

ACCORDING to Osborn's Annual Wine Guide for 1913, the output of wine in the thirty different nations which produce practically all the wine of the world, amounts to about 3,900,000,000 gallons. Two-thirds of this vast quantity was made in France and Italy, the former having 1,185,741,574 gallons to its credit, while Italy was only 70,000,000 gallons behind.

The United States, with its 50,000,000 gallons, is fourteenth in the list of wine producing nations, being distanced by Spain, Algeria, Russia, Hungary, Argentine Republic, Austria, Chile, Portugal, Germany, Greece and Islands, and Roumania, in the order named.

California, which is the natural home of the vine, produced four-fifths of the wine made in the United States and grows practically every variety of grape that flourishes in the most famous viticultural countries of Europe. What is more, there is very little of the arable land of California, from the Vina Vineyard of the Leland Stanford University, in Tehama County, on the north, to the Escondid Valley, in San Diego County, on the south, that is not capable of producing abundant crops of good wine. This is true of no other portion of the whole of North America!

Most of the States of the Union, parts of Mexico and Canada, and even Central America can grow grapes of certain kinds in more or less limited quantities, but no region can hope to compare with California successfully in the quality and quantity of her grapes and wines. Consequently, without a real competitor, California viticulturists will have this virgin field practically to themselves.

Fifteen out of the thirty-five million inhabitants of Italy are said to be directly dependent on the viticultural industry for their livelihood. In Italy, the consumption of wine per capita per annum is thirty-four gallons. By way of comparison, let us see what we can expect when California's population is doubled or tripled. If the people drink only as much as the Californians of today—say six gallons per capita per annum, there will be a local demand for from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 gallons of wine right here at home. But there is every reason to believe that, with the planting of thousands of acres in vines and the manufacture of millions of additional gallons of wine, that the consumption would practically go far beyond that amount, especially as the immigrants coming into this State will hail largely from Southern Europe, where everybody drinks wine. Thousands of people, representing every nation on the face of the globe, will be directly enjoyed to cultivate the soil, harvest the crop, manufacture the wine, and put it in the hands of the consumer.

To get an idea of the possibilities of grape production in California, let the reader open a map before him and look at the counties of California that are contiguous to the Bay of San Francisco. This is our dry wine section and includes the counties of Napa, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, Solano, Lake, Mendocino, and Santa Cruz. By reason of the sea fogs, the temperature here is modified and the grapes ripen at a point of sugar and acidity suitable for the advantageous fermentation of dry wines of the Bordeaux and Burgundy types, and while wines of the Rhine, Moselle, Sauterne and Chablis types.

It is estimated that the first five counties above mentioned have today a total acreage in vines of about 45,000 acres, and last year they produced over 20,000,000 gallons of wine. The combined area of these counties is near 3,500,000 acres, two-thirds of which is suited to the growing of the finest varieties of dry wine grapes. This section, alone, therefore, has the capacity of producing over a billion gallons of wine, averaging the crop at three tons to the acre. But in addition, you have Lake, Mendocino, Santa Cruz and Solano counties, which possess an area equal to the five above enumerated, and where another billion gallons of wine could be produced. Our sweet wine section, extending up and down the length of the great Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and in San Bernardino County, occupies even a larger territory and holds out just as promising a future.

But the first step in California's viticultural progress must be in securing population. A wine consumption only half that of France would give employment to every person now living in California. Thousands of grape growers will be needed, and hundreds of thousands of laborers to cultivate the soil and harvest the crop. Cheap trans-continental railroad rates will help to solve the problem. This is evidenced by the influx of colonists into our State each year during the months when special rates are in force. Never in the history of American railroading has there been so great and comprehensive an effort as at present to build new transcontinental railroads to the Pacific. This means not only cheaper passenger rates, but the competition is sure to bring cheaper freight rates, which will enable us to ship our wines into the Middle West and Eastern markets at several cents less per gallon than at present. This will lower the price at which the consumer will be able to purchase his wine.

The Panama Canal will also figure largely in opening up new markets for our surplus wine. Today we ship wine to Alaska, British Columbia, Central America, Cuba, Mexico, China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and England. But through the aid of the Panama Canal and the proposed subsidized merchant marine, we will be able to conquer new fields. The present high rate from here to New York averages about seven cents per gallon; it is estimated that the cost of sending our wines via the Panama Canal will split this sum in two. This will enable us to secure a foothold in several countries which are large consumers and from which we are now barred by prohibitive shipping rates. It will also give us a chance to get our share of the South American trade and should there be a short grape crop in France, we will be able to ship our wines in large quantities across the Atlantic and supply our foreign rivals.

HOBSON VALUES HIMSELF HIGHLY.

We doubt the accuracy of Richmond Pearson Hobson's information that the liquor interests have gathered up $5,000,000 to keep him out of the United States Senate. If the people of Alabama have their good judgment working it is at least $4,999,999.99 cents more than anyone needs to raise for a purpose so laudable.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY

Chauche & Bon

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street

SAN FRANCISCO

California Wine Association Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1913

San Francisco, February 26, 1914.

To the Stockholders:

Your directors submit the following report on the affairs of your company. Satisfactory conditions have prevailed in the year past and bid fair to continue in the year to come.

The earnings have amounted to $800,857.75, and after deducting $190,769.41, the discount and expenses on $3,000,000.00 bonds that have been sold during the year, and after setting aside $85,575.60 to cover preferred stock dividends for 1914, there remains $524,512.74 to the credit of the common stock. This item of $190,769.41 might with propriety be distributed over twelve years, but it has seemed conservative to your directors to provide for it out of the earnings of the past year.

The total floating assets of the company and its subsidiaries in stocks of wines, accounts receivable and cash, considerably exceed the total of all liabilities in floating and bonded debt, which is thought by your directors to show a very sound condition.

The company's balance sheet is herewith given.

Any stockholders who are interested in details of assets and liabilities, the use made of funds derived from the sale of bonds and other particulars are invited at all times to call at the company's San Francisco office.

Your directors have decided to resume dividends on the common stock on March 15th at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

For the directors,

B. R. KITTREDGE, President.

Assets.

Inventory of Wines, etc.		$ 3,250,605.20
Bills and Accounts Receivable	$ 506,876.66	
Bills and Accounts from Owned Companies	1,853,116.09	
		2,359,992.75
Investments in other companies		7,128,047.92
Real Estate, Plant, Machinery, etc.		1,731,391.96
Tax and Insurance Accounts		38,752.45
Bonds—5 "Fives" on hand		4,852.08
Cash in Sinking Fund after purchase of 443 Bonds		1,554.25
Insurance Fund—Cash and Bonds deposited with Union Trust Company		93,723.23
Cash in Banks		206,715.71
		$14,815,635.55

Liabilities.

Capital Stock: Preferred	$1,426,260.00	
Common	4,754,200.00	
		6,180,460.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits:		
Surplus 1912	933,323.70	
Profit 1913	$610,088.34	
Less Preferred Dividend for 1914	85,575.60	
	524,512.74	
		1,457,836.44
Reserve for Depreciation		727,542.98
Contingent Reserve Fund		97,524.62
Bonds:		
"Fives" issued	2,000,000.00	
Cancelled	$ 62,000.00	
In Sinking Fund	443,000.00	
	505,000.00	
		1,495,000.00
"Sixes"		3,000,000.00
Preferred Stock Dividend for year 1914		85,575.60
Current Liabilities:		
Due to owned companies	$ 142,580.44	
Notes payable	1,088,646.86	
Grape accounts	120,419.81	
Accrued Bond interest on "Fives" due March 10, 1914	29,866.71	
Accrued Bond interest on "Sixes" due March 10, 1914	55,000.00	
Preferred Stock dividend due January 15, 1914	21,393.90	
Sundry accounts	313,788.19	
		1,771,695.91
		$14,815,635.55

W. H. REINHART DECLARES THAT EASTERN MEN WILL NOT RENEW WINE FIGHT.

While at Fresno recently, Mr. W. H. Reinhart, president and general manager of the Sweet Valley Wine Company of Sandusky, Ohio, stated publicly that the wine men of Ohio have no intention of renewing the fight to secure a $1.10 tax on brandy used in the fortification of wines. Mr. Reinhart said that wines cannot be manufactured in the East under the same conditions as in California. It is his opinion that a standard should be established which would fit climatic conditions in the Eastern States, so as to bring about harmony among Eastern and California wine men and put an end to the manufacture of spurious wines.

"We in the East would manufacture dry wines exclusively and would come to California for our sweet wines," he asserted.

"My idea would be to make a standard of not less than 5 per cent acid and not more than 13 per cent alcohol. Then the wine could be corrected to meet this standard. I think the acid should control.

"The sweet wine law is so framed now that it is illegal for us to use brandy for fortification, but a number of California wine manufacturers are selling brandy to eastern people who are using it in violation of the law. If the standard could be raised so as to permit the use of brandy, there would immediately be a demand for thousands of gallons of brandy from this State. As it is now we cannot correct our wines sufficiently to use brandy.

"Brandy for fortification should not be taxed, but the Ohio wine men believe that a standard to fit the different States should be adopted."

Mr. Reinhart stated that he came to California on a purely friendly mission. He intends to secure a location so as to be able to manufacture sweet wines. It is his intention to invest a large sum of money in Fresno.

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FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY
FEDERAL DISTILLING CO'S. Double Eagle GINS

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, February 26, 1914.

DURING the last week in January August A. Busch, son of the late Adolphus Busch, and his successor as president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, arrived in Pasadena with his wife and daughter. Mr. Busch brought with him two architects who will have charge of the building operations of the Buschs on the Pacific Coast.

It was announced by Mr. Busch that the famous sunken gardens will be kept in good state permanently. On behalf of the Anheuser-Busch Company he announced that arrangements are being made for an extensive exhibit of the products of the company at the World's Fair in San Francisco in 1915.

The Seventh Day Adventists of Los Angeles, having ten churches in their circuit, have come out flat-footedly in favor of prohibition. The word flat-footedly is used guardedly to distinguish the tribe from the Flathead Indians of Montana, out of consideration for the latter. Anyone who wishes to reverse the use of the words may do so at his risk.

A great deal of turmoil has resulted from the efforts of the dry-and-be-dry party to prevent Hill street from being opened to saloons. Many petitions were filed, but they were found to be insufficient to make the closing of the block mandatory. The police commission and the chief of police will hereafter require petitioners to file certificates of titles to property along with the petitions.

That applicants for saloon licenses are held up by realty men in Los Angeles is now being proven. From $1,000 to $10,000 are exacted as tribute before real estate men will give such applicants saloon locations. Charges have been made to this effect by Councilman George Williams. In his complaint the councilman says: "There is a combine of real estate men in Los Angeles who force payments of from $1,000 to $10,000 from every man who goes into the saloon business. I will produce the names of the real estate men when the time for action comes." As a result of the councilman's utterances a special committee was appointed to investigate the question of the issuance of saloon licenses. Many real estate men are waiting for something to drop.

On the last day of January the Los Angeles Brewing Company auctioned off fifty head of horses. This was in consequence of recent installations of motor trucks. Three years ago the Pioneer Automobile Company sold the Los Angeles Brewing Company the first truck. Since then the brewing company has gradually increased its force of trucks and dispensed with horses. During the last week of January nine White trucks were added to the delivery department, and as a result the last horses were retired. Now the brewing company has twenty-three trucks, which handle every delivery made. The capacity of the trucks range from a ton and a half to five tons.

Since the 18th of February the city of Avalon has been wet. The board of trustees have come to terms with the applicants for saloon licenses. Licenses have been granted to the Santa Catalina Island Company, Fred Abkin and P. J. Vuich. The city treasury will be benefited to the extent of $4,800 a year by the licenses.

Whittier advices are to the effect that Eugene W. Chafin secured $1,500 in just twenty minutes on the 8th of February by appealing to the audience at a meeting addressed by him. Mr. Chafin was accompanied by Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the prohibition party. Hinshaw met many of his old school chums from Oskaloosa, Iowa, at the meeting. Everybody expressed mutual admiration of each other and declared that the Kansasization of California was a question of but a few months.

Mr. S. Witkowski, representative of the Cresta-Blanca Wine Company for the Los Angeles territory, reports that sales of Cresta Blanca wines are being constantly increased in Southern California. The more the wines are drank the more famous they become and the more famous they become the more they are drank. The only question that is likely to worry consumers is: "Will the supply equal the demand so that there will be enough to go around?"

The grape growers of Highlands are organizing to protect themselves against prohibition. They will form an independent association for district work.

District Attorney J. B. Goodcell of San Bernardino is actively proceeding against the wineries of Cucamonga. He declares that he will close them tight before he is through.

The ordinance recently passed by the city council of San Bernardino increasing the number of saloons from eighteen to twenty-four will stand. All attempts to get up a petition to referendum the ordinance have failed dismally. Mr. Ray Scott, who started the petitions, left for Los Angeles on the 2nd of February. He managed to secure sixty signatures in the course of two weeks. He needed 1,200.

The attempt on the part of the authorities of San Diego to revoke the saloon license of Fred Ohlerking of 669 Fifth street has caused a great deal of discussion. Ohlerking was charged with battery by a man named Burns. At the trial it was proven that all he had done was to shove Burns with the flat of his hand. He was fined $20 for laying his hand on Burns. Judge Puterbaugh, who tried the case, says, "There was absolutely nothing brought out in the trial to warrant the taking away of Ohlerking's license. His offense was a minor one and he was punished heavily for it." Ohlerking has from $10,000 to $15,000 invested in the saloon. It is understood that the case is one of persecution.

CRESTA BLANCA HAD GOOD YEAR.

The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Gentlemen: We are pleased to inform you that Cresta Blanca had a very good year in 1913, and that we have nothing to complain of as regards business. The only drawback we had during the year was the dry season, which reduced our grape crop at the vineyard about one-third. However, as we have a five years' supply on hand this shortage will not be felt in our future trade. The outlook this year is for a big crop again, and we will make up the difference in the vintage of 1914.

Our wines are now being distributed all over the world, and we find increased demand from many new quarters. The output of our cased goods during 1914 we know will show a marked increase. When we closed our books for January, 1914, we found we did thirty per cent more than the same month in 1913, so if this increase keeps us we will have a record year.

People are beginning to recognize that wine is intended as a family drink and is used principally at the family table, and also when people are eating at restaurants and hotels. They also recognize that there is a great difference between the use of wine and the use of strong drink. The time is therefore ripe for the wine men to bring before the people the question whether, in the movement that is now on foot to make this State a dry State, and several other States on the Pacific Coast, wine and other fermented liquors should not be excluded from all laws stopping the use of alcoholic liquors. We recognize that very few people are prohibitionists, but we also recognize that a great many of them are temperate people and are opposed to the saloons. An amendment put to the people exempting wines and other fermented liquors from all dry elections if the fermented liquors are sold in hotels, cafes and private families, would no doubt carry by a large majority. This question will have to come up sooner or later, and we believe that such a measure would mean the salvation of the wine industry.

Yours very truly,
CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO.,
C. J. Wetmore, President.

San Francisco, February 2, 1914.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

Sanders & Company's Copper Works
and
Sanders Copper and Brass Works, Inc.,
formerly of 304-310 Howard street, San Francisco, Calif.,
are now consolidated with the
Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc.,
and located at 431-441 Folsom street, San Francisco, Calif.
OSCAR KRENZ COPPER AND BRASS WORKS, INC.

ALARM BELLS.

The alarm bell struck by the "Daily Commercial News" has reverberated to every part of California where grows the hop or the vine, and the interior newspapers have taken heed. The prohibition fanatics who would destroy the prosperity of an entire State for the sake of making effective a peculiarly harmful form of bigotry is going to find himself opposed by the growers and farmers and by all of those who are in any way dependent upon them and their prosperity.

It will not do, though, to repose too much faith in the ability of the farmer and the grower to forestall the efforts of the bigots who are trying to fasten a "dry" condition and hard times on the State of California.

Every merchant and manufacturer and every owner of a store, every lover of personal liberty and every hater of suptuary legislation should enroll in the army of protest against the enactment of laws to make a desert of our smiling vineyards and bring black ruin to the viticulturists.

It is remarkable indeed how complacently some people contemplate the despair of fellowmen, when that despair means the feeding of a sop to fanatical self-esteem.

It is not right that the fight against the enactment of the "dry" law should be left to the growers, farmers and liquor interests, but all liberal-minded men and women should lend an enthusiastic aid to those who would prevent the passage of laws that are sumptuary and proscriptive.

California has always been noted for open-heartedness, and for that reason, and other reasons, born of a belief in the liberality of views and the saneness of its citizenship, it has attracted the very best element migrating to the United States from all of the countries over-seas.

It never entered into the calculations of those who have invested thousands in the farming lands of the State, who moil and toil for success on those lands, that some day a political faction of long-faced brothers and sisters of gloom would attempt confiscation of the fruits of their labors.

And it was not, and is not, believed that the citizenship of this State will ever subscribe to an act that will by law level all the population of the State to the condition of the habitual and infrequent drunkard by advertising to the world at large an inability to abstain from an abnormal use of liquor except by police regulation.

To make California "dry" were a crime of diabolical cruelty, meaning wholesale confiscation of property, a robbery by law of the fruits of thrift and hard work from a most deserving part of the population.

Every Chamber of Commerce, every Grange, every Promotion Club, Improvement Association or civic body whatsoever, from Siskiyou to San Diego, and from Shasta to the Sea, should make the protest and the organizing to defeat the "dry" movement a matter of urgency.

Ring the bells of alarm!—San Francisco "Commercial News."

CERRUTI MERCANTILE COMPANY ACQUIRES BUSINESS OF A. CORA.

During the latter part of February the Cerruti Mercantile Company, prominently identified with the wine industry and trade of California, acquired the business of A. Cora, well-known importer and manufacturer of high grade cordials. Mr. Edward Cerruti, the president and general manager, states that he will eventually combine the liquor department of the Cerruti Mercantile Company with the cordial department created through the new acquisition and will make two large departments, those of wine and liquors, under one management. The firm name of the A. Cora Company will be Pacific Coast Liquor Company. While for the present the affairs of the combined companies will be conducted under the old titles, it is the aim of Mr. Cerruti to give a new name to them and this will most probably be the Pacific Coast Liquor Company. The headquarters will be at 537 Front street, San Francisco.

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EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM JANUARY 20 TO FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	....	30	$ 15
" British Columbia	50	5,092	1,662
" Central America	73	20,135	7,330
" China	....	7,069	2,659
" Hawaiian Islands	124	32,175	16,314
" Japan	2	5,102	1,931
" Mexico	30	2,593	1,083
" Philippine Islands	....	4,115	1,785
" South America	4	4,000	2,222
" Samoan Islands	....	140	99
" Society Islands	....	3,092	1,058
" Australia	....	50	50
" South Africa	24	....	108
" Dutch East Indies	....	104	41
" Straits Settlements	....	200	115
" Germany	....	500	195
" New York	181	873,645	331,416
Total	488	959,042	$368,083

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	39	84	$ 408
" China	1	200	155
" Hawaiian Islands	593	1,842	7,642
" Mexico	15	....	148
" New York	100	....	700
Total	748	2,126	$9,053

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	30	146	$ 534
" New York	3	6,661	9,776
Total	33	6,807	$10,310

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	60	$ 383
" Hawaiian Islands	202	2,123
" Philippine Islands	52	252
" Society Islands	23	185
" Samoan Islands	63	514
" New York	96	240
Total	496	$3,697

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	32 cs, 1 crate Grape Juice
" Central America	7 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 8 cs Grape Juice
" China	8 cs Grape Juice, 3 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	165 cs Mineral Water, 3 cs, 1 bbl Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	12 cs, 15 kgs Cocktails, 2 cs Stout, 2 cs Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	2 csks Ginger Ale, 158 cs, 19 bbls Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	58 cs Champagne, 6 cs Benedictine, 10 cs Grenadine
" [illegible] Islands	25 cs Cordials, 5 cs Rock and Rye, 2 cs Fruit Syrup
" Ha[illegible] Islands	16 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Curacoa, 15 cs Kummel
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Vermouth, 5 cs Creme de Menthe, 10 cs Apricot Cordial
" Japan	10 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	9 cs Chinese Spirits
" Philippine Islands	25 cs Grape Juice, 3 bbls B. B. Cordial, 5 bbls Alcohol
" Philippine Islands	2 hf bbls Ginger Brandy, 49 cs Liquors, 15 cs Creme de Menthe
" Samoan Islands	4 bbl Alcohol
" Australia	25 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 25 cs Grape Juice, 3 kgs Cider
" New York	5 bbls Grape Juice, 1 cs 2 bbls Rum, 4 cs Cordials

Total—731 cs, 37 bbls, 2 hf bbls, 18 kgs, 2 csks, 1 crate.
Value—$8,041.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM JANUARY 20, 1914 to FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Engineer," January 21, 1914.

890	c Wine	San Francisco.
145	c Beer	San Francisco.
50	c Kirsch	San Francisco.
105	c Brandy	San Francisco.
808	c Liquors	San Francisco.
70	c Champagne	San Francisco.
2375	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2960	c Gin	San Francisco.
221	c Bitters	San Francisco.
24	oct Whisky	San Francisco.
2267	c Whisky	San Francisco.
2	kegs Whisky	San Francisco.
231	bbls Soda Water	San Francisco.
3	c Soda Water	San Francisco.
10	c Spirits	San Francisco.
177	c Stout	San Francisco.
200	bbls Stout	San Francisco.
15	bbls Ale	San Francisco.
7	c Ale	San Francisco.
6	csks Brandy	San Francisco.
7	oct Brandy	San Francisco.
2	hhds Wine	San Francisco.
500	c Fernet	San Francisco.
225	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
100	c Gin	Honolulu.
100	c Whisky	Honolulu.
150	c Whisky	Portland.
5	oct Whisky	Portland.
25	c Beer	Portland.
2	hhds Wine	Portland.
8	oct Wine	Portland.
50	c Wine	Portland.
51	c Wine	Los Angeles.
800	c Gin	Los Angeles.
100	c Mineral Water	Los Angeles.
30	csks Mineral Water	Los Angeles.
875	c Whisky	Los Angeles.
10	oct Whisky	Los Angeles.
40	c Beer	Los Angeles.
35	c Spirits	Los Angeles.
2	csks Whisky	Seattle.
250	c Stout	Seattle.
50	c Champagne	Victoria.
385	c Beer	Victoria.
15	csks Rum	Victoria.
1612	c Whisky	Victoria.
49	csks Whisky	Victoria.
51	c Spirits	Victoria.
115	c Brandy	Victoria.
1	csk Brandy	Victoria.
35	c Ginger Ale	Victoria.
17	csks Wine	Victoria.
1	csk Whisky	Victoria.
35	c Gin	Victoria.
30	c Liquors	Victoria.
64	c Wine	Victoria.
15	oct Brandy	Victoria.
30	c Champagne	Vancouver.
20	c Brandy	Vancouver.
5	c Punch	Vancouver.
79	c Liquors	Vancouver.
634	c Gin	Vancouver.
20	oct Gin	Vancouver.
100	c Lime Juice	Vancouver.
3	hhds Rum	Vancouver.
25	csks Rum	Vancouver.
20	oct Rum	Vancouver.
30	c Rum	Vancouver.
2	hhds Gin	Vancouver.
96	c Wine	Vancouver.
705	c Beer	Vancouver.
28	csks Gin	Vancouver.
56	csks Whisky	Vancouver.
560	c Stout	Vancouver.
25	bbls Ale	Vancouver.
110	c Vermouth	Vancouver.
4	csks Wine	Vancouver.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Para," January 22, 1914 (via Ancon).

170	c Soda Water	San Francisco.
500	c Champagne	San Francisco.
74	c Wine	San Francisco.
25	c Beer	San Francisco.
3	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Georgian," January 2, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

60	c Liquors	San Francisco.
10	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
125	c Whisky	San Francisco.
6	bbls Wine	San Francisco.
25	c Gin	San Francisco.
1	csk Lime Juice	San Francisco.
19	c Wine	San Francisco.
17	c Wine	Stockton.
5	bbls Whisky	Fresno.
10	bbls Whisky	Seattle.
300	c Bitters	Seattle.

FROM VICTORIA, per "Senator," January 24, 1914.

10	c Brandy	Los Angeles.
8	c Gin	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "China," January 26, 1914.

25	csks Sake	San Francisco.
20	c Sake	San Francisco.
30	csks Sake	Salt Lake.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Arizonan," January 27, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

1000	c Bitters	San Francisco.
5	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
5	csks Gin	San Francisco.
20	c Gin	San Francisco.
2	bbls Liquors	San Francisco.
5	c Rum	San Francisco.
100	c Whisky	San Francisco.
12	bbls Whisky	Stockton.
2	oct Gin	Los Angeles.
725	c Whisky	Portland.
200	c Bitters	Portland.
72	bbls Whisky	Portland.
5	c Wine	Portland.
125	bbls Beer	Honolulu.
50	c Whisky	Honolulu.
596	c Whisky	Seattle.
300	c Bitters	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Aztec," January 29, 1914 (via Ancon).

100	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
70	bbls Rum	San Francisco.
1	csk Wine	San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "Queen Margaret," January 31, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

11	csks Brandy	San Francisco.
131	c Wine	San Francisco.
245	c Champagne	San Francisco.
5	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
4	hhds Wine	San Francisco.
205	c Liquors	San Francisco.
24	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
500	c Whisky	San Francisco.
15	oct Whisky	San Francisco.
520	c Wine	Tacoma.
100	c Brandy	Victoria.
100	c Mineral Water	Victoria.
2	c Wine	Victoria.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nebraskan," February 1, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

10	c Rum	San Francisco.
10	c Wine	San Francisco.
10	c Liquors	San Francisco.
2	csks Liquors	San Francisco.
5	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
6	csks Gin	San Francisco.
20	c Bitters	San Francisco.
10	c Whisky	Fresno.
10	c Wine	Seattle.
5	bbls Whisky	Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Manchuria," February 2, 1914.

57	c Sake	San Francisco.
40	csks Sake	Los Angeles.
30	csks Sake	Salt Lake.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Ramses," February 5, 1914.

200	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
225	c Mineral Water	Los Angeles.
400	c Beer	Los Angeles.
35	c Mineral Water	Seattle.
30	c Wine	Seattle.
50	c Bitters	Seattle.

FROM EUROPE, per "Peru," February 5, 1914 (via Ancon).

610	c Gin	San Francisco.
37	c Wine	San Francisco.
203	c Liquors	San Francisco.
5	oct Brandy	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Mexican," February 6, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

3	csks Gin	San Francisco.
11	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
24	c Wine	San Francisco.
2	c Cordials	San Francisco.
3	c Beer	San Francisco.
671	c Whisky	Sacramento.
1	csk Whisky	Tacoma.
1	csk Wine	Tacoma.
1	bbl Gin	Tacoma.
1	csk Wine	Oakland.
1	csk Gin	Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lewis Luckenbach," February 6, 1914 (via Ancon).

20	c Whisky	San Francisco.
137	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
56	bbls Rum	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Nile," February 7, 1914.

65	csks Sake	San Francisco.
5	c Sake	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nevadan," February 9, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

15	c Wine	San Francisco.
710	c Whisky	San Francisco.
5	bbls Wine	San Francisco.
19	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
2	oct Rum	San Francisco.
30	c Brandy	San Francisco.
7	bbls Whisky	Stockton.
10	bbls Whisky	Seattle.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Neuilly," February 12, 1914.

660	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Tenyo Maru," February 13, 1914.

101	csks Sake	San Francisco.
20	c Sake	San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Sydney," February 14, 1914 (via Ancon).

75	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
85	c Wine	San Francisco.
250	c Bitters	San Francisco.
5	oct Wine	San Francisco.
4	csks Wine	San Francisco.
3	bbls Vermouth	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Virginian," February 16, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

700	c Whisky	San Francisco.
100	c Wine	San Francisco.
15	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
15	csks Gin	San Francisco.
15	c Brandy	Sacramento.
2	c Wine	Sacramento.
65	c Wine	Portland.
700	c Whisky	Seattle.
12	bbls Whisky	Seattle.
15	c Liquors	Seattle.
120	csks Beer	Honolulu.
1	hhd Whisky	Honolulu.
5	c Lime Juice	Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," February 17, 1914 (via Ancon).

110	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND FROM JANUARY 20, 1914 TO FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

VIA NEW YORK:

12	c Liquors, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
1	oct Rum, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
5	csks Whisky, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
$	c Wine, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
1	csk Wine, from Antwerp	San Francisco.
100	c Champagne	San Francisco.

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

January 16 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Minnesotan."

265	bbls	Italian Vineyard Company
140	"	California Wine Association
65	"	Lachman & Jacobi
220	"	Branch Oliveto Wine Company
260	"	C. Manzella & Son
220	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
360	"	French-American Wine Company
100	"	Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Oregonian."

80	"	Tokalon Wine Company
200	"	Chas. Stern & Sons
100	"	Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company
100	"	W. P. Bernagozzi
110	"	A. Gazzola

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E.A.GROEZINGER
A.FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

264 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
175 " ..... Flegenheimer Bros.
124 " ..... M. Ajello
150 " .....Migliavacca Wine Company
122 " .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company
500 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Company
300 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
65 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
215 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons

From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."

1065 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
522 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
276 " .....Schilling & Company
57 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
140 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Christobal."

140 " .....C. Manzella & Son
33 " .....C. Schilling & Company
108 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
42 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony

From San Francisco, steamer "Panaman."

240 " .....C. Schilling & Company
160 " .....A. D. Rudini
60 " ..... M. Ajello
255 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
120 " .....Brunni Wine Company
60 " .....Swiss-American Wine Company
90 " ..... Chas. Schueler
100 " ..... A. Gazzola
500 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Company
150 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons
123 " ..... Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

1863 " .....California Wine Association
200 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
383 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
597 " ..... Scatena Bros.
234 " .....Beaulieu Wine Company
225 " ..... J. Pacheteau
532 " .....C. Schilling & Company
250 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Company
208 " .....Samuel Bros. & Company
600 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
180 " .....Italian Vineyard Company
244 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
90 cases .....E. de Pue

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

The annual report and financial statement of the California Wine Association for the year ending December 31, 1913, was submitted on the 26th of February. This shows that the company has enjoyed prosperity and progressed very satisfactorily in a financial way during the year. Earnings amounted to $800,857.75 and, after providing for bonded obligations and dividends on preferred stock, out of this sum there will be available for application on the credit of the common stock the sum of $524,512.74. As a consequence the directors of the association have decided to resume dividends on the common stock at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and a dividend has been declared disburseable on the 15th of March.

In commenting on the affairs of the association, President B. R. Kittredge says: "The total floating assets of the company and its subsidiaries in stocks of wines, accounts receivable and cash, considerably exceed the total of all liabilities in floating and bonded debt, which is thought by your directors to show a very sound condition."

NEW YORK TRADE.

There was a considerable falling off in trade during the past month as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding period of the year before. Dealers showed a tendency to limit their orders in accordance with immediate needs. Weather conditions undoubtedly had a great deal to do with quietness in trade.

That there will be increased activity during the next month or two is generally expected. Some improvement has already developed in importations. This appears to indicate that preparations are being made for the placing of larger orders.

The California wine market has been affected by the dullness that usually accompanies the months of January and February. Demand has been weak. Prices are firm and there is no likelihood of any change being made.

Quietness prevails in the Kentucky whisky trade. Wholesalers appear to be buying for immediate requirements only. On account of the prospects for over-production dealers are inclined to be conservative. Unless the distillers show that they will cause a reduction of output during the coming years the dealers will exercise considerable caution, since they are apprehensive. This is looked upon as a critical year in the Kentucky whisky trade.

The market for Eastern rye whiskies is not as favorable as it might be. Better weather conditions would undoubtedly have good results. As compared with the corresponding period of last year the market is not in good shape. Very little business is being done. This may be due to both general depression in commercial affairs and to a lack of confidence in the future. Purchases are being made for immediate requirements only.

There has been substantial improvement in the market for spirits and alcohol. This has been going on for some time and the trade in general is satisfied.

Your attention is called to

Morville A.A.A.A.



an old, well matured and carefully bottled blend of Straight Whiskies which we feel sure will increase your business.

The price is reasonable, the goods are fine.

Absolutely Pony Quality.

See what your trade thinks of it. Prices on application.

A post card will bring an illustrated Catalogue and Price List showing all of our various brands.

Louis Taussig and Company

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THE HYGIENIC AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF WINE.

M. Raymond Brunet, the editor-in-chief of the "Revue de Viticulture," and head of the Department of Oenology of the Ecole de l'Industrie Hoteliere of France, has just published a book entitled "La valeur alimentaire et hygienique du vin," of which he is the author. The book contains 150 pages and is profusely illustrated. In this volume Monsieur Brunet has presented all the arguments which can be given in favor of the use of wine as well as the objections to the use of water, coffee and tea. His object is one of propaganda. He is enthusiastically in favor of increasing the consumption of wine for hygienic reasons and purposes of nutrition. The book is divided into the following chapters: Wine is not injurious to health; wine and literature; wine and religion; wine and music; wine the best of beverages; wine as a food; wine as a remedy; wine as an anti-alcoholic drink; temperance drinks dangerous to health; water an injurious drink. There are many scientific and technical documents reproduced in the work to prove the claims of the author, and these are all of the very highest value to the readers who are interested in the subject. The book has been edited with great care and is elegantly illustrated.

Appearing at the same time as the book of Monsieur Brunet, the article in "Hospital," the leading magazine devoted to questions of health, is of especial interest:

"Hospital" insists that wine in moderate doses is a food from which there is practically no waste; it requires no digestion, and is rapidly absorbed by the stomach. Its food value as represented by the alcohol it contains is theoretically the greatest of any nutritive substance we possess, with the single exception of fat; and if we take into consideration the energy required to digest fat, the former is probably more economical. One gram of alcohol is capable of providing 7,184 calories, one gram of fat 9,300, one gram proteid 5,711. Numerous experiments have been made as to the effect of given quantities of alcohol upon the amounts of other foods required to constitute a typical diet, and it has been clearly shown that alcohol is capable of actually replacing fat in diet and of reducing the amount of proteid required. Alcohol is a food, and it can be taken in doses in which it acts only as a food; but in practical dietetics the actual food value of wine is of secondary importance. We do not regulate our meals according to the food value of their constituents; we want a pleasant meal and a pleasant drink, and the physiological value of the pleasurable eating and pleasurable drinking is none the less real because we cannot measure it calorimetrically. The artful Jael beguiled the warrior Sisera not with butter only, but with butter in a lordly dish. At meals we have not only to do with the science of dietetics, but with the art of gastronomics. Wines may or may not add to the food value of a meal. Even if wine were not a food, in proper and suitable doses it is an accessory to food and a handmaiden to digestion.

A CORRECTION RELATIVE TO THE AGENCY FOR "FERNET BRANCA."

Through an inadvertence it was stated in the REVIEW of the 31st of January that the American Mercantile Company had added to its list of well-known brands for which it is agent the famous Fernet-Branca Bitters. In order to correct the impression made on the minds of dealers we now take occasion to say that the sole agents of Fernet-Branca Bitters for North America are A. Gandolfi & Company of 427-429-431 West Broadway, New York City. The American Mercantile Company has become Pacific Coast agent for Fratelli Branca of Milan, Italy, inasfar as the Italian Vermouth produced by Fratelli Branca is concerned, but it has not become agent for Fernet-Branca Bitters, which is also produced by Fratelli Branca, although it sells those bitters as other dealers do. This correction is made so as to have it clearly understood that the only agents on the North American continent for Fernet-Branca Bitters are A. Gandolfi & Company. The mistake made was entirely an unintentional one on the part of the REVIEW.

COURSE OF VITICULTURE AND ENOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The College of Agriculture of the University of California has issued the following statement in relation to the study of viticulture and enology:

"The growing of grapes and the industries based thereon are in a peculiar sense Californian, and California is the only State in the Union which possesses a special department of Viticulture and Enology. Instruction in these subjects is given to regular and special students at Berkeley by means of courses of lectures on grape growing, wine making and technical zymology, supplemented by laboratory courses in the chemical and physical examination of vines and vineyard products and in the preparation and use of yeasts. The aim of these courses is to prepare students to become efficient managers of vineyards, cellars and packing houses or educators and specialists in the various viticultural and fermentative industries.

"At Davis appropriate instruction in grape growing is given to farm students and short practical courses to university students and farmers.

"At suitable points throughout the State instruction is given to those actually engaged in the industries by means of institute lectures and vineyard and cellar demonstrations in co-operation with the Department of Extension in Agriculture.

"The work of investigation is carried out at Davis, Kearney and Imperial in special experiment vineyards, at Berkeley in the viticultural and zymological laboratories and at various points where special problems can be most effectively attacked."

In Bleeding Kansas.—On the usual basis of five persons to a family, there are about 800 families in Columbus, Kansas, of the 800 male adult heads of these families 150, or 19 per cent, are under indictment for the illegal sale of liquor. One man in every five has violated the prohibitory law as a retail liquor seller. In the face of such conditions I rest my contention that prohibition does not prohibit.—Francis M. Elliott, in Los Angeles "Tribune."

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CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES.—Quietness prevailed in the dry wine market during the month just as throughout the month of January. An improvement is expected in the course of the coming month.

Exports amounted to 959,042 gallons of a value of $368,083. Imports aggregated 2,223 cases, 31 barrels, 24 casks, 13 octaves and 8 hogsheads.

SWEET WINES.—The market has been characterized by dullness. This has been due entirely to the season. Prices have remained firm generally and in some instances have gained strength.

BRANDIES.—There has been very little activity in the market during the past month. Prospects are that there will be an improvement in the near future.

Exports were made to the extent of 6,807 gallons of a value of $10,310 and imports totaled 395 cases, 27 octaves, 18 casks.

WHISKY.—Trade remained in the same lethargic condition as during the previous month. There is no prospect of improvement in the immediate future.

Exports totaled 2,126 gallons, valued at $9,053, and imports amounted to 10,021 cases, 817 barrels, 193 casks, 54 octaves, 2 kegs and 1 hogshead.

BEER.—Activity is being resumed in the trade. During the month of January business was somewhat depressed owing to the weather conditions. Improvement set in during the first two weeks of February and during the last two weeks of the month conditions were considered to be good. The prospects are for a very satisfactory year in spite of the prohibition fight.

The exports were 496 packages of the value of $3,697 and the imports were 1,793 cases, 125 barrels, 120 casks.

IMPORTATIONS.—During the month of February there was a general increase in traffic. Importations of whisky were about ten times as large as in January. Twice as much wine, rum and champagne was imported as in January, and three times as much beer and stout. There was a heavy falling off in Vermouth importations.

Following are the imports by sea: Whiskies, 10,021 cases, 817 barrels, 193 casks, 54 octaves, 2 kegs and 1 hogshead; Brandies, 395 cases, 27 octaves, 18 casks; Rum, 126 barrels, 45 cases, 40 casks, 23 octaves, 3 hogsheads; Wine, 2,223 cases, 31 barrels, 24 casks, 13 octaves, 8 hogsheads; Champagne, 2,345 cases; Vermouth, 5,201 cases, 3 barrels; Gin, 5,201 cases, 56 barrels, 49 casks, 22 octaves, 2 hogsheads; Beer, 1,793 cases, 125 barrels, 120 casks; Stout, 987 cases, 200 barrels; Ale, 40 barrels, 7 cases; Spirits, 96 cases; Liquors, 1,422 cases, 2 barrels, 2 casks; Bitters, 2,341 cases; Fernet, 500 cases; Sake, 291 casks, 102 cases; Kirsch, 50 cases; Punch, 5 cases; Ginger Ale, 35 cases; Soda Water, 231 barrels, 173 cases; Lime Juice, 105 cases, 1 cask; Cordials, 2 cases; Mineral Waters, 3,770 cases, 30 casks.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. MAKES NEW RATE ON WINE.

The Southern Pacific Company offers a rate of 55 cents a hundred pounds on wine by rail from California to New Orleans and thence by boat to New York. This rate should prove advantageous to wine shippers, as it shows quite a reduction on former rates charged.

BE SURE TO REGISTER FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTION

Everybody who is interested in defeating the proposed amendment to the State constitution providing for absolute prohibition in California should pay particular attention to the work of registering. There is no time like the present for every friend of personal liberty to prepare for the coming battle of ballots. The offices for the registration of voters are open and less time will be taken to register at this period of the year than later on. Those who take advantage of the present quiet season will be spared the inconveniences and annoyances which accompany registration when the hurry-up crowd begins to fill the offices during the few months before election day. This is the time for everyone to overcome any tendency toward negligence in this matter and at the same time profit by prompitude in attending to duty. Saloonkeepers, wholesale dealers, brewers, wine men and distillers should make this the time for registering and urging their friends to register. This is the season of the year when business is quiet and time can be spared toward doing some very valuable work. Later on activities in the different lines of commerce, especially as far as brewers and wine men are concerned, may serve to prevent or inconvenience those opposed to prohibition from doing what they can now do easily. It must be remembered that the prohibition vagrants can register and have their followers register at any time without difficulty since they are not engaged in legitimate business and have plenty of time at their disposal for political purposes all through the year. In order to keep an even pace with their enemies the friends of personal liberty and the exponents of the liquor traffic must take advantage of every idle moment. Make the registrations count now. The ballots will count later on!

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
January, 1914.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	435,700
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	959,042
Exports by sea, cases	488
Total bulk wine	1,394,742
Total cases	4,488

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
January, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	100,600
Exports by sea, gallons	6,807
Total gallons	107,407

Hotel Stanford

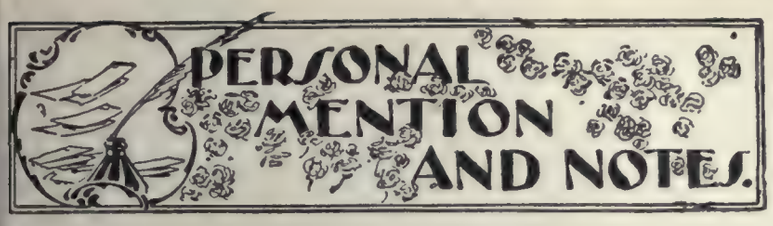
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Mr. H. C. Jaboulet Vercherre of the important firm of Vercherre & Company of Beaune, France, was a visitor to San Francisco during the latter part of the month of February. Mr. Vercherre spent considerable time paying visits to various points of interest and made investigations into the wine industry of California. He gave the exposition grounds much attention. His tour was principally one of observation.

Mr. Joseph Bieni, the wholesale wine and liquor dealer of Eureka, arrived in San Francisco on the 24th of February on a business trip.

Mr. C. S. Rolph of Sacramento arrived in San Francisco during the last week of February on business connected with the bottling and brewing industry of the capital city.

Mr. G. B. Raffetto, the vineyardist arrived in San Francisco from Ventura on the 10th of February and stayed a week in the city on business.

Mr. J. F. Fletcher, wholesale liquor merchant of Salt Lake City, arrived in San Francisco on the 18th of February and spent several weeks on recreation and business in California.

Mr. P. S. Jones, the liquor dealer of Suisun, visited San Francisco during the second week of February.

Mr. W. V. Bianchi, the wine grower, arrived in San Francisco on the 10th of February from Stockton. He spent a week in the city on business.

Mr. Leopold F. Schmidt, a prominent brewer of the State of Washington, arrived in San Francisco from Seattle on the 19th of February to spend a fortnight in the State of California.

Mr. J. H. Sutten, liquor dealer of Novato, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of February.

Mr. J. W. Collins, the Eureka brewer, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of February and spent a week in the city on business.

Mr. Edward Baker of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company returned to San Francisco from the Eastern States on the 23rd of February. He spent just six weeks on his trip, and in that time visited numerous cities in an extensive territory.

GRAPE GROWERS' CONVENTION AT HEALDSBURG.

The second of the series of six grape growers' conventions and lectures to be held under the auspices of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, took place at the Truitt Theatre, Healdsburg, on Saturday afternoon, February 28th, at 2 p. m.

Mr. Sheridan Peterson, State Viticultural Commissioner of the First District, which covers Sonoma, Marin, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity and Siskiyou counties, presided.

The programme included an address by Albert H. Elliott of San Francisco on "The Vineyard Interests of California"; an address by W. V. Cruess of the State University on "Causes of Failure and Methods of Improvement in the Manufacture of California Grape Juice"; descriptive moving pictures and address by State Commissioner H. F. Stoll of San Francisco, on "How the California Grape Industry Will Be Exploited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition."

Several other members of California's State Viticultural Commissioners and representatives of the Viticultural Department of the State University were present. After the addresses, those interested were invited to ask questions and seek information on any and all matters relating to the industry.

The four other conventions of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners will take place at Richmond, Contra Costa County; Fresno, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

GOLDEN STATE CHAMPAGNE AT LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

The famous Golden State Champagne of the Italian-Swiss Colony was served at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles on the 21st of February. This marks another advance of the champagne in its constant achievement of distinction. No other champagne has made its way so rapidly as this brand and every acknowledgment of its merits has been followed by a permanent demand for it.

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Says Women Want Money For Fashions.—"The only business which ardently and openly supports the Anti-Saloon League is the dry goods business. The reason is obvious. If the men buy a glass of whisky, or even two, the women object, not because they may become homeless and vagrant, but because they want every cent for furs and fashions."—Rev. Dr. F. E. J. Lloyd of Grace Church, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS SHOW SOLID FRONT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

At the conference of the Iroquois Clubs of California held in San Francisco on the 23rd of February the prohibition question was discussed as the chief issue, with the edifying result that the State League of Iroquois Clubs recorded itself as being unqualifiedly opposed to State-wide prohibition. The vote on the question showed 95 for and 46 against.

In speaking against prohibition, Chairman W. H. Streichler said: "You might as well close the exposition gates if prohibition wins."

Senator Treacey said: "I don't like to talk against a prohibitionist, a crank or a Socialist, because there's no reason in them. They're all the same. The Democratic party was always against sumptuary laws. Don't let us straddle every important issue. Let us go out in the open and stay there. Are we all going to join the ranks of another crank who doesn't drink anything but grape juice?"

Honorable Theodore Bell spoke against prohibition and showed how much California will lose if prohibition is enacted. "The grape and wine industry of the State, representing over $150,000,000, will be destroyed," he said.

Now that the Democratic party has taken the lead in the fight against prohibition, it will be interesting to observe in what manner the other large parties will follow. A pace has been set for both the Progressives and Republicans. As the people of California this year are going to vote on the side of construction and against destruction the party that does not align itself clearly on the side of the former will go down. The Democratic party has made a challenge and it is the duty of the others to respond. Which do they favor, constructive industry or destructive hysteria?

HOW THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE GETS MONEY.

The following is a verbatim copy of a circular letter which was sent out by the Rev. Ervin S. Chapman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Southern California, in connection with the agitation in San Bernardino:

"My Dear Comrade: The good name of San Bernardino and all of the sacred interests of her people are at stake in the tremendous battle now in progress in that city for saloon banishment. The result of that battle will depend very largely upon the prompt payment by the people of their pledges to its financial needs.

"On the 11th of this month (January) you made a pledge for that battle of per month, which is for the year, with the understanding that it was all to be applied to that struggle in your home city, and that you would be asked to pay it all this month, or as much of that amount as possible.

"I trust you will be more than glad to remit promptly, that your contribution may aid in the fight now in progress to deliver San Bernardino from the saloon curse.

"Please use the enclosed envelope and promptly remit the entire amount if possible. Perhaps you can increase that amount. I sincerely hope you can and will, for the financial needs of the battle are very great and pressing.

"Hoping to receive your remittance at once, and praying for victory, I remain,

"Yours in the King's service,
(Signed) "ERVIN S. CHAPMAN."

It is to be noted that the language closely resembles that used in the literature connected with get-rich-quick concerns.

Rev. Dr. Irving Bristol Begins His Regular Whirlwind.—On the 19th of February the Rev. Irving Bristol made his appearance at the Central Methodist Church in Sacramento in connection with a meeting of the California Dry Federation. The well known leader of the Anti-Saloon League announced that he would commence a whirlwind campaign for State-wide prohibition immediately. After cavorting about the church for some time the clergyman left. It is understood that his whirlwind will extend over the territory west of Sacramento and north of San Francisco.

CONSCIENCE TRIUMPHS IN OAKLAND.

BY a substantial majority the people of the city of Oakland on the 17th of February declared that they are conscientious. They rebuked in an emphatic way the ruthless element that sought to destroy the business of 193 saloonkeepers.

Throughout the campaign there did not appear to be any chance for the destructive forces of fanaticism to make good the threat to drive 2,000 men engaged in the liquor traffic out of their establishments and place them at the mercy of adversity. But, still, a period of gloom was brought about which made the salvation of the saloonmen something for which they must be doubly thankful. During the week previous to the election the fanatics managed to cloud the issue by filling the public mind with falsehoods that had been prepared months in advance and guarded carefully until they could be let loose when they could do the greatest harm. The Oakland "Tribune" poured forth in great volume lies and vituperations which were designed to obscure the minds of the voters and suppress their sense of justice. It required great activity on the part of the liberals of Oakland to counteract the effects of the fraudful performances of their unscrupulous adversaries. When the laothsome methods of the Anti-Saloon League and its ally, the "Tribune," are considered, the work of the liberals must be doubly appreciated.

Many people were induced to vote against the saloonmen by the vile stories published by the "Tribune" and the league. These people will now have time to think over those stories. When they fully comprehend the immorality of the conscienceless crew which deceived them into voting wrongly they will know what to do at the coming general election when State-wide prohibition is to be voted on.

MRS. ANNA E. K. BIDWELL NICELY BETRAYED BY THE DRY ELEMENT.

Mrs. Anna E. K. Bidwell recently leased her ranch at Chico and closed her famous mansion in order to become the leader of the prohibition movement in Northern California. Her services were accepted eagerly by the dry agitators and her money was also accepted. After those who are profiting mostly by the prohibitionist campaign had managed to take the fullest advantage of Mrs. Bidwell's mistaken generosity they decided that they had had enough of her. They deprived her of her place as leader of the dry campaign in Northern California on the ground that she was too old. Everyone knows that Mrs. Bidwell has not aged very much during the past month and that she is just as capable of managing the dry campaign now as she was three weeks ago. There can be no doubt that she was given "high honors" by the drys just to wheedle her out of her money, and she has been placed in a back seat now, like any other old woman, after all that could be taken from her was taken. Two months ago the REVIEW predicted what was going to happen, but this journal still hopes that Mrs. Bidwell will not lose her ranch and her mansion, although the dry "workers" cannot see what good such things can be to an old woman when they have need of them.

In this connection let us quote Mrs. Bidwell's home paper, the Chico "Record": "Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell has been relieved from the honor and burden of superintending the 'dry' campaign for Northern California, but she will not be deserted by any of the professional money-getters, who, in the guise of sanctified moralists, keep close at her heels. As one of these 'better-than-thou' people recently said, 'Her good wishes are not what we need; we want her money.'"

New Liquor Ruling in Oakland.—The city council of Oakland has finally passed the ordinance giving the Chief of Police discretionary power to permit the sale of liquor at dances. Just before the final reading of the ordinance the Young Women's Christian Association introduced a protest against the ordinance. This settled the matter. The ordinance was made a law and the protest was filed away to celebrate the event.

FRANCE NOW RANKS "SECOND" TO CALIFORNIA AS A WINE PRODUCER. (?)

Somehow we must bow to the Prohibitionist press in acknowledgement of efficiency in the compilation of statistics. The following paragraph is from the Sacramento "Union" of the 6th of January: "The sweet wine output of the State last season was more than 2,700,000,000 gallons, against slightly more than 2,000,000,000 gallons the season before."

We had no idea that California had so far outdistanced France and the rest of the world in the production of wine. But as it all occurred within the last two years, during which time we have evidently been dozing in the editor's easy chair, there is some excuse for us in allowing these figures to pass by us unnoticed. Now that we know how much sweet wine California is producing it is timely to do a little boasting. The Sacramento "Union" shows clearly that this State is producing more sweet wine than France, Italy and Spain combined, with all the other wine-producing countries chipping in to help the old countries make a showing. All that we can object to is the publication of these figures at the present time when an effort is being made to tax the sweet wines of California. If our Eastern friends discover that this State is producing so much wine they will be able to convince the administration that California sweet wines ought to be made to pay all the expenses of the national government, amounting to over a billion dollars a year. In the interest of California these figures should have been kept secret, but it would be too much to expect a Prohibitionist paper to show any consideration for the State when Prohibition is to be promoted. But, what is most serious, is the terrible scandal that will result. The Eastern enemies of the California wine industry have long been charging that California wine men have been sneakingly and unlawfully withdrawing sweet wines from the government warehouses. Now they have the figures to prove their charges. The Sacramento "Union" shows clearly that the California winemen have been surreptitiously withdrawing over 2,000,000,000 gallons of wine yearly without giving Uncle Sam what is due to him. How many government officials are involved in this billion-dollar graft it is difficult to say. We regret the situation that has been brought about by the Prohibition journal.

As a matter of fact the total dry and sweet wine production of California is about 45,000,000 gallons per year.

POSITION OF THE SACRAMENTO "BEE."

Referring to the fact that The Bee is against prohibition, the Gridley Herald says:

"When a great newspaper sets up the dictum that the manufacture and sale of liquor should not be abolished, even if it is possible to do so, the statement is startling."

What is there startling about it?

This would be a sorry world if everything palatable, and pleasant, and good, and even beneficial if properly, moderately and judiciously used, is to be banished from the earth because many misuse it, and because many others declare that, as they do not use it, none others shall.

Of recent years a vast influx of people have come into California from the East and Middle West, thousands carrying with them narrow, one-sided, prejudiced, and puritanical views.

They are entitled to their opinions, and to be respected therein.

But they have absolutely no right in reason nor in truth to declare that only they and those who think as they think are the salt of God's earth; that they are the best manhood and womanhood of California.

There is no best about it. They are good men and good women.

But equally as good men and good women—as conscientious, as moral, as law-abiding, as peaceful, as devoted to the welfare of the Home and the Child as they do not believe as they believe.

They do not believe prohibition makes for true temperance.

They do not believe in the State damning by the wholesale and annihilating entirely the invigorating and beneficial product of the grape which God Almighty blessed and which Christ Jesus manufactured and drank.—Sacramento "Bee."

The Curse of Prohibition

By F. P. Savinien for the REVIEW.

MENTAL development is the purpose of life on earth. Life would be a failure if growth were limited. When the physical body, or carnal formation, ceases to grow, as it does, in the case of human beings, at ages ranging from 18 to 22 years, the mind, or mental body, begins to develop. This is due to the fact that the elements of growth, or nutrition, in the form of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, which build up the physical body, become gradually so refined as to create and build up the mental body. The growth of the mental body starts as soon as the human being commences to think, or at the ages of from 18 to 22 years. There can not be any notable increase in size of the physical body once the human being reaches the age of reason, simply because the elements of nutrition pass through the carnal structure and enter into the mental body. This mental body is very closely identified with the brain. It is not a part of the brain. The brain is merely the medium through which the mental body, or mind or soul, secures nutrition from the physical body. Connection between the brain and the mental body is similar to that between the child in the womb and the formation which surrounds it and conveys to it nutriment from the mother. Brain may aptly be called the roots of the mind, the nervous system being the ramifications which extend to every part of the physical body and help to take up those elements which are destined to form the mind or mental body.

Science has removed all doubt as to the continuity of life. The so-called death of the human being is simply the parting of the mental body from the physical. Death is but a new birth. Leaving the physical body, the mental body, or mind or soul, begins another existence. It goes into that existence in as helpless a condition as that of the infant that is born. Whether or not it has sponsors in the new existence, just as the child has parents, is not known, but it is certain that it enters into that existence knowing just as little as to what is ahead of it as the newly-born infant knows of the earthly life through which it must pass. After all the years that the human being has spent in the flesh amassing wisdom and experience, the mental body, the issue of the physical life finds itself, with all its accumulated knowledge, of which it had been wont to boast, just a mere infant amid new surroundings. It does not lose anything by the change but continues to gain. New experiences and fresh elements of nutrition cause it to grow faster after it has become independent of the physical body. Perhaps it casts off some of the senses which contributed to its growth while attached to the physical body, most probably touch, taste and smelling, but its sight and hearing are given extended powers and it may acquire senses which can not be conceived of in physical life. It is beset by new problems and by overcoming them continues to progress through newer developments.

In the physical life the human being is encountering at all times certain obstructions the surmounting of which brings about the development of the mental body. For this reason the human being, in order to grow, must have trouble. To be without a problem to solve would be tantamont to dying, but as death is an impossible transaction, there is no human being who is without a problem. No human being can become wealthy or authoritative enough to evade trouble. It might even be said that the less trouble a human being has the more unfortunate, for the less there is to think of the less the growth of the mental body. True happiness consists in overcoming trouble. In the course of life, from the cradle to the grave, the problems that confront the human being grows greater by overcoming them.

There are many obstructions to the development of mankind at the present time, and the greatest of them is the problem of Prohibition. If it were not for the mass of untrained human beings, who may be classified as primeval thinkers, easily influenced by the sophistry of professional orators, those who have had sufficient experience in this world to give them clairvoyance enough to see through society would consider Prohibition as merely a temporary menace. But the millions of primeval thinkers must be measured and weighed with Prohibition. This is what makes of the problem a bulky and weighty matter. It will require supreme exertion to shift it out of the pathway of humanity.

Once established in China, Prohibition forced the population of the Celestial Empire into lethargy for thousands of years. In the empire founded by Mahomet it retarded the progress of tens of millions of human beings for centuries. Its influence has almost been blightening in its effect on human intelligence. Happily, in the order of Nature, development may be held back, but it cannot be kept down. When human progress can not go forward it will rise upward and sweep over its barriers. So, in the present day, the Chinese people are seen in continual revolt against Prohibition. It can well be expected, too, that the Turks, having suffered reverses for three centuries under Prohibition, will overcome the oppression which blocks their progress. An upward and forward movement is taking place from the Levant to Cathay and under it Prohibition must be submerged forever.

But in the New World Prohibition has been placed directly athwart the path of progress. In the United States, where the percentage of primeval thinkers is greater than in any other civilized country, the great obstruction to human liberty has made a most effective appeal to ignorance and bids fair to retard the advancement of humanity. 'Tis a pity that this country is doomed to be the scene of a terrific struggle between the hordes that are hostile to enlightenment and the hosts that battle forever for the advancement of the human race. It is not among the illiterate masses, that form eighteen per cent of the population of the United States, that Prohibition makes its destructive power felt most, but among the presumptuously ignorant multitudes who boast a common education and who form an additional forty-eight per cent of that population. Those who combat Prohibition in the United States must reckon with an enemy which counts on support from sixty-six per cent of the people of the country.

Prohibition has made itself felt greatest in that part of the United States where illiteracy is most predominant and where literacy is ordinary and inferior. It is in the Southern States and in the backwoods States that it is most prevalent. In such States at Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, where people are taught not how to think but what to think, and in Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, where they are not taught at all, it is dominant. Among the thick-witted bigots of those States it commands the same advantages as it commanded among the densely ignorant fanatics of Arabia when Mahomet was at the height of his career as a charlatan and demagogue. The benighted condition of the inhabitants makes it a successful impediment to their advancement.

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO., INC.
RHINE FARM, SONOMA
BACCHUS WINES
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

But the danger of Prohibition lurks insidiously in other States. It is greatest where those human beings of the least moral responsibility and mental development are being given the greatest political power. In connection with this it is necessary to return to the first proposition of this article.

Human liberty grows in proportion with mental development and the development of the mental body is manifested by the growth of the brain. Man is the freest of all animals and the superior of all because he has the greatest brain. He has from three to twenty times the amount of brain that other animals have. It is in accordance with the growth of brain that the mental body is developed and conscience, the sense of right and wrong, is brought forth, in consequence of which man has the highest sense of justice of all the animals. On justice, liberty is based, because it is justice which makes the rights of others considered and protected. For this reason man enjoys liberty in the highest degree, and his freedom should become larger and more elevated as his brain grows and his mental body continues to develop.

The fitness of the animal may be gauged by the size of its brain, because the greater the brain the greater is the constructive power of the animal. This is exemplified by the boa constrictor which, proportionately, has the smallest brain of all the animals and is the most destructive. The smaller the brain the less the sense of right and wrong.

Prohibition is most dangerous in those States where women are being given political power. Science has established the fact that women have, on an average, eight ounces of brain less than men. The development of the mental body in women is less than in men and, in consequence, the sense of right and wrong, due to conscience, is less. Woman is less constructive or more destructive than man. She is less considerate of the rights of others and has, therefore, less respect for liberty than man has.

There are many men, most probably the majority of those in the liquor traffic, who have so much confidence in the intelligence of women that they cannot believe that there is any danger that women will be at all instrumental in destroying liberty through Prohibition. It is the opinion of the writer that that confidence is misplaced. It is his opinion that women who have been given political power are a source of grave danger to the liquor industry and trade. Because of their smaller brain capacity the women are less able to control their instinct to destroy than men and when they see in the liquor traffic something that they can destroy they will be strongly tempted to attack it. They do not understand that liquor has been one of the greatest forces for the promotion of the liberty of the human race, and they do not know that it has been only in those States where liquor is drank most that women have been given the greatest measure of political rights. Under the influence of charlatans and politicians, of adulatory preachers and orators, women will give way to their instinct to destroy.

There is no intention on the part of the writer to reproach women because they are inferior, as far as mental development is concerned, to men. It is not the fault of women that they are tardy in development. Nature is responsible and Nature knows what she is doing. Further, the writer believes that it is no more than right that women should have all the political prestige that they enjoy or that may be given to them. Women need mental development and any means of giving it to them is laudable. But the writer does not agree with those persons who pretend to recognize women as superior to men and who would accept their judgment in preference to that of men in moral and intellectual matters.

Science has established the fact that women have eighteen per cent less brain than men and, correspondingly, have less moral, mental and intellectual force than men. Only those men who are actually inferior to women, inasfar as brain capacity is concerned, and are, therefore, secondary to women morally and mentally, can truthfully recognize the superiority of women. Preachers, whose purses are kept replenished by contributions from women, and politicians, who depend on the votes of women to hold easy offices, have ulterior motives in paying compliments to women, but science brings them to strict account and exposes their flattery.

Men who are loyal to women do not flatter them. They educate them. They tell them the truth. To help them control the instinct to destroy they assist women to develop their mental bodies so that they may control the destructive passions of lust, greed, avarice and vanity.

There can be no doubt that Prohibitionists will use women to destroy the liquor industry. It will be the duty of those engaged in the liquor traffic and of all friends of human progress to endeavor to counteract the influence of Prohibitionists by enlightening women. If the women of the United States are not educated so that they control their destructive passions, in the form of lust, greed, avarice and vanity, the country will succumb to Prohibition and will be doomed to the same lethargy in which China tossed restlessly and despondently for scores of centuries.

Women are in the stage when they should be subject to correction. They have no reasonable claims to exercise authority. The granting to them of political rights does not mean that they shall take from men personal rights. They must look to the men for that moral force which they do not possess because of their lack of mental development, and to gain that moral force they should not go to the preacher of Prohibition who plays on their avarice, the political Prohibitionist who tickles their vanity, the Prohibition lawyer who appeals to their greed and the legislator of Prohibition who encourages their lust.

Alcohol develops the brain. It contributes almost directly to mental development. Other foods and ingredients that enter the human body pass slowly and tortuously through the physical structure to arrive, after a dilatory process of refinement, in the form of oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the structure of the mind, while alcohol, bearing these elements in sufficiently refined state, passes without delay through the physical body to the mental. There may be a reasonable doubt as to whether or not alcohol itself forms part of the mental body, but there can be no doubt whatever that it is either alcohol or the ingredients which it carries in solution that must perform the work of constructing the mind more effectively than any other nutriment consumed by the human being.

(To be Continued)

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

NEWS FROM OAKLAND.

Oakland, February 26, 1914.

The election on the question of the reduction of the number of saloons has been settled and the community is breathing easily. After all is said and done, there is no doubt that the agitation has done good. A good lesson has been taught the people of the city on the subject of prohibition, and this will have great weight on the coming State-wide question in November.

Many were the tricks resorted to by the dry element. There was no end to the expedients of the destructive ones, and no scruples were shown whenever an opportunity at trickery was presented for the promotion of their designs.

One of the tricks that has come in for general condemnation was the manipulation of the public school forces. Many of the teachers were made to act as campaign agents of the drys. The teachers spent considerable time sending notes to the parents of pupils asking them to vote for the destruction of the business of the saloonmen. Action is being taken by representative citizens before the Board of Education to have the teachers reprimanded. It has always been clearly understood in Oakland that public employees must do no campaigning through their offices. School teachers have been delinquent in this matter and whether their delinquency has been due to blind impulse or deliberate violation of the rules of public service their conduct cannot be excused. They are certainly now in line for discipline. All that the liberals demand is that they be reprimanded so that they will act correctly in the future.

Some school principals loaned the schoolboy bands to the drys to assist at concerts and speeches. They excuse themselves on the ground that the schoolboys owned their own instruments and played out of school hours. Principal Greenman of the Lockwood School compromised himself by stating the boys would not be loaned to the liberals. The Board of Education ordered this principal to not allow the boys to play as a school band and told him that it was a question between the boys and their parents as to whether they were to play at all. He was told also that schoolboys are too young to engage in politics. This was something he had never learned before, which would indicate that even the principal of a large school may still be in the kindergarten class.

One of the amusing little frauds committed by the drys was in connection with the balloting. Among the officials in the election booths were some women who never before had served in such capacities. Most of the women officials were drys, as previously arranged by the leaders of the fanatics. After the ballots were being cast the ladies began to show impatience. They thought it would be too long a time to wait until the regular hour for the closing of the booths in order to see how the votes were going. Their interest in the outcome overwhelmed their sense of official duty. In a short time they began to open the ballots "just to see how the election was going." The men officials refrained from interfering, although they fully realized that a serious breach of election laws was being perpetrated. After a while, however, the ladies began to open ballots "just to see how certain people had voted." This was too much for the men. Some of them arose with indignation and read the riot act to the offenders. After this the women managed to control their nerves sufficiently to wait until the proper time came to open the ballots.

During the campaign a sorry trick was played by a woman dry, who represented herself as the wife of Colonel Theodore Gier and visited a large number of persons with the object of inducing them to vote against the saloon men. As Mrs. Gier does not engage in politics, the trick was an easy one to play for some days. The use of her name as an asset of the drys was valuable as long as the trick worked, but just as soon as the imposition was discovered it is probable that more harm was done to the dry cause than could be calculated. It simply convinced many people that the drys are not only a herd of vagrants and hypocrites, but imposters as well.

The Thomas H. B. Varney Company has certainly earned the lasting enmity of the drys of Oakland, and in doing this it has done itself credit. Thomas H. B. Varney controls the billboards of Oakland. On his billboards there are many advertisements for liquor firms. He sets forth the merits of beer and whisky in goodly display, and is paid well for doing so. When the Oakland drys tried to secure space on his billboards to put in just this one line, "Vote against the saloonmen's ordinance at the election Tuesday, February 17," they met with a setback. Mr. Varney refused to give them any space on his billboards. In bitter disappointment they set up a wail to the effect that "Varney has plenty of space for whisky and beer advertisements but no space for the people who are trying to regulate the saloons!" They do not seem to be able to understand why a man should refuse to devote space on his billboards to the detriment of his best patrons. Mr. Varney's sense of honor is too lofty for the drys to grasp. He is not built on the same moral lines as those newspapers which accept liquor advertisements and the good money that goes with them and then publish denunciations of the business of their patrons. Carrying water on both shoulders does not go with him. The drys do not understand him. But he knows them. He is too big for them to measure, but he took their measure very easily, indeed, because they are so small.

In his regular monthly report submitted February 10, Chief of Police Petersen showed that 375 retail liquor privileges were granted. Altogether 437 liquor licenses were granted since the new ordinance went into effect.

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Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

YE GODS! JACK LONDON PROHIBITIONIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EASTERN prohibitionists are boosting "Jack" London for the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. If Jack London is willing to accept the title he can have it for the asking. Chicago prohibitionists are especially anxious to have the celebrated novelist and occasional Socialist to become their candidate for the highest office in this country.

But it appears that Jack is not what might be called an entirely desirable candidate. Mrs. Anna E. K. Bidwell, leader of California prohibitionists, has declared that Jack London still drinks alcoholic liquors. She has evidently received grapevine-less messages from Glen Ellen on the subject. Of course, it is not diplomatic that she should say such things, considering that the prohibitionists could not find a better man than Jack London to act as their presidential candidate (providing they can find him) and family secrets should be closely guarded in such cases.

However, the objection of Mrs. Bidwell could be easily overcome if it were not for the stand that an Eastern teetotaler, to-wit, "Sam" Blythe, has taken. Mr. Blythe declares that it requires at least three years of total abstinence to eliminate alcohol completely from the human system. This makes it necessary for Jack London to prove that he has not taken an alcoholic drink in three years in order to prove that he could be an eligible candidate of the prohibition party for the presidency.

While the REVIEW would like to see every distinction possible accorded to Jack London, as being one of the favorite sons of California, this journal is of the opinion that Sam Blythe would be a more logical candidate of the prohibitionists. If the literary productions of Sam during the past three years are compared with his work of four and five years ago there will be little doubt that he has eliminated alcohol from his system. Jack London still writes some stuff worth while reading.

Telephone Douglas 2496

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THE BARBOY.
By William F. Kirk.

Who serves your drinks on polished wood?
The barboy.
Who seldom sees you when you're good?
The barboy.
Who stands and yawns behind the bar
And hears you tell how great you are
When you are feeling like a star?
The barboy.

Who has real troubles of his own?
The barboy.
Who hears all yours without a groan?
The barboy.
Who wishes that the day were through,
And all the conversation, too?
Who longs to say goodby to you?
The barboy.

Whom does the married woman blame?
The barboy.
Who phones her your excuses lame?
The barboy.
Who hates the business, last and first?
Who hates, although he slakes your thirst,
To see good fellows at their worst?
The barboy.

Albany Politics Include Liquor Question.—The Albany Civic Political League has declared in its platform for temperance. Temperance in this case means prohibition or compulsory total abstinence. The candidate of the league are Lisle C. Green, for mayor; and Fred A. Hall, Matt Stanley, Edward Kreiss and S. Logasa for trustees. Opposed to them are Mayor Frank J. Roberts and the present trustees.

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For—isn't the man who pays the highest rentals—the highest license—the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit—even on cased goods.

And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

FRESNO NOTES.

Fresno, February 27, 1914.

On the 18th of February a committee of seven representing the table grape growers of Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties met in Fresno and formulated plans for permanent organization. The meeting took place in the Chamber of Commerce. It was composed of F. H. Wilson, L. R. Rogers, formerly of the California Wineries and Distilleries; T. B. McKelvy, George B. Posson, P. H. McGarry, Lucius Powers and H. H. Backer. The committee was addressed by C. W. Brown and George Ashley of Lodi and by James Madison and L. R. Rogers of Fresno. It was decided that the grape growers of the three counties organize the Table Grape Growers' Association and do its own marketing this year. Wine men and raisin growers are encouraging the movement in every way. Co-operation will be general.

During the past two weeks the drys of Lemoore circulated petitions calling for an election to determine the question whether saloons should remain in the city. The petitions were put into circulation by the W. C. T. U. At a meeting of this organization hold on the 14th of February, E. G. Sellers and J. W. Corder were nominated as dry candidates for trustees. The movement came as a surprise to the wets, as they believed that the results of the last election would be enough to convince the drys that there was no chance for them in Lemoore. It now appears that there are other animals besides mules that can not be convinced.

The wet and dry contest is on in lively style at Hanford. One would think that old Nick had sent a high tension current through the old bones of the dead town. The wets favor the opening of ten saloons, but the drys insist on present conditions. Taxpayers and business men are behind the wet movement and they will win.

WIELAND BREWING COMPANY TO ESTABLISH BOTTLING PLANT AT FRESNO.

The John Wieland Brewing Company of San Francisco will in the near future establish a bottling plant in the city of Fresno. A site has been secured at the south end of I street, between the Friant and Sanger branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Arrangements are being made for the laying of spur tracks.

"FISCHBECK'S" IS NOW THE "MAJESTIC."

The well-known establishment at 844 Market street, which has been long known as "Fischbeck's," has been given a new name and will henceforth be known as the "Majestic." This palatial resort will still continue under the proprietorship of R. H. Fischbeck and C. M. Shaw, who are among the best known and most enterprising of California's promoters of high-class saloon establishments. Mr. C. H. Bacon will still be the manager of the famed Market street resort. Very little change has, therefore, been effected in the place, excepting as far as the name is concerned, and the constant improvements which Mr. Bacon devises. The best of everything in the "Majestic" is now to be had for ten cents, and this includes all the courtesy and luxury that is to be found in what is described as "the handsomest buffet in the West."

MR. EUGENE CHAFIN URGES WARD-HEEL METHODS IN DEALING WITH WOMEN.

In a speech delivered at Long Beach on the 15th of February Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, former candidate for President on the prohibition ticket, declared that any married woman who votes against a prohibition measure at the polls deserves to be soundly thrashed by her husband. The many women who were present were somewhat disconcerted when Mr. Chafin made his declaration. Enthusiasm among the drys at the meeting fell to zero point. But, still, a few days later Mr. Chafin delivered a speech at Whittier and collected $1,500 in twenty minutes from an audience composed principally of Iowans.

Proposed Ordinance For Hanford.—The proposed ordinance for Hanford provides for licensing the sales of liquors in all hotels and restaurants, limiting the number of open saloons to four, while the population of the city remains under 6,000, and one additional for each increase of 1,500. Fees for licenses for saloons, hotel bars, wholesalers and bottling works are to be fixed at $1,600 per year, and for restaurants at $400 per year. The election will take place on the 13th of April.

Remodeling Fresno Saloons.—Many saloons in Fresno are being remodeled. The White Fawn in the Bradley Block has been completely remodeled at an expense of $5,000. At the Park $3,000 have been expended in remodeling. The Commercial saloon has been improved to the value of $4,000, and the Hughes Hotel Buffet has undergone alterations so as to give it an entrance from Tulare street. New fixtures have been placed in all the places.

Phone Kearny 2969

THE
Lick Bar

33 Montgomery St. San Francisco

Phone Prospect 600, Connecting All Departments

WE ARE IN OUR NEW QUARTERS

Rathjen Mercantile Company

Incorporated

Importers, Wine and Liquor Merchants

THE BRAND OF "THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKY" HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THIS FIRM FROM WM. WOLFF & COMPANY

467-471 ELLIS STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

GORDON'S DRY GIN Co., Ltd. LONDON

Ship Cafe

VENICE

Under New Management
Most Modern and Unique Cafe in the World
Fine Cuisine—Best of Entertainment
Where the Spirit of Bohemia Reigns
SHIP CAFE CO., Prop.
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A Mighty Bracer

Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

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Choice Wines and Liquors

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Formerly "Caley's" San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, *Proprietor*

The Cutter

709 MARKET ST. Phone Douglas 2954
Call Annex Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

PASS THIS ALONG.

The "New Republic" (Prohibitionist) says "Congressman Hobson asserts that 750,000 deaths are caused by alcohol annually in the United States.

"Both Sides" (Liberal) says, "The United States census places the number of deaths from alcohol in the United States at 3,000 per year."

"The American Issue" (Prohibitionist) says, "The United States census is a liar."

The United States Department of Commerce says, "There were 753,308 deaths in the United States in 1910. Of these less than three-eighths of one per cent, or less than 3,000, were caused by alcoholism."

The "New Republic" (Prohibitionist) says, "The Department of Commerce is a rogue, a liar and a fool."

Let us figure it out. If out of 753,308 deaths in 1910, 750,000 were caused by alcohol, there were just 3,308 deaths due to other causes. By prohibiting the use of alcohol the annual death rate in the United States could be reduced to 1 to every 28,000 population. It is now 560 to every 28,000. Out of every 560 deaths in the United States 559 are due to alcohol. If alcohol were abolished there would be only one death in this country where there are now 560. The average length of life in the United States would be increased from 50 years to 1500 years. Surely prohibition would be worthy trying at this rate. In the days of Methusalem people lived on an average to 800 years of age. Alcohol has undoubtedly cut the period of life down to 50 years since then. If we could only believe Congressman Hobson!

Mr. Ned Greenway on Cabarets, Cafes and Tango in New York and California.—The Fresno "Republican" publishes an interesting interview with Mr. E. M. Greenway, the czar of society in San Francisco, who wields Mumm's Champagne as his sceptre. As Mr. Greenway speaks with authority on the joys of life with champagne in the head and music in the feet, and yet keeps Mumm on all occasions, the REVIEW is glad to reproduce the interview, and it is given as follows: "The cabarets are a thing of the past in the East. All the dancing that is done in New York and the other prominent places there is very graceful, there is no jumping up and down or shaking of the shoulders. It is all the tango and the hesitation waltz, which consist of straight dancing. The large hotels and restaurants there are making space for the great number of high class patrons who dance until four and five o'clock in the morning."

McSORLEY'S SALOON.

In the October 25th issue of Harper's Weekly, edited by Norman Hapgood, there is a story by Hutchins Hapgood, called "McSorley's Saloon." McSorley's is situated in New York city, on Seventh street, near Third avenue, close to the Cooper's Union. It is one of the famous old saloons of New York. It has passed down from father to son and the traditions of clean business have been kept sacred. No women ever passed or passes the threshold of McSorley's. "Drunks" have never been made welcome. The spirit of McSorley's is to welcome the drinker of a mug or two, and discourage the "flash" party. Of McSorley's, Mr. Hapgood says: "If there were more saloons like McSorley's in the country, and fewer of the other kind, there would probably now be no strong temperance movement, attacking the price of the grape or the corn—that element of civilization recognized from Plato to Omar as emphasized by Fitzgerald and accepted as a stimulating spark kindling our poetry, our literature, our temperamental sociability, inciting our fancy, and warming the world in which we live.

"McSorley's saloon is, as I have said, mainly frequented by quiet workingmen who sip their ale and look as if they are philosophizing. It is true that the saloon in general today—good and bad—is the principal place in which ideas underlying the labor movement originate, or at any rate become consciously held. It is there where men talk over, think and exchange feelings and ideas relating to their labor and their lives. The social philosophers take their fragmentary thoughts and construct them as to programs and systems."

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Successors to J. JULLIEN & CO. Formerly at 617 Pacific St.
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Wines, Liquors, Cognacs, Whiskies, Etc.
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H. PELLEVOISIN French Mineral Waters and Olive Oil
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LIQUOR IMPORTERS
Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies in Bond or Tax Paid
NO RECTIFIED GOODS
552 Market Street and 21 Sutter Street
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WE HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER THE TRADE, EXCEPT
Fine Goods, Square Prices
Honorable Dealing
SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye
CARTAN McCARTHY & CO.
Established 1873 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Telephone Kearny 3688
LIQUOR MERCHANTS
S. E. CORNER BATTERY AND COMMERCIAL STS. SAN FRANCISCO

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JOE ZANETTA, SECY.



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SECOND BELOW MARKET
San Francisco, Cal.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
MERCHANTS LUNCH 11 A.M. TO 2.30 P.M.

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Cafe
834 MARKET STREET
Opp. Emporium San Francisco

"The Cabin"
PURE GOODS
BERT LEVY, *Proprietor*
105 MONTGOMERY STREET : : : Near Sutter St.
"ONLY THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS"
CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

JOHN LUTGEN, President FREDERICK STAUDE, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.
Wichman, Lutgen & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS
Sole Proprietors of "Gilt Edge" Whiskies
Also Sole Distributors of "Old Identical Whiskey"
(Bottled in Bond)
134 SACRAMENTO ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



For explanation go to
Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff St.
Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.
BAR SUPPLIED WITH STANDARD BRANDS OF
WINES AND LIQUORS
PHONE DOUGLAS 925 HOME C 1366

House Founded 1853
Bank Exchange
BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND
SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE
THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME
I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
DUNCAN NICOL, PROPRIETOR
S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO



Fernet-Branca
...BITTERS...
FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN—ITALY
The King of Appetizers
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
Sole North American Agents
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427-431 West Broadway New York

The
Nugget Cafe
Oysters and Straight Goods Specialties
41 POST ST.
Tel. Kearny 1762 San Francisco, Cal.

Grape Men Organize to Combat Prohibition

ON the third of February 150 of the most prominent grape growers of California met in the Monadnock building and discussed ways and means to defeat the proposed prohibition amendment to be voted upon next November. Steps were taken to organize a State body to be entitled the California Grape Protective Association, which will devote itself to fighting the State-wide movement. A resolution was passed declaring that the proposed amendment was unfair, contrary to public policy and inimical to the industrial, viticultural, agricultural and commercial development of California. A committee was appointed to circulate literature emphasizing the value of the wine industry in California.

The following officers were elected: G. E. Lawrence, president; Bismarck Bruck, first vice-president; F. A. Lucas, second vice-president; A. Mattei, third vice-president; C. H. Wente, treasurer, and H. F. Stoll, secretary. The directors of the California Grape Protective Association are: C. H. Wente, Alameda County; Frank Swett, Contra Costa County; A. Mattei, Fresno County; Secondo Guasti, Los Angeles County; Charles Crawford, Mendocino County; Bismarck Bruck, Napa County; E. M. Sheehan, Sacramento County; F. A. Lucas, San Bernardino County; H. F. Stoll, San Francisco; G. E. Lawrence, San Joaquin County; Tracy Learnard, Santa Clara County; C. E. Humbert, Sonoma County; A. E. Shoemake, Stanislaus County. Other directors will be appointed accordingly as the organization is extended. The offices of the association are at 12 Geary street, near Kearny and Market streets, the entrance room being No. 501 and the telephone number Sutter 2688.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the organization:

Whereas, after years of costly experiment, it has been proven that California, by reason of its soil and climatic conditions, is the only territory in North America where foreign varieties of wine grapes grow to perfection, and

Whereas, through concentrated efforts of the viticulturists of the State of California, aided and encouraged by the State and Federal governments, the citicultural industry of this State has attained a pre-eminent position at home and abroad, and

Whereas, a large body of our citizens have engaged in this industry with the belief that viticulture and viniculture would develop vast areas of land, which have heretofore been non-productive, enlarge the field of honest and healthful labor, and aid in the commercial and industrial development of California, and

Whereas, in this State there is devoted to the viticultural industry more than 320,000 acres of land (a large part of which is unsuited to agricultural purposes), representing an investment of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and directly employing more than 150,000 people, who have, with the aid of instruction from skilled and experienced specialists in this field of endeavor, made it possible to place California in the front rank of wine and raisin producing States, and

Whereas, there is to be submitted to the voters of California at the general election in November, 1914, an amendment to the constitution of the State, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away, or transportation of wine and liquor from one point within the State to another point, and

Whereas, the adoption of this amendment will destroy not only the wine industry, but also the raisin and table grape industries, which find an outlet for their surplus production through the wineries; will throw out of employment thousands of people engaged in these industries, annihilate investments, make non-productive thousands of acres of land now devoted to viticulture, destroy revenues, and reduce taxes, which must be made up by other industries.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the California Grape Protective Association that we are opposed to the adoption of the proposed prohibition amendment, because it is unfair, contrary to public policy, and inimical to the industrial, viticultural, agricultural and commercial development and welfare of California.

A COMMUNICATION FROM OSCAR KRENZ COPPER AND BRASS WORKS.

In connection with the recent transfer of the plant, etc., of Sanders & Company's Copper Works to the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works we have the following statement from the latter company:

"We beg to call attention to the notification to the effect that the old established firm of Sanders & Company's Copper Works, which was, after having been for a great many years in active operation, incorporated November 16, 1912, under the name of Sanders Copper and Brass Works, Inc., has been consolidated with the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc., the headquarters of which company is at 431-441 Folsom street, San Francisco, Cal. The entire stock of material, together with the machinery, tools, etc. of the Sanders Copper and Brass Works have been taken over by Oscar Krenz and Charles A. Wegener, and the same has been transferred to the already established plant of the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc. With the consolidated equipment the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, Inc., is now better than ever before enabled to give prompt and careful attention to the demands of the trade. The plant of this company is now the largest and best equipped copper shop and brass foundry on the Pacific Coast. It is the largest plant west of the Rocky Mountains engaged in the manufacture of copper and brass work of every description. Any and all orders sent in will have the personal attention of both Mr. Krenz and Mr. Wegener, who are practical men in copper and brass manufactory, having been associated with the same for the last fifteen years and having learned the work from the ground up. They desire to thank all their friends and the trade in general for past favors and hope to have a continuance of relations in their line.

"OSCAR KRENZ COPPER AND BRASS WORKS, INC."

SONOMA NOTES.

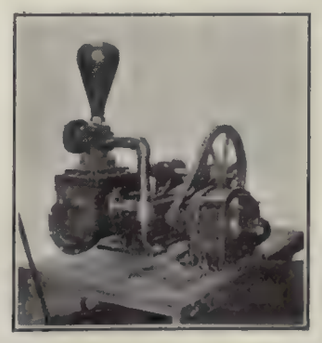
Many wine sales are reported from the Cloverdale section. Most of the sales are for immediate delivery and the prices range from 21 to 22 cents a gallon. Many winemakers are holding off for higher prices.

Mr. Carl Dresel, the pioneer winemaker, was a visitor to Santa Rosa during the first week of Ferbuary.

Mr. C. G. Wheeler, president of the White Top Champagne Company of Hammondsport, New York, visited the wine section of Sonoma County during the first part of February.

The American Hotel Bar at Petaluma was sold on the 9th of February to L. W. Kenny and M. I. Nicolaides.

WINE PUMPS



Steam and Electric Driven
Air Compressors
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps
LARGE STOCK ON HAND

SIMONDS MACHINERY CO.
12 and 14 Natoma St. (near First St.) San Francisco
Phone Kearny 1457

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	88.725.8
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	4,341.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	1,773.9
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	143,934.1
Exported	559.7
Tax Paid from Warehouse	64,639.4
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond January 31, 1913	2,523,266.1

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition is advocated to promote temperance. Experience makes strong negative reply. It has the effect of closing up licensed places but invites illegal sale. Every impartial student of the question knows this. "Speakeasies," "blind-pigs," "blind tigers," "hole in the wall," "clubs," "bootleggers" and many other such places and persons known by other names abound in prohibition communities. The existence of the names themselves proves conclusively that prohibition does not prevent the sale. It is said to be a farce in Maine and Kansas, the oldest prohibition States. It is a disgust in Oklahoma and Tennessee, the newest prohibition States, and it is a joke, though a serious one, in most all of the various towns and cities where it is in force.—Stockton "Industrial News."

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE WINE INDUSTRY.

Every county in California, except five, produces grapes in commercial quantities, there being all told about 200,000 acres in bearing vines. The principal counties for grapes are Fresno, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Napa, Kings, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Tulare, Contra Costa and San Joaquin, in the order as named, and each has over 2,500,000 vines. Santa Clara has close to 10,000,000, with more coming into bearing each year. There is no danger of over-production, for the viticultural field of the country is practically limited to California, and the choice fruit always brings a good price from ready buyers. What the present growers need is reliable information as to scientific methods of cultivation, and what California needs is an expansion of the viticultural industry that will induce new-comers to engage in this healthful and remunerative occupation.—San Jose "Mercury."

Tanks - - Pipe

All tanks we erect are guaranteed



Let us quote you on your needs

Wine Tanks, Brewery Vats, Water Tanks, Oil Tanks

FLAT OR ROUND HOOPS

Continuous Stave and Machine Banded Pipe

IN ALL SIZES AND FOR ALL PRESSURES

All material used is CLEAR AIR DRIED REDWOOD selected from our stock of fifty million feet which we constantly maintain at our factory

Redwood Manufacturers Co.

Factory: Pittsburg, Cal. **Office: 811 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco**

Announcement

Frankfort, Ky., February 17, 1914.

To the Trade:

I.

We will no longer curtail our 1914 production of Old Taylor.

It is now conclusively apparent that there is as much of an underproduction in fine whiskies, as that there is an overproduction in cheap whiskies and distilled spirits.

We believe Old Taylor occupies the topmost place among the fine whiskies of America.

It is not only removed from the flux of overproduction by its individualism and quality, but it is already so greatly underproduced that it is now evident that both the interests of our patrons and ourselves have been too much sacrificed, and that too, without deterrent effect upon the general headlong overproduction aggregate.

II.

The irrefutable figures and facts of the nation-wide over-production blunder which have been emblazoned before the trade in the official tabulations of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which figures and facts we sought in our circulars to translate to the overproducing distillers of the country, have failed to restrain them, or diminish the onflowing total.

Today we have before us the completed official figures covering the production of distilled spirits for the first half of the current fiscal year.

They show that despite the fact that 1913 had topped the overproduction blunder of 1910, 1911 and 1912, with the greatest record-breaking production in history, the first half of 1914 has now even outproduced 1913 itself.

III.

Here is the record:

Production of Distilled Spirits for the Whole United States

First Half Fiscal Year 1913 (1913's total production broke all previous records:

1912	Gallons
July	9,424,786
August	7,663,343
September	8,395,492
October	12,264,705
November	14,382,928
December	18,526,598
	68,856,049

First Half Fiscal Year 1914 (Breaking the Record of 1913.)

1913	Gallons
July	9,124,786
August	8,285,090
September	9,546,803
October	12,225,960
November	14,215,917
December	18,391,540
	72,090,096

IV.

Kentucky has failed to retrench.

It has closed the first six months with a production in excess of 1913.

Pennsylvania has failed to retrench.

It closes the first half of 1914 by breaking last year's record also.

Maryland likewise, instead of retrenching has broken last year's record.

In the neutral spirit belt instead of finding retrenchment, we find that there has outflowed a bigger deluge of substituting neutral spirits than was poured into the market in the first half of the fiscal year of 1913.

V.

We have taken no part in the 1910-1911-1912-1913-1914 overproduction folly in any way.

We have sacrificed ourselves in the hope that it might be averted.

We refused orders for thousands of barrels in 1910.

We did the same in 1911.

We did the same in 1912.

We did the same in 1913.

We have done the same in 1914.

We are now confronted with such an enormously enlarged distribution of Old Taylor all over the United States that we have barely enough goods in our warehouses to meet it and to carry us up to our 1914s.

VI.

In view of the conditions above recited, we feel that we must now protect ourselves and our patrons from a shortage.

Our patrons are amply able to carry their holdings through any emergency.

They are non-speculative.

Old Taylor stands first in the limited circle of fine whiskies.

We believe that it is recognized to be the typical fine straight whisky of America.

It is still our determined purpose to underproduce.

We are not inviting orders, but within the limits of our fixed conservatism we do not feel we are now longer justified in further persistently declining them from our valued customers, as we have been constantly doing for the past few years.

Yours truly,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS,
Distillers, Frankfort, Kentucky.

PROHIBITIONISTS TRYING TO BUNCO UNCLE SAM.

CONGRESSMAN RICHMOND P. HOBSON, famous for sinking the "Merrimac," worth $560,000, to no purpose, is endeavoring to have the United States government print and disseminate Anti-Saloon League literature at the cost of the people of the United States. The Congressman is trying to have the conference committee approve literature to be read into the congressional records and franked out by the postal authorities. The plan was evolved by the Anti-Saloon League, which expects to save thousands of dollars in the cost of distribution by placing the burden on Uncle Sam. Congressman Hobson has gone further and suggested that Anti-Saloon League literature be produced by the government at a cost of one-sixth the regular commercial rate.

The systematic graft of the Anti-Saloon League does not appear to be at all abashed at the plan of making a goat of Uncle Sam. The leaders of the league are all of the opinion that the government should pay the expenses of the campaign of the Prohibitionists for the sake of religion. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a political party has attempted to make the national government pay its campaign expenses. If the precedent is once established there is no reason why any party in power should not make its campaign at the expense of the nation at large. Friends of justice are watching the confeernce committee to see what tricks will be played.

J. M. CURTIS & SON

Gaugers : : Chemists

Wines, Liquors, Fuel Oils, Etc., Gauged and Sampled

Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors. Wines Examined for Proper Methods of Cellar Treatment : : :

108 Front Street San Francisco

THE PLEDGE SOUGHT FOR BY THE CALIFORNIA DRY FEDERATION.

As showing how the California drys would like to induce the gullible people to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage the "Pledge" that the California Dry Federation is circulating in all parts of the State is a choice example. The text of the "Pledge" is as follows:

"County of ..... Town ..... Precinct .....

"MY PLEDGE

"Believing that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are detrimental to the moral and material welfare of the citizens of California, I promise to vote at the next State election for the adoption of the amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, giving away or transportation of intoxicating liquors.

"Name..... Town ..... County .....Street.....

"I have..... registered since January 1, 1914."

The idea of pledging voters in this way is peculiar to an element which makes conscience secondary to interest. When bigots can not hold their followers by appealing to their sense of justice they try to bind them with a "pledge" of this sort by which weaklings practically surrender their conscience. Of course, one of the objects of circulating the "Pledge" is simply to secure some information as to how people are going to vote at the coming election. This might be purely a political object and might be excusable. but the more serious purpose of binding voters now to vote contrary to what their consciences may counsel later on shows itself up as glaringly immoral. Any organization which requires followers to surrender their consciences is generally foredoomed.

Voters who sign such a pledge as that contrived by the California Dry Federation are weaklings, who have no confidence in their own will power and must subject themselves to a hastily signed screed instead, or in lieu of, a properly trained reasoning faculty or a developed conscience.

WHY SEND IT TO THE HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED?

Editor Randall of the Highland Park (Los Angeles) Herald sends us word that he is now "manager of publicity for the California Dry Federation," and that he will send us all data desired in the campaign to be waged this fall by the prohibitionists for the immediate extermination of the 350,000 acres of wine grapes and the practical ruination of 15,000 families who are supported by grape growing alone.

No, Mr. Editor; we don't care for any of your data. We are not going to prove traitors to this glorious State by helping those who have no more consideration for California's one hundred and fifty million dollar wine industry than they have for the most disreputable road house or the vilest saloon.

You can send your data to the home for feeble minded.—Byron "Times."

What have the feeble minded done to Editor Harry Hammond to deserve having their minds further enfeebled? Why not send the stuff to the devil and be done with it?

VISALIA IS ALMOST INCORRIGIBLE.

For the fifth time within the past three years Visalia has decided to be dry. On the 24th of February the voters, numbering 2,020 in all, favored dryness by a majority of 310 votes. The fight on the part of the drys was based on the charge that the proposed ordinance would take the saloons entirely out of the hands of the trustees. The wets believe that they could have won by providing for stricter regulation than that proposed in the ordinance. It is more than likely that another ordinance will be proposed soon, as the sentiment of the people appears to be in favor of a limited number of saloons. Visalia may be given another trial to redeem herself.

Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

OUR MILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUPPLYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COOPERAGE AND WOODENWARE TRADE

SHARON STEEL HOOP CO.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS

SHARON, PA.

J. W. RICHARDS, Agent, Room 809 Monadnock Bldg., S. F.

General Office and Works

THE PACKER FAMILY



Mr. Gallon Packer Mrs. Half-Gallon Packer Miss Qt. Packer

If you have not made their acquaintance we would suggest that you do so. We would be pleased to give you the necessary introduction.

They are all money makers and are willing to work for you.

Respectfully yours,

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

Labor and the Prohibition Movement

Resolutions have been passed by the labor councils of Los Angeles, Fresno, Oakland and San Francisco condemning the prohibition movement in California as being adverse to labor. The following are the resolutions which express the opinion of the labor men most copiously on this subject:

Whereas, the attention of the labor movement has been called to the fact that several prominent members of the Socialist party have in the past, and now are, lending their support in campaigns to place this State and its political subdivisions thereof in the dry columns; and

Whereas, many thousands of workers, the great majority of whom are members of the trade union movement and of the Socialist party, are engaged in the production and distribution of malt, vinous and spiritous liquors; and

Whereas, if the manufacture and distribution of these beverages was prohibited it would throw all these workers and many thousands others indirectly employed on the labor market, thereby increasing the already great army of unemployed; and

Whereas, the prohibition of the production of malt, vinous and spiritous liquors is an unsound economic proposition, we, recognizing the fact that all industries are co-relative, and that the fundamental principles of the labor movement is not a matter of prohibition of liquor, but a matter of increasing the wages and reducing the hours, thereby giving labor a greater and ever increased share of the product of its toil, until such time as labor receives its full product; and

Whereas, Prohibition would adversely affect the following trades:

Industry—Department of Production: Brewers, bottlers, teamsters, coopers, engineers, firemen, machinists, plumbers, steamfitters, coppersmiths, carpenters, painters, yardmen, helpers, electricians.

Industry—Department of Distribution: Drivers stablemen and helpers, bartenders, waiters, chauffeurs, hotel stewards, porters, salesmen, clerks stenographers, bookkeepers, cooks, butchers, bakers, sausage makers.

Industry—Department of Printing and Publicity: Printers, pressmen press feeders, lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers, electrotypers book binders, sign and pictorial painters, billers and billposters, carpenters sheet metal workers.

Industry—Department of Materials, Raw, Building, Etc: Glass bottle blowers, flint glass workers, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, cement workers, stone masons, plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, machinists boiler-makers, blacksmiths, structural iron workers, lathers, roofers, painters farm workers, ranch hands, glaziers.

Whereas, We believe the policy of the economic and political organizations of labor should be confined to the great economic questions affecting the wage-working class; and that prohibition will not solve the labor question, nor will it relieve any part of the distress bearing so heavy upon the workers, but will aid the capitalist class to divide the forces of labor, and thereby weaken their solidarity and power; and

Whereas, there has been no provision made by the Prohibition party or its advocates to provide jobs for those whose employment would be no longer possible under the capitalistic system by the passage of a law of this kind, but who for the most part belongs to the capitalist class and would benefit by an increase in the army of unemployed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, in regular meeting assembled, in the interest of these wage workers, do hereby request such persons who are connected with the Socialist party and who are by their actions endeavoring to take from us our means of livelihood, to desist themselves and to devote their energies to the class struggle; until such time as all industries are brought under the dominion of the working class; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in the archives of the council, and a copy sent to those persons who are active in the fight against this industry.

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SOFT DRINK MEN ARE WISE.

Announcement has been received by the "Independent" that the Soda Water Manufacturers' Board of Trade of San Francisco will not contribute any sum towards the State-wide campaign for prohibition that is to be waged from now till next November.

This is a wise move on the part of the Soda Water Manufacturers, for instead of an increase in their business after prohibition would become effective there would be a decrease.

In Woodland a soda water manufacturer opposed the closing of saloons and many people were surprised that he did so, because they imagined that his business would have materially increased on the closing of saloons. In confirmation of his good judgment as soon as the saloons of Woodland were closed his business fell away fully fifty per cent and he has never increased it since that time.

It is not the soda water business alone that dwindles on the approach of prohibition. Every other business is affected in like manner.

Any reasoning individual who has a spark of sense can imagine the terrible devastation that would result from State-wide prohibition in California. Look at the vineyards and hop yards that would have to be replanted and perhaps their owners may not have the price of replanting. Look at the increase in the tax rate that must be made to replace the revenue from liquor licenses. Look at the number of men that would be out of employment. Consider the amount of invested capital that would be useless.

And would California be dry? Probably not more so than Maine or Kansas or any other one of the States that are now dry in name.

But the fight is to be made and it is up to the liquor men to finance it and to make it. There should be no mincing of words. There should be no beating around the bush. Every interested reasoning individual should take steps now to do his part against this foolish and absurd innovation.—Yolo "Independent."

APPENDICITIS AND ALCOHOL.

The eminent French specialist in appendicitis, Dr. Gagey, says that the use of water for drinking purposes is the primary cause of the prevalence of that disease.

Dr. Gagey has been struck by the fact that all the patients that came under his notice were water drinkers. And it was no question of some contagion carried by the water, for in many cases analysis established the purity of water, while in many others the sufferers drank nothing but mineral waters, and in a few only hot infusions, such as tea. In an article in the Presse Medicale, Dr. Gagey accuses the water, not of introducing something noxious into the body, but of not introducing something the the body needs. He cites many cases in which all or almost all the water-drinking members of a family were stricken with appendicitis, while all the wine drinking members were immune.

Wine and cider are antiseptics. Strong wine was almost the only antiseptic used or known in the middle ages. The microbes of many diseases are killed when placed in wine. Dr. Gagey suggests that those who habitually drink wine with their meals are introducing into their bodies a fluid that is necessary for the destruction of the microbes that produce appendicitis.

The Kansasization of Southern California.—In certain small towns of Southern California the natives of Kansas are in the majority. The illstarred natives of the Jay State are in the habit of holding meetings and declaring unanimously in favor of the anti-saloon movement. The oratorical sons of the prairie State gush over in telling their audiences what great benefit prohibition has done to Kansas. They do not say, however, why they left their native State or whether or not they expect to return. This makes one believe that they very likely were leaders in the prohibition movement back there and after they had made their stake got away in time to avoid the results of prohibition. They are trying to play the same game in California.

Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

The Human Brain and Alcoholism

In the New York "World" of recent issues several interesting articles have appeared on the subjects of the human brain and alcoholism. If these articles were published more extensively throughout the country they would have a much greater value for educational purposes than they have. But it is difficult to induce many journals of great circulation to reproduce such articles or even to publish articles on similar lines. Reference is made especially to papers like "Colliers," and the New York "Journal." The trouble is owing to the lack of moral courage on the part of the delinquents. Journals which are merely trailers after public opinion, existing because of their ability to flatter the weaknesses of bigoted readers, can hardly be expected to point the way. For any enlightenment which they may get the masses must depend on leaders of public opinion such as the "World," the "Sun," and "Harper's Weekly."

Here are some extracts from the "World" articles:

"Scientists recognize the relation of thought and gray matter in the brain. They believe that thought is stored up in the cells of the gray matter. They have even been able by electrically stimulating the gray matter to cause the expression of thoughts by those subject to the experiments.

"The gray matter is spread in a coat of varying thickness all over the surface of the brain. Under it lie the white matter and the nerves which ramify into it. It is evident that the nerves act as feeders through which thought is deposited in the gray matter.

"In connection with this study the most important question is how to increase the amount of gray matter. Intellectuality depends on the amount of gray matter which is stored in the brain. This varies in individuals according to their different callings. It is due to the method of cultivation. In doctors the layers of gray matter are in a certain portion of the brain and in lawyers in another.

"Intellectuality is not always measured by the size of the brain. Gray matter is generally deposited in the creases. The more creased the brain the greater the amount of gray matter. Of course, the greater the amount of brain the larger is the capacity of the creases. At the same time, the larger the brain the more it is likely to be creased. It usually follows that the smaller the brain the less is it likely to crease.

"In the rabbit the brain is perfectly round and smooth and the rabbit is considered to be the stupidest of animals. In the brains of animals higher in intelligence than the rabbit the creases begin to show. In the brain of the human being the entire brain is a series of creases and convolutions, and these are covered with gray matter. If the creased brain of the human being were spread out so that the creases would be smoothed out the surface it would show would be ten times as great as the same brain would be if it never had a crease. This gives an idea of the space available for the deposit of gray matter in the human brain. It is from two to twenty times greater than that of the brains of other animals.

"In all cases of great intellectuality the depth of the convolutions at certain places in the brain is enormous. In the case of an eminent surgeon whose brain was examined after death it was found that a large part of it was like the brain of a child, but in those parts especially required for his profession it was developed far more than usual and the creases and layers of gray matter at these spots were inordinately thick.

"Genius cannot be easily explained, but an examination of the brain after death often shows wherein the tremendous power of the intellectual giants lay. Lord Byron had a comparatively small brain, but it was far more intricately creased than the larger brains of other great thinkers who had less intellectual power than he. Charlemagne had an extraordinarily large brain, marked by the most intricate creases and convolutions. Phrenologists compared his head with the head of Shakespeare, which was of the same shape but smaller, but if the brain of Shakespeare had been examined as was that of Charlemagne it would very likely have been found that the brain of the English poet was much more intricately creased than that of Charlemagne.

"There is gray matter all over the surface of the brain of the infant. The infant's brain is divided into lobes and has deep creases. This is due to the heredity of generations of development. Whether the infant will be an intellectual giant or a pigmy in brain power depends almost altogether upon the training which it receives and the development of gray matter in its brain.

"The average female brain weighs five ounces less than the average male brain of the human being. But the reason why woman is man's inferior intellectually is because that which she is called upon to perform in life does not serve to increase the layers of gray matter in her brain. It is also questionable whether her nerves are developed enough to act as feeders in building up the gray matter to the same extent as the nerves of man.

"The laws of the multiplication of gray matter are still secrets which science has not pierced. But there is no doubt a distinct relationship between brain-creases, gray matter and alcohol. The congress of alcoholism has not considered this relationship. It has drawn all its conclusions from a single source and no broad conclusion can ever be drawn from a single source. Science generalizes in order to arrive at the truth. It has practically accepted as a fact that thought power is proportionate to the gray matter in the centers most used or needed. The next thing to learn is how to place the gray matter in the spots where it is needed with the least trouble and to the greatest advantage of the thinker. * * *

"The Milan congress has not given to humanity at large anything for which it might be entitled to gratitude. It had been expected that the question of alcoholism would be discussed by scientific men who would throw new light on the subject of the effect of alcohol on the human brain, but the congress proved to be pitifully lacking from a scientific standpoint. The medical men who were delegates to the congress were not of high standing in their profession. They discussed alcoholism like Prohibitionists and not like scientists. * * *

"There is no doubt that international congresses on alcoholism are of prime importance, but to be up to the standard required of them they should be on scientific lines. If surgeons, physicians and

California Barrel Co.

22d and Illinois, San Francisco

chemists were the principal factors in such congresses the world would be enlightened on many points relative to the development of the human brain. Through a scientific treatment of the subject it could be soon determined whether alcohol is injurious or beneficial. It is simply a question of ascertaining whether or not alcohol makes the creases and the gray matter."

This is the way to look at alcoholism from the broad standpoint. If Prohibition is to be brought about let it be by the action of scientists and not fanatics. If it is to be condemned let it be by scientists and not those whose passions are aroused by the aggressions of fanatics. Man is a reasoning animal when educated and the liquor trade is willing to stand or fall on the field of science.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending with June, 1913, and for July, August and September of the current fiscal year, are to hand. The total receipts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the past fiscal year were $344,424,453.85. Distilled spirits produced $157,542,061.75, not counting revenues derived from special taxes; fermented liquors, exclusive of special taxes, $65,245,544.40. The total production of distilled liquors in 1913 was 193,606,258 gallons, or 6,034,450 more than in 1912. In 1913, 143,220,056 gallons of tax paid spirits were withdrawn, 7,393,267 gallons more than in 1912. Illinois produced the largest quantity of distilled spirits or 43,964,336 gallons. Kentucky followed with 43,404,840 and Indiana with 28,552,316. The States which produced the largest quantity of fermented liquors were New York, 13,956,878 barrels, Pennsylvania 7,959,509, Illinois 6,656,823, Wisconsin 5,171,179 and Ohio 5,150,187.

The brandy deposited in warehouses during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to 4,672,217 taxable gallons. Of this 2,421,714.5 gallons were the amount for California, 1,922,448.2 being from the distilleries and 499,266.3 from special bonded warehouses. At the commencement of the fiscal year 1913 the brandy in the warehouses amounted to 5,001,083.6 gallons, of which California contributed 2,723,930.7. The aggregate amount of brandy in the warehouses during the year 1913 was 9,673,300.6 gallons, and of this the total for California was 5,145,645.2 gallons. There remained in the warehouses on the last day of the fiscal year 5,784,226.8 gallons of brandy, and of this 3,264,467.7 were on California account. During the year 2,580,122.0 gallons were withdrawn, tax paid, of which 837,707.9 were in California and 468,447.8 gallons of grape brandy were withdrawn for the fortification of wines, of which 356,666.6 were in California.

During the fiscal year 1913 4,939,464.7 gallons of grape brandy free of tax were used in the fortification of pure sweet wines in the United States. Of this amount 4,671,415.7 were used in California. The total amount of sweet wine fortified in the United States amounted to 16,462,693.43 gallons (before fortification), and of this 15,257,269.04 were in California.

BUTTERMILK POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON ACTS AGAINST WINE.

A small phial, containing a sample of Southern California wine, deposited in the mails in Los Angeles for transportation to San Francisco, was responsible on February 3rd, for the arrest of Leo Suter, 1816 Arlington street. The defendant was arraigned before the United States Commissioner, C. N. Williams, and was allowed to go on his own recognizance until the next day.

Mr. Suter is an agent for a San Francisco liquor firm, and the sample of wine was addressed to that concern. The contents of the package was revealed during an examination of parcel post packages in San Francisco and Suter's arrest followed.

The prosecution of Suter is the first of its kind ever undertaken in California. It is launched under an amendment to the postal laws enacted in 1910, prohibiting the transportation of alcoholic beverages through the mails.

No Need of Further Hysteria in Oakland.—Having been decisively defeated, according to the latest official figures, by a majority of 1,849, the hysterical drys of Oakland have been showing symptoms of nervous breakdown. The "Tribune" insists that the triumphant Hart ordinance will permit of the establishment of 38 additional saloons in the city. In order to pacify the drys, Chief of Police Petersen has announced that the ordinance will result in the elimination of 24 retail liquor licenses without ruining anybody.

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A practical investigation regarding the value of the latest methods. pp. 146. Illust. **Price, $2.00**

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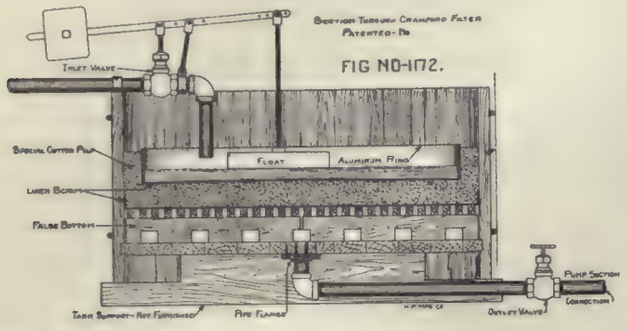
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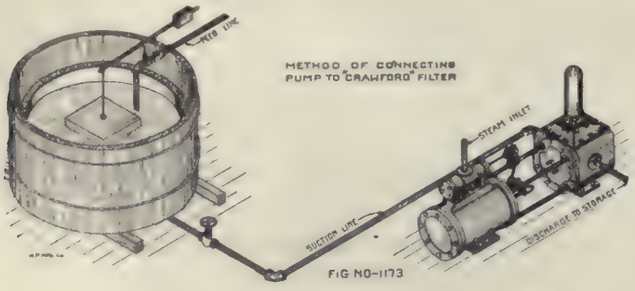
THE CRAWFORD FILTER.

Fruit juice manufacturers have always experienced difficulty in obtaining an efficient method of filtration. For many years the demand for a filter embodying simplicity, effectiveness, capacity and economy has been apparent. To supply this demand S. L. Crawford, a prominent chemist of Rochester, N. Y., after elaborate experiments, has designed a filter which will efficiently clarify unfermented fruit juices, fermented wines, vinegar, jelly stock, water, gin and all alcoholic liquids, except beer. The filter has been tested in the plants of many of the largest manufacturers of cider and vinegar, wines, etc., in the United States, with the result of a marked degree of success and satisfaction.

Some of the features of the Crawford filter are: Simplicity of design and operation. Small expense for maintenance. It requires a small amount of labor and attention for operation. This filter does not require frequent washing and packing. It has a large



capacity for filtering various juices before it is necessary to unpack the filter and wash the pulp—50 to 80 barrels of sweet cider and 150 to 200 barrels of vinegar can be filtered in a 5 ft. filter before washing pulp. The filtering process can be stopped for any period of time up to 24 hours, and then started against without repacking.



The liquid running through the filter does not come in contact with metal except an aluminum ring, which is insoluble. The filter can be packed and unpacked in a very short time. After packing no further attention is required during the filtering process.

The accompanying cross sectional view, Fig. 1172, shows the filters' simplicity of construction and method of assembling the various parts. The equipment consists of the following: Cypress tank; false bottom; cotton pulp; aluminum ring; linen scrim for covering false bottom and pulp; float valve with aluminum float for receiving end; flange bottom connection, bronze nipple, brass ell, yellow brass pipe extending from ell to outside tank and brass globe valve for discharging end.

Method of Operation.

Fig. 1173 shows the Crawford filter connected up to a steam pump ready for operation. While the filter can be operated with a limited capacity without a pump, the use of a pump is recommended. Success can be obtained in operating this filter without a pump by elevating it one or two stories. The action of the liquid passing from the filter through a vertical pipe will create a vacuum which draws the liquid through the filter. The pump performs two operations; one to form the suction for the filter and the other to raise the filtering stock to storage tanks or containers.

The suction line of the suction and delivery pump is connected to the globe valve provided with the suction and delivery line of the filter. The false bottom is then placed in position in the filter tank and covered with the linen scrim. The cotton pulp is then placed over the linen scrim to a thickness of 1½ to 3 inches. The thickness varies with the fineness of the pulp used. After the pulp has been placed another piece of linen scrim is spread on the surface of the pulp. The aluminum ring is then placed in position on top of the linen scrim. After packing the space between the ring and the side of the tank tightly with wet pulp the filter is ready for use.

Patent claims have been allowed for the Crawford filter in the United States, France and Germany. The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio, are the exclusive manufacturers.

A booklet "Successful Filtration," which fully describes the construction and operation of this filter, is issued by the above company, who will forward it to interested parties.

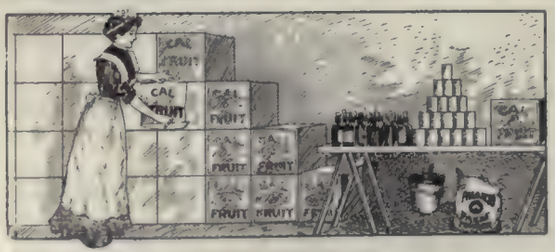
NEW ERECTING SHOP FOR HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

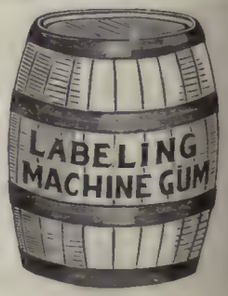
The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mount Gilead, 120 feet long. The building is of brick and steel construction.
120 feet olng. The building is of brick and steel construction.

A switch from the New York Central tracks runs through one end of the building. A four motor 25-ton electric crane has been installed for loading and erecting purposes.

The business of the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company has grown rapidly during the past few years. This company no longer confines its entire production to that of cider presses, but have branched out in other fields, and they now build hydraulic presses and pumps for all high pressure purposes. A 500-ton hydraulic wheel press was recently built for the United States Navy at Charleston, S. C.







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SALOONS NECESSARY IN MINING CAMPS OF COLORADO.

"Saloons seem to us a necessity in mining camps," said John C. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors of the Victor-American Fuel Company, in cross-examination before the committee investigating the Colorado coal miners' strike.

The coal operator was questioned by E. P. Costigan, attorney for the strikers, regarding the charge in a recent report of a Federal Grand Jury at Pueblo, that the mining companies run saloons on their properties.

"I cannot speak for the other companies, but we regulate the saloons in our camps," replied Osgood. "In two of our mines, as an experiment, we transformed the saloons into clubs, with reading rooms and other services. We prohibited treating. We found that at those camps, on an average, the miners spent about $5 less per month each for liquor than at other mines. At Red Stone, one of those two camps, I never saw a drunken man in five or six years."

"We hear of the conversion of water into wine at the marriage of Cana as a miracle. But this conversion is, by the goodness of God, made every day before our eyes. Behold the rain, which descends from heaven upon our vineyards, and which incorporates itself with the grapes to be changed into wine, a constant proof that God loves us, and loves to see us happy. The miracle in question was only performed to hasten the operation, under circumstances of present necessity, which required it.

"My Christian brother, be kind and benevolent, like God, and do not spoil his good work. He made wine to gladden the heart of man; do not, therefore, when at table you see your neighbor pour wine into his glass, be eager to mingle water with it. 'Tis a miserable piece of politeness, and very inconvenient. Water is for children."

Announcement

We are pleased to announce to our trade that our former representative, MR. P. JORGENSEN will again represent us in this territory.

Mr. Jorgensen will occupy the offices at 604 Mission Street which were formerly occupied by our former agents, Hicks & Marks.

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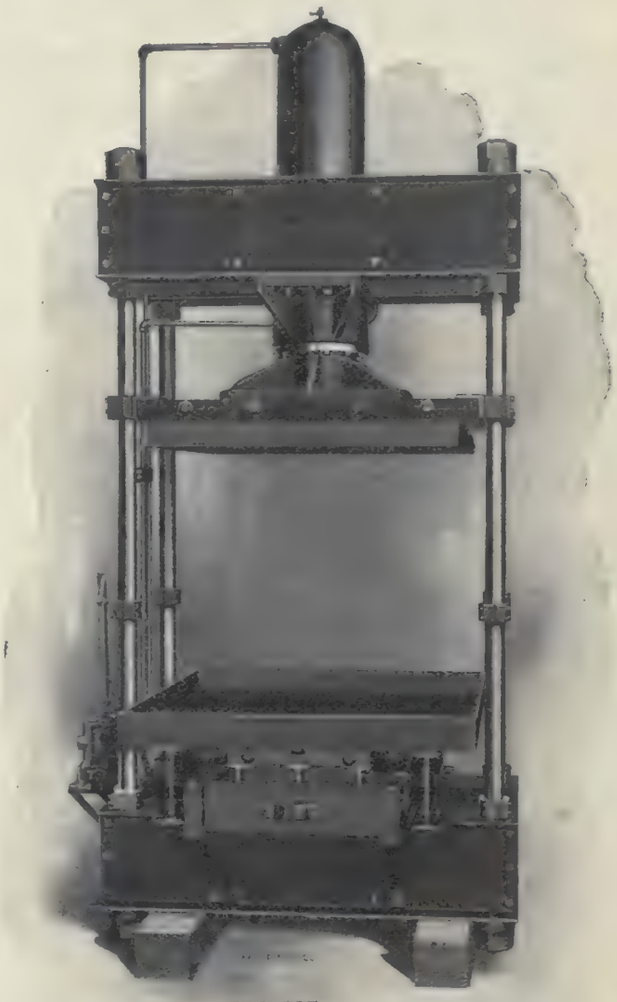


FIG. 487

Mount Gilead

HYDRAULIC WINE PRESS

EVERY winery wants to keep the cost of wine production to a minimum and here's a wine press that will more than do its share towards doing that very thing.

In every way it is a money saver as compared to the old type of screw and knuckle joint wine press. It requires less power for operation; one man and helper can efficiently operate the press; capable of greater speed in every operation—all pressing parts being automatic. Actually gets more juice from your grapes—and that reason alone ought to convince you of the importance of installing a "Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Wine Press in your winery. The following up of the pressure is automatic and need not have any of the operator's attention. The pressure is regulated by merely adjusting the regulating valves—by this method the press is regulated to automatically develop and control the same exact pressure to the square inch at every pressing.

We have instructive literature on Hydraulic Wine Presses which will interest you and a request will put this in your hands.

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Utility and Methods of Application of Pure Yeast in Wine Making

By Frederic T. Bioletti and William V. Cruess.

(Continued from December issue)

TABLE NO. 55.
Influence of sulfurous acid on fixed acidity.

	Fixed acid.				
	No sulfite			Sulfite	
	Alcohol	Must	Wine	Must	Wine
Red Wines.					
Zinfandel, I, II	11.85	1.06	.51	...	...
Zinfandel, III; 5 ounces sulfite	12.60	...	...	1.00	.38
Zinfandel, IV, V; 12 ounces sulfite	12.30	...	...	.97	.63
Petite Sirah, VI	11.65	.81	.40	...	...
Petite Sirah, VII, VIII; 10 ounces	11.90	...	...	.84	.36
Zinfandel, IX	13.40	.95	.53	...	...
Zinfandel, X, XI, 12 ounces	12.15	...	...	.96	.82
Average fixed acidity of red wines	....	.94	.48	.94	.55
White Wines.					
Green Hungarian, I	11.30	.64	.45	...	...
Green Hungarian, III	11.30	.64	.43	...	...
Green Hungarian, IV; 12 ounces sulfite	11.25	...	...	.64	.57
Green Hungarian, V; 12 ounces sulfite.	11.20	...	...	.64	.60
Green Hungarian, VII; 12 ounces sulfite	11.30	...	...	.64	.60
Green Hungarian, VIII; 12 ounces sulfite	11.30	...	...	.64	.55
Green Hungarian, IX; 12 ounces sulfite	11.20	...	...	.64	.51
Average fixed acidity of white wines	....	.64	.44	.64	.57

This table indicates that in the red wine fermentations where no sulfite was used, there was a loss of 49 per cent of the fixed acidity. This loss was reduced to 41 per cent where sulfites were used. In the white wine only 31 per cent of the fixed acidity was lost even in the ordinary fermentations, and this loss was reduced by the use of sulfites to 11 per cent.

The greater loss of fixed acidity in the red wines is accounted for principally by the more advanced stage of maturity of the grapes from which they were made. The less ripe the grapes the more of their acidity exists in the form of free tartaric acid. This acid is soluble in all proportions in the wine and, therefore, is found in toto in the wine unless destroyed by acid-consuming organisms. In the riper grapes, a greater part of the acidity exists in the form of bitartrate of potash which is less soluble in the wine than in the must. A certain proportion of this acidity is therefore lost from the wine by the precipitation of cream of tartar. This loss is further increased by the production of alcohol in which the bitartrate is insoluble. The more alcoholic the wine, therefore, the less bitartrate can remain in solution.

The increase of acidity with the use of sulfurous acid is due, therefore, principally to its conservation of the free acid.

4. **Alcohol.** As shown by Table 56 the sulfited red wines showed a better utilization of the sugar. The ratio of the alcohol by volume in the wine to the original Balling per cent of the must being on the average .55 for the sulfited wines and .52 for the parallel wines fermented without sulfites.

TABLE NO. 56.
Influence of SO_2 and pure yeast on alcohol production in red wines.

	No sulfites			Sulfites		
Fermentation	Balling per cent of must	Alcohol in wine	Ratio	Balling per cent of must	Alcohol in wine	Ratio
Zinfandel, I, II	24.8	11.85	.48	...	....	...
Zinfandel, III	...	....	...	22.3	12.60	.57
Zinfandel, IV, V	...	....	...	22.5	12.40	.55
Petite Sirah, VI	22.5	11.85	.53	...	....	...
Petite Sirah, VII, VIII	...	....	...	22.1	11.85	.54
Zinfandel, IX	24.5	13.40	.55	...	....	...
Means	23.8	12.37	.52	22.3	12.28	.55
Theoretical ratio	23.8	13.57	.57	22.3	12.49	.56

The ratio of alcohol to Balling per cent should be higher with the grapes containing more sugar, as the proportion of non-sugar extract included in the Balling per cent is less. In the last line of the table is given the amount of alcohol and the ratio which should have been obtained according to Salleron's tables. This shows an average loss of alcohol in the unsulfited wines of 1.2 per cent and in the sulfited of only .21 per cent. These losses represent partly, unfermented sugar, and partly, sugar and alcohol wasted by wild yeasts, bacteria and high temperatures.

5. **Color of Red Wines.** It is difficult to determine exactly the influence exerted by the SO_2 on the color on account of unavoidable variations in the grapes of the various vats. On the whole, there is no doubt, however, that it was favorable. The wines from the sulfited vats in nearly all instances were of better tint and more intense colors than those from the corresponding unsulfited vats.

TABLE NO. 57.
Influence of SO_2 and pure yeast on the color of red wines.

Fermentation	No sulfite	Sulfite
Zinfandel, I, II	5 VR 44	.....
Zinfandel, III	.....	4 VR 35
Zinfandel, IV, V	.....	5 VR 52
Petite Sirah, VI	2 VR 93	.....
Petite Sirah, VII, VIII	.....	1 VR 121
Zinfandel, IX	3 VR 35	.....
Zinfandel, X, XI	.....	3 VR 66
Means	56	69

In the Zinfandel of the first series the sulfited wines show a slight improvement of tint, but the intensity of the color is in one case slightly less and in the other slightly more than in the unsulfited. This is really a favorable showing, as the unsulfited grapes were riper and therefore more deeply colored. In the other series the sulfited showed from 30 per cent to 80 per cent more color than the corresponding unsulfited wines. The average of all the wines showed an increase of about 23 per cent.

6. **Condition.** The condition of a young wine means its degree of limpidity or the amount and character of suspended solid matter it contains. A wine during and immediately after fermentation is said to be "murky or muddy." After the main part of the yeast and other sediment has settled it is said to be "cloudy." When it is sufficiently freed from floating matter to be transparent it is called "clear." The final stage of limpidity is reached when the most careful scrutiny fails to detect any visible floating particles. The wine is then said to be "bright."

These various stages occupy various periods according to the soundness of the wine and the methods of handling. A wine will lose its gross sediment and reach the "cloudy" stage within a few days after the end of perceptible fermentation. The length of time during which wines remain "cloudy" will vary from a few days to many months. A perfectly sound and properly fermented wine should be "clear" within three weeks of pressing in the case of red wine and within six or eight weeks in the case of white. Clearing is delayed by unfermented sugar and the presence of many bacteria. It is hastened and facilitated by suitable aeration and temperature.

The rapid clearing of the wine was a constant effect of the use of sulfurous acid and pure yeast owing to the more perfect elimination of the sugar and the prevention of bacterial and wild yeast action.

(Concluded in March issue)

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SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

The Union Brewing Company, as successors of the Wunder Brewing Company, has sued C. L. Fisher, the proprietor of the Heidelberg Inn, for $40,000 as damages for the sale of beer in violation of an agreement by which the Heidelberg Inn was to use the beer of the Wunder Brewing Company exclusively. The Union Brewing Company claims that the Heidelberg Inn has sold 40,000 barrels of beer in violation of the agreement and that the profit amounted to one dollar per barrel. An injunction is sought by the Union people to prevent the consumption of any other brand than their own at the Inn.

On the 11th of February Mayer Herrmann, president and general manager of the E. Martin Company, wholesale liquor dealers at 386 Second street, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. Charles Schlesinger, vice-president of the firm, swore to the complaint. The executives of the firm claimed to have found a shortage of from $10,000 to $15,000. Herrmann was released on a cash bail of $2,500.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked resigned the presidency of the Church Federation of San Francisco on the 5th of February.

ANOTHER ELECTION PROBABLE IN EUREKA.

The Progressive Temperance League of Eureka held a meeting on the 19th of February and decided to call for another election on the wet and dry subject. Registration deputies were present at the church and registered all those who had not already registered. Petitions will be filed with the city clerk as soon as 514 signatures are obtained, and it is expected that an election will be held thirty days afterward.

MANLESS SALOONS FOR PITTSBURGH.

Director of Public Safety Charles S. Hubbard of Pittsburgh, Pa., has endorsed a plan for the establishment of two saloons in Market square of that city for the exclusive use of women. The saloons will be frequented principally by the women who congregate in the market to dispose of products of the soil.

THE HOP MARKET.

Prices of hops have been going down very steadily during the past month. Oregon hops are now selling at about 17c. Eastern Washington hops are selling for 19c and Sacramento Valley hops range from 18c to 20c.

PLEASE READ

We respectfully suggest that every person identified with the Wine and Liquor Interests, take up vigorously with their tradesmen and others (whether Employer or Employee) the direct and indirect personal financial loss and the great loss to the State at large, in the event that the Wine Industry of California is destroyed by the passage in November next of the Drastic Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, which prohibits the manufacture, sale or shipment, either throughout the United States or abroad, of our Wine products. A careful and intelligent reading of the arguments presented by the editor of this paper will give convincing data and facts. If every person eligible will register and vote, personal rights and sane reason will prevail.

THE ROSENBLATT CO.

NOT COMPETENT TO JUDGE.

In a talk to his bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church John D. Rockefeller Jr. made the following remarks recently: "I have never drunk a drop of intoxicating liquor in my life, neither did my father nor his father before him.

"I am glad to note that social drinking seems to be decreasing. But drinking generally seems to be increasing in spite of the fact that in some States there is prohibition. Prohibition, it seems, does not prohibit.

"I have no objection to a man drinking moderately, but I hold that total abstinence from alcoholics will make a man worth while."

Mr. John D. Jr. has in these remarks confessed frankly that he is entirely incompetent to form any judgment on the liquor question.

BEER AND WINE, INDUSTRY AND ART.

"Prosperity reigns today in Germany to an extent that it does nowhere else in the round world. Germany is supposed to be the land of beer.

"In Italy and France wine is supreme. These countries lead the world in many ways in thought and invention, in philosophy, music, art—all of which things are the by-products of economics or business."—Elbert Hubbard in San Francisco "Examiner."

New Administration for American Brewing Companies.—Advices from London are to the effect that R. Wishart Cairns, who has managed to merge most of the breweries of Chicago with those of Denver and other American cities, intends to still further widen the sphere of operations of the English in American breweries. Mr. Cairns will carry on his campaign against the boards of other Anglo-American brewery companies with the intention of reforming the administration and ultimately forming a consolidation of American breweries. Mr. Cairns has the support of most of the shareholders.

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PURE FOOD AND DRUGS JUDGMENTS.

No. 2647. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called Malaga wine. Manufactured by S. Silbermann of 50-52 Division street, New York City. Adulteration was alleged because the product was an unsound wine of acetous fermentation. Misbranding was alleged because a label in Hebraic characters indicated that it was a pure Malaga wine. Decree of condemnation was entered and product was released on bond. Five barrels.

No. 2651. Adulteration and misbranding of wine. The product of I. Goldberg of Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adulteration was alleged because a sugar wine of domestic origin was used in mixing. Misbranding was alleged because of the label in Hebraic characters, which indicated that the food was Malaga wine. Decree of condemnation was entered by consent and the product was released on bond. Five barrels.

No. 2652. Adulteration and misbranding of Malaga Type wine. The product of the Brownsville Fruit Distilling Company of Brooklyn, New York. Adulteration was alleged because an imitation of wine, glucose, sugar and water was mixed so as to form a substitute. Misbranding was alleged because the label in Hebraic characters stated "Malaga Wine for Passover, Inspected by three Rabbis," would lead the purchasers to believe that the product was Malaga type wine. Decree of condemnation entered and product released on bond. Ten barrels.

No. 2656. Adulteration of apple cider. The product of the Meitert Produce Company of Saginaw, Michigan. Adulteration was alleged because benzoic acid had been substituted for apple cider. Decree of condemnation by default and product ordered sold; 170 barrels.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN PATENT OFFICE.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone who claims ownership of any of these trade marks, or similar ones, or considers that he would be injured in his business by any of the proposed registrations, may oppose the same if prompt steps are taken in compliance with law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall Jr., trade mark lawyer, Bond building, Washington, D. C.

Serial No.

74,172 Word: SHAWHAN. Used on whisky since 1786. Applicant, Shawhan Distillery Company, Kansas City, Mo.

74,181 Word: INTERVALE. Used on whisky since Nov. 10, 1913. Applicant, C. Berry & Co., Boston, Mass.

74,201 Words: SNOOKEY OOKUMS. Used on gin compound since August 2, 1913. Applicant, Milton S. Kronhoin, Washington, D. C.

74,366 Picture of a Roman warrior driving a chariot. Used on brandies and liquors since Sept. 29, 1896. Applicant, Andres Moralos Marquez, Malaga, Spain.

51,945 Words, DUC DE MONTEBELLO on a black panel over which is a crown and cape and beneath the panel the words, GORDON NOIR. Used on champagne-wine since 1875. Applicant, Alfred de Montebello & Co., Marouil-sur-Ay, France.

74,580 Words: LINCOLN HIGHWAY. Used on whisky since Dec. 2, 1913. Applicant, Alex. J. Lehman, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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The Review's Buyers' Directory

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Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglenook Vineyard Company—B. Arnhold & Co.,....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.....
..18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

Tiocca-Lombardi Wine Co...San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

H. G. Lyons & Raas Co.....
...Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

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.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager,
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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..Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
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L. Taussig & Co.....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

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John Butler & Son .....
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.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

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W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
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L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 West Broadway, New York

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Review Buyers' Directory
Continued

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Thos. J. Walsh & Co. .....346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

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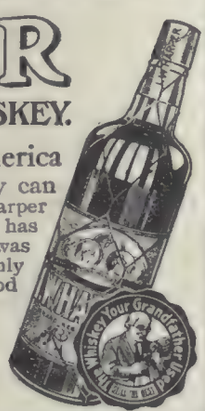
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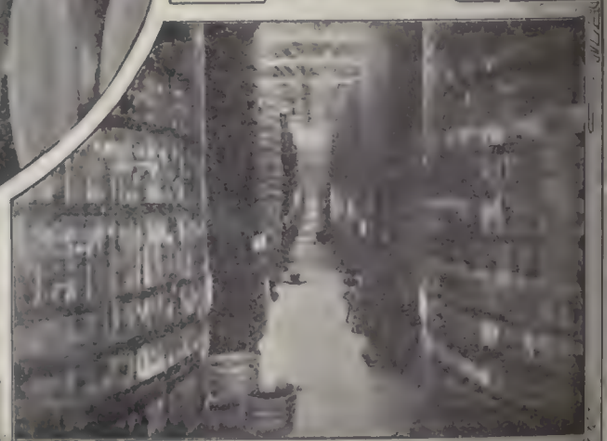
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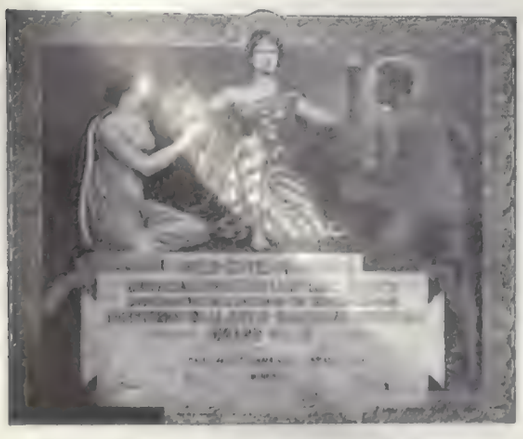
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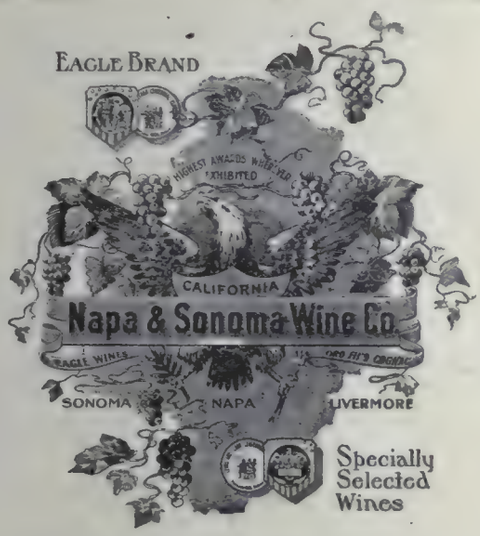
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

ISSUED MONTHLY

MARCH, 1914

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E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Seattle, March 27, 1914.

The last official act of the out-going city council of Seattle was to pass, on the 16th of March, the renewals of two liquor licenses which had been vetoed by Mayor Cotterill. The vote of the licenses stood eight against one. Mayor Cotterill has been fuming for a week over the matter, but it is expected that he will recover.

In announcing his candidacy for the governorship of Oregon Mr. W. S. U'Ren said: "If you people will make that provision law, elect me Governor and adopt the prohibition amendment to the constitution, I will make Oregon absolutely 'dry' and keep it so 'dry' that a crow flying across the State will have to take his jug along with him if he hopes to get a drink within this State's borders. I am even more progressive than Governor West and I expect to make more enemies than he now has."

Governor West is still busy trying to get himself out of the Copperfield tangle. The Baker grand jury finds the Governor somewhat intractable. The Governor wants to name all the witnesses and to say who shall testify and who shall not.

The case of injunction of the Copperfield saloon keepers against Oswald West, the Governor; B. K. Lawson, the Colonel, and Fern Hobbs, the secretary, is now in the Supreme Court of Oregon. The damage suit for $8,000 against the Governor, the Colonel and Sergeant Walton is still being tried at Baker.

Ex-Governor T. T. Geer has entered the race for the Governorship on the Republican ticket. He indorses State-wide prohibition. He is the fourteenth candidate.

The official canvass of the vote cast in Kootenai County, Idaho, at the special election held on the 11th of March resulted in a victory for the drys by a majority of 434. The total vote was 8030, of which 4232 were dry and 3798 wet. Coeur d'Alene city gave the wet side a majority of 82, but the country towns carried the day for the drys. Eight saloons will go out of business in Coeur d'Alene city on the 8th of May, when the licenses expire, and 16 will close in the rest of the county on the 11th of June, ninety days after the election. Six wholesale liquor establishments will be closed. Certain lumber companies used coercive measures to cause their employes to vote dry.

It is stated that the Panhandle Brewery at Coeur d'Alene city will continue to operate. The dry law does not prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for shipment outside the State of Idaho. The brewery will make beer for shipment outside the State and will make ice for local use.

The State-wide prohibitionists held a convention at Boise, Idaho, from March 25 to March 27, 1,000 delegates being present. They launched the State-wide campaign.

BERGER & CARTER ACTIVELY REPRESENTING HOHMANN & MAURER MANUFACTURING CO.

The Berger & Carter Company of 504-506 Mission street, San Francisco, is actively promoting the sales of the products of the Hohmann & Maurer Manufacturing Company as representatives. The San Francisco firm has just placed with the Hohmann & Maurer company one of the largest orders ever placed for thermometers, temperature controllers and pressure regulators in connection with the business for the coming season. Not only is the Berger & Carter Company carrying the largest stock of thermometers, temperature controllers and pressure regulators on the Pacific Coast for the canning and dried fruit trade, but is in a position to furnish any users these instruments for any class of work. The company is catering very largely to the breweries and wineries, as well as the canners, dried fruit packers and meat and salmon packers. The company practically equipped all of the salmon canneries on the Pacific Coast with temperature controllers for their exhaust boxes. In the past breweries and wineries, as well as canneries and dried fruit plants, have had difficulty in securing this class of equipment to meet their requirements on the coast, and in view of the situation the Berger & Carter Company has placed itself in a position to provide them with anything which they may require along these lines. Breweries and wineries will be able to take full advantage of the enterprise of the Berger & Carter Company in time for the season of 1914.

Compensation Amendment to the United States Constitution Under Way

In connection with the interview with Mr. H. Lange published in the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW of January 31 relative to a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the compensation of those who are forced out of business and employment through legislative and electoral action, it is interesting to note the steady progress that the idea of Mr. Lange has been making throughout the nation. Mr. Lange communicated with Congressman Julius Kahn on the subject, directing to the Congressman the following letter:

"Would it be too much to ask for your advice in reference to the enclosed memorandum which is self-explanatory and is to prevent the ruination of our second largest industry in the State of California as well as a large industry in other States.

"It is necessary for the government to give us every protection as we have fostered this industry for the last fifty years or more and have overcome the ravages of phylloxera and other pests and are now about becoming world famous as a wine-producing country and a law should be enacted whereby the rabid prohibitionists could not destroy our wonderful industry.

"If we could have something of this sort passed whereby we would be reimbursed for our lands and wineries we could then feel safe to make it one of the largest industries in the United States, but if we are constantly menaced through agitation, or otherwise, of the liquor question we could not continue to foster and develop the same."

Mr. Kahn replied in the following language:

"I have carefully noted the contents of your letter. * * *

"I fully agree with your attitude in regard to prohibition legislation * * *

"When I return to San Francisco this summer I shall be glad to meet those who are interested in the subject of viticulture and possibly we may be able to agree upon some plan that will be of benefit to those who have capital invested in vineyards and wineries."

Mr. D. Clarence Gibboney, president of the Law and Order Society, has just issued from Philadelphia a pamphlet entitled "A Sane Square Deal Abolition of the Liquor Traffic," which has started a movement in Pennsylvania for a compensation amendment to the constitution of that State. Mr. Gibboney declares that the State can not in equity, on short notice, suppress the liquor traffic without compensating the sellers of intoxicants, and he proposes that the State of Pennsylvania set aside $300,000,000 to compensate manufacturers and dealers in intoxicants if it should be decided to suppress the liquor traffic. Mr. Gibboney says:

"Shrewd citizens of Pennsylvania made a monopoly of the liquor business for big profits. It is unpopular now, and we want to run away from our managing partners. Is this fair? Where is the Spirit of 1776 and 1861? This being true, it seems unfair, unjust, and un-Christian to try to exculpate ourselves by dumping all the blame for the evils of the traffic, which we legalized and have profited by, on our partners. If we sincerely desire to abolish this business, we must courageously assume our share of the losses, settle with our partners, and all parties engage in some better business, even though not quite so profitable."

As was to be expected the prohibitionists have taken issue with the president of the Law and Order Society. But, as the apostles of destruction, they have found him the leader of the greatest civic society in Pennsylvania, too strong for them. He has replied to them in the following language:

"It will not satisfy fair-minded men for the opponents of the liquor business to say: 'Oh! the liquor dealers cannot blame anybody but themselves—they took a chance—and if they lose their large cash investments in the wicked liquor business it is their own fault.' It is unthinkable that a business man would invest $10,000, $15,000 or $1,000,000 in a business if notified it was a short-lived scheme or an experiment.

"If one business man could be found to be so foolish, we know the thousands of other business men considering liquor selling as a business would not be. The positive, plain truth is—no other business in the history of this country and of this State was ever given such support nor surrounded with such strong safeguards as the liquor business, and this was done for no other reason than it has always been the one big money-making scheme in which State and nation expected to make its big profits.

"Take away licenses, and stop the business, and in many cases you will make paupers."

Secretary Fleming of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, commenting on the plan, says:

"The liquor interests of this State heartily approve of Mr. Gibboney's method. While they know that Gibboney is no lover of the liquor trade as a business, the dealers agree that he is a square and upright man. The allied liquor interests of this State are willing to help secure prohibition in Pennsylvania if it can be guaranteed to them that they will be compensated to the extent of their losses."

State Treasurer Young, for the prohibitionists, denounces Mr. Gibboney's plan. He says:

"The people want good roads and other public improvements, and for this reason would not consent to a loan of $300,000,000 to reimburse the liquor men for the loss of their property in the event of prohibition."

Replying to him the Philadelphia "North American" says:

"In other words, the voters will be used to say to the liquor trade, 'Stand up and surrender your property.' This, too, in face of the fact that millions of dollars paid by the liquor trade are now used in State appropriations for good roads, school houses and even the salaries of such men as Treasurer Young."

But there can be no doubt the voters will be given a chance to express their opinion on the subject of compensation. Up to the present time they have been given only a chance to vote for or against prohibition without being provided with any enlightenment on the moral side of the question.

An attempt is being made to compare the liquor traffic with slavery. Several prohibitionists have said, "When slavery was abolished did the government reimburse the slave-holders for their losses?" Leaving out of consideration the fact that slavery was the destruction of personal liberty just as prohibition is and, therefore, anti-slavery and anti-prohibition are one and the same, there has never been any question that if the people of the United States had had sufficient moral courage to recognize the culpability of the United States government in allowing black men stolen in Africa to be sold in the United States the Southern slave-holders would have been recompensed and the Civil War, which costed millions of lives and $5,000,000,000, would have been averted. The United States government was a party to the transactions in slavery when it recognized the paper titles by which white men appropriated negroes stolen in Africa and the people of a great part of the United States are today party to the prohibition movement by which the products of the labor and industry of liquor men are stolen, confiscated and destroyed wantonly without any recompense being given to the producers. As a party to slavery the United States government should have pleaded guilty and submitted to punishment by helping to pay for the personal liberty of the negroes. As an act of restitution it should have reimbursed the slaveholders to the extent of one-half of their outlay in purchasing negroes stolen from Africa and sold under its protection and approval. Through lack of moral courage to confess its guilt and suffer proper punishment that government was too weak to prevent the Civil War and it paid a greater price for its double delinquency than it would have if it had listened to conscience. It might easily have been expected that the destructive instincts which erected slavery in the United States through the annihilation of the black men's personal liberty would again assert themselves in prohibition which has for its object the destruction of the personal liberty of white men as well as black men. These destructive instincts which are the force of the prohibition movement have been able to do the greatest damage precisely in those Southern States which were formerly the stronghold of slavery.

The more the compensation question is argued the more clearly will the issue be drawn so as to align the prohibitionists with the slave party and the liquor men with the anti-slave party. This question brings into clear relief the moral greatness of the liquor trade and the personal liberty that is allied with it.

There can be no doubt that a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the compensation of persons forced out of business and employment by prohibition will follow immediately after the proposed amendment providing for prohibition, and in this way the two amendments will be voted upon at the same time. Voters will not be humiliated by being called upon to vote for or against prohibition and some years later being reproached for the destruction caused by prohibition. The question of compensation will be put to them promptly so that they will not later on have to try to justify themselves by saying "We never thought of that."

While the movement is on foot to place the compensation amendment in the national constitution, no time should be lost by the friends of the liquor traffic and personal liberty in the different States to have the State constitutions amended so as to provide for compensation. There are many States in which the proposed amendment would be made law and in those States there would be no further danger of prohibition for the reason that the prohibitionists wish to wreak destruction only when they will not have to pay for it.

This compensation amendment should be made to cover all forms of business so that the tobacco and meat trades will be protected as well as the liquor men, since the prohibition element is composed not only of teetotalers but of non-users of tobacco and of vegetarians as well.

Communicated

(The following communication from the American Anti-Saloon League should serve to awake Californians to the danger which theatens them. This communication is published in full as it shows how purely destructive the Anti-Saloon League organization is. At the same time it is well to note that this communication gives the lie direct to the Anti-Saloon League leaders of California who have been trying to lead the people to believe that they have withdrawn from the prohibition movement in this State. It is now evident that these leaders have retired temporarily in order to gather venom and strike during the last month or two of the campaign that is to be waged by the fanatics.—Editor.)

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, March 29.—It has been decided by the Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, whose general offices and publishing house are in this city, to throw the whole power of its organization and resources into the support of the "Dry California" campaign this year.

While the general headquarters of the league are in this city, it has more than one hundred fully equipped offices in all the principal cities of the nation. It has more than eight hundred salaried officers and employees, and publishes about forty periodicals throughout the country, all directed against the liquor traffic.

In California, the principal offices are at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento. The center of the California operations will be in San Francisco, where Rev. Dr. A. S. Bane is now in charge. The legislative work is in charge of Rev. D. M. Gandier, who is recognized as one of the astute and most successful men connected with the organization.

The league will immediately begin systematically sending its most powerful speakers into the field and continue that policy increasingly until the final vote is taken in November. Among the star speakers already scheduled to canvass the State are such men as ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee, ex-Congressman and one of the most powerful orators in the entire South.

Twice was Mr. Patterson elected Governor of his own State and, until some months ago, he was the strongest advocate of the licensed saloon in America. He vetoed prohibition bills that had passed the Tennessee legislature, pardoned convicted liquor dealers by the wholesale and spoke on the platform in defense of the trade. Some months ago he was converted and joined the Presbyterian church in his home city of Memphis. Shortly afterwards, he reversed his position on the liquor question, and has since fought for prohibition of the liquor traffic with greater fury than he formerly supported it.

Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina is another of the "Governors" who will speak in behalf of a dry California. Hon. John G. Woolley, at one time candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, is another of the "big guns" who will take part in the California fight. Others who will come to California to take a hand in the fracas for the national organization are Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Rev. George W. Morrow of Michigan; Rev. Sam Small of Georgia; Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the publishing interests of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the original Anti-Saloon organization; Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the league, Washington, D. C.; William E. Johnson, formerly chief officer of the United States Indian Service, now editor of the New Republic and managing editor of the thirty odd periodicals of the league, and the famous baritone singer, A. M. Thatcher of Chicago.

Because of the importance of carrying such States as Washington, Oregon and California, league leaders will use every effort to make these States dry. They declare the whole country west of the Mississippi River is ripe for prohibition. The opening of the Panama Canal, with the prospect of great increase of foreign population, makes it imperative, in the minds of league men, to vote the West dry now.

Ex-Governor Patterson and Dr. Purley A. Baker are the first of the National League spellbinders to enter the State. These speakers open their campaign today, speaking in the afternoon at Pasadena and in the evening at Long Beach. Their other appointments in the State are: Los Angeles, March 30; San Diego, March 31; Riverside, April 1; April 2, Los Angeles; April 3, Fresno; April 5, San Francisco; April 6, San Jose; April 7, Stockton; April 8, Sacramento.

The next heavy team of orators is Hon. John G. Woolley and George W. Morrow of Michigan. Their dates are: April 12, Alameda; April 13, Santa Rosa; April 14, Modesto; April 15, Merced; April 16, Hanford; April 17, Porterville; April 19, Santa Monica; April 20, Whittier; April 21, Alhambra; April 22, Santa Ana; April 23, Pomona; April 24, Monrovia. Mr. Morrow will remain permanently in the State.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the league, enters the State with dates as follows: April 12, Berkeley; April 20, San Rafael; April 21, San Mateo; April 22, Santa Clara; April 23, Napa.

Rev. Sam Small, the famous Georgia evangelist and one of the strong league orators, will strike the State at Red Bluff on April 22 and continue in the State for a large part of the campaign. Other national speakers will enter the State from time to time as the campaign develops.

Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the publishing interests of the league, is now on a tour of the Pacific States, making business arrangements for the campaign of the National League.

An elaborate literature campaign is being planned also by the national organization. The headquarters of this has not yet been determined upon, but it will be somewhere in the West. This service will be in charge of William E. Johnson, who acquired the sobriquet of "Pussyfoot" during his strenuous five years at the head of the government service of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians and who is well known in California. Johnson organized this service for the government, which is now in charge of the present chief officer, Mr. Henry A. Larson. During Johnson's regime, more than 3,400 convictions of crime were secured and the traffic in intoxicants was well nigh annihilated on numerous reservations throughout the coutry. Eight officers of this service have been murdered since its establishment—two of whom were murdered in California—which indicates its dangerous character.

It is the policy of the Anti-Saloon League organization to throw the whole weight of its power into any State where a campaign is on for State-wide prohibition. In this way and through this medium, the whole temperance resources of the nation are centered for the fray in that particular State.

Mr. H. F. Stoll's Address to the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association

On the 9th of February Mr. Horatio F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, delivered an impressive address before the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association in San Francisco, the subject being "California's Viticultural Industry Must Be Protected." The REVIEW takes pleasure in presenting the leading arguments sets forth in this address by Mr. Stoll, as these will serve as ammunition in the coming campaign and they can be used over and over again with telling effect. Mr. Stoll's opening remarks were as follows:

"While there is no such thing as an Anti-Prohibition party, there is nevertheless a strong anti-prohibition sentiment in this State. Leading Progressives, Republicans, Democrats and Socialists are already on record as opposing State-wide prohibition, not because they are champions of the saloon or liquor business, but because they do not believe in destroying our viticultural industry, which represents an investment of $150,000,000.

"The grape growers of this State, whom I represent here today, believe in true temperance, in strict regulation, in making those who conduct saloons or sell sealed packages live up to the letter of the law in every respect. But we do not believe that it is necessary to adopt a State-wide prohibition constitutional amendment that will stop 'the manufacture, sale, giving away or transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State' of California wines.

"We have the Wiley Local Option Law on our statute book and we have the initiative and referendum so that any incorporated city or supervisorial district can promptly correct any existing evil if it desires to do so."

Followng are the incontrovertible arguments made by Mr. Stoll:

"We can only judge the vicious nature of this prohibition amendment by considering the results that would ensue from its general enforcement. We would witness the spectacle of a law denuding one hundred and sixty thousand acres of land planted to wine grapes in this State—crippling as many more acres devoted to raisin and table grapes; reducing this enormous asset for taxation and economical purposes; turning away the twenty million dollar annual income derived from this industry; throwing a hundred thousand people employed in the viticultural industry out of work; renouncing our leadership in the world's markets for the production of fine wines and raisins—a leadership that has cost the State so much time, study and expense to attain and that today constitutes an invaluable asset—and last, but most tragic of all, stripping from the men, who have invested all of the money and the labor of a lifetime in this business in reliance upon the public policy of the State, all the value of their investment and labor, rendering unto them nothing for that from which the State has profited so richly.

"When the Wiley Local Option law was before the Legislature, the legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League carefully pointed out to the various committees considering the bill, that it did not prohibit the use of wine or liquor in the home; that the winemaker would not suffer, because wine could be manufactured and sold even in dry territory, provided it was not sold at the winery, but was delivered in quantities of two gallons or more to the permanent residence of the consumer.

"Every time an election has been held in incorporated cities or supervisorial districts and the people in favor of license have claimed that they were being forced to vote on the question of prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League leaders promptly denied the statement and insisted that wine or beer could be used in the home, providing it was not a place of public resort.

"Our legislators approved the Wiley Local Option Law only after they were assured that the wineries were to be protected and the right of the individual, to have wine or liquor in his or her home, would be respected.

"By making these same concessions, initiative ordinances have been adopted in a number of cities where the saloon has been abolished. They permit the individual to have wine or liquor shipped in from wet territory if there is no winery or brewery in the so-called dry city. Up in Sonoma County, they invoked the county initiative (which does not apply to incorporated cities) and they voted out the roadhouses, but they did not touch the wineries.

"The proposed prohibition constitutional amendment, however, would make California wine practically a contraband article. You couldn't have it in your home unless on a doctor's prescription. If you had an extra drop or two, you wouldn't dare give it away to your neighbor.

"Our winemen could not manufacture their grapes into wine, or ship the wine they now have from one point within the State to another, say from Sonoma or Napa counties to San Francisco.

"No hotel, summer resort, restaurant or cafe could serve wine, even with meals.

"No wholesale liquor store or grocery store could sell wine or beer in sealed packages, not to be consumed on the premises.

"No club could serve wine to its members or guests.

"Wine could not be served at banquets.

"In short, wine and alcohol would be contraband articles, unless they were intended for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes.

"It has been the established and expressed public policy of the State of California for the past sixty years, to encourage and foster grape growing. Over and over again, the business has been referred to by the State Legislature, as 'the second industry of the State of California,' as an 'industry' and as a 'most important industry.'

"Our Legislature has invited and urged people to come here and invest their money in this industry. Thousands of dollars have been expended by the State, and are now being expended by the State to teach people the best methods of cultivating wine grapes and making wines. Learned men at the State University under the direction of the Legislature have spent time and money, at great expense to the State, in the study of wine making and the instruction of the people therein.

"Uncle Sam has been equally solicitious. The most important grape experimental stations of the Department of Agriculture are located in California and for years the department has supplied the growers with cuttings and advice as to what they should plant in the different soils and different parts of the State in order to secure the finest grapes and greatest quantities.

"The history of the vine in California began with Father Serra, who, as far back as 1772, planted the first domestic grapes and proved that California was the natural home of the vine.

"The struggle of our winemakers for recognition, the long-drawn-out battle to break down the wall of prejudice against native wines, and the final triumph, when California wines received the 'grand prix' in the camp of the enemy—at the international expositions in the greatest wine-drinking and wine-producing country of Europe—is an inspiring story and the achievement has served well to advertise the soil and climate of California the world over.

"Now, after all these difficulties have been surmounted, when the vineyards are beginning to become profitable to the grape growers and the world knows that California is the only State in the Union that can grow the foreign varieties of grapes, and make pure wines, the Prohibitionist, who has absolutely nothing to lose, comes forward and wants to abolish it all. He points the finger of scorn at Father Serra, who introduced the wine grape into California; at the State which handed the first cuttings of foreign varieties of wine grapes to our farmers and urged them to plant them everywhere; at Uncle Sam, because he interested himself in the rehabilitation of the vineyards destroyed by the phylloxera and Anaheim curses.

"The proposed amendment, if adopted, would go into effect within, perhaps, thirty days.

"What would the wine maker do with the millions of gallons of wine maturing in his cellars?

"What would the grape grower do with his wine grapes?

"They are unfitted for table consumption or raisin purposes and they must be utilized as soon as they are ripe. They cannot be shipped out of the State for wine making as when they are ripe they are perishable and would rot. If they were picked green or sent in refrigerated cars, they would not have the necessary sugar when they reached their destination to make fermentation possible. Thus it can readily be seen that if the wineries were closed down, the entire wine grapes crop would be lost.

"And how would the closing of the winery affect the raisin grape industry?

"Why, it would mean that the second crop raisins, which ripen too late to go on the trays, would be lost.

"And the table grape grower?

"He too would suffer. Today all the culls, that is, the grapes that are not up to standard and suited for shipment or local consumption, go to the winery. You can realize what a part they play in the profits of the grower when I tell you that 6500 carloads are shipped East; 1000 carloads are consumed in California; and about 12,500 carloads are sent to the wineries to be made into fortifying material for our sweet wines.

"So you see that when you strike a blow at the wine industry, you work an injury also to our raisin and table grape growers. The prosperity of the three branches is closely interwoven.

"Looking at this question from another standpoint, have you stopped to consider what an important part the viticultural industry is going to play in the absorption of the thousands of immigrants from Southern Europe who will come into this State through the Panama Canal?

"The great steamship companies are scouring Europe for immigrants. For months and months they have been saving the money that will pay their passage and enable them to have a small nest egg with which to begin a new life in a new land.

"Two-thirds of these immigrants will be familiar with the subject of viticulture and when they land here, many of them will offer their services in the vineyard or attempt to settle on small tracts, for it is but natural that they should try to do something they know and work along the lines of least resistance.

"What is going to happen if our wine industry is crippled or wiped out before they arrive? What are we going to do with these people?

"If we do not encourage them to settle in our rural districts, where they belong, we are going to witness a spectacle even more distressing than the parades and riots of the unemployed army that San Francisco has been trying to help tide over the trying winter months.

"We are going to see thousands of these hopeful immigrants, who are anxious to get out into the country, stranded in San Francisco, for it won't take them long to spend their meager savings for food and shelter, if they cannot find employment promptly.

"If, on the other hand, we continue to encourage the viticultural industry, there is no question but that thousands of additional acres of vines will be set out and give welcome employment to these newcomers. There are millions of acres of idle hill land in California that are suited for grape culture and onthing else.

"Are we going to avail ourselves of this God-given advantage of soil and climate and insure a future for these desirable immigrants or are we going to cripple our present grape industry; impoverish those engaged in it today and let the cities struggle with the problem of placing the countless immigrants, who will soon flock into our State.

"That is the big question that must be answered next November.

"The prohibitionists insist that 'all the best manhood and womanhood of California' are in favor of total prohibition.

"We resent this claim because we believe they have absolutely no right in reason nor in truth to declare that they and those who think as they think are the salt of God's earth; that they are the best manhood and womanhood of California.

"As the Sacramento 'Bee' has pointed out, there are just as good men and good women, as conscientious, as moral, as law-abiding, as peaceful, as devoted to the welfare of the Home and the Child, who do not believe that prohibition makes for true temperance.

"As secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, whose principal aim is to protect the viticultural industry from adverse legislation, and as a member of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, appointed by Governor Hiram Johnson, to foster the grape industry, I appeal to all loyal citizens of California to see that next November simple justice is done to the grape grower, who has harmed no one, but, on the contrary, has proven a big factor in the true development of this State."

President Scatena of Bank of Italy Opposes Prohibition

Mr. L. Scatena, president of the Bank of Italy, one of the strongest financial institutions of the Pacific Coast, has followed quickly upon the example set by the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank by declaring his opposition to the prohibition movement in the State of California. Mr. Scatena was interviewed by a representative of the REVIEW and expressed his opinions in very concise language. As these opinions relate to the interest of financial institutions in the viticultural industry they are of special value.

Mr. Scatena commenced with an emphatic "I am against prohibition!" and he proceeded to show, as a banker, why he opposes the State-wide movement. "It may be said that nearly all the small vineyards of the State of California are encumbered by mortgages," Mr. Scatena said. "Through the destruction of the viticultural industry the financial institutions of the interior of the State would be adversely affected. Losses that would be involved through the ruination of the vineyardists would create an acute condition for the country banks. A crisis would be brought about which would result in a period of financial depression and this would have unfavorable effects on the credit of the entire agricultural class.

"First of all, we must consider that the viticultural industry is the largest agricultural asset of the State of California. This industry is generally conceded to be the second largest individual source of wealth of the State. To abolish this industry at one blow would be to seriously disturb the prosperity of California as a whole by administering a shock which it would take a long time to recover from. But, aside from the extensive depression that would be caused, the prospective intensive ruination calls for the greatest apprehension. By eliminating viticulture as a factor in prosperity the agricultural resouces of the State would be reduced to such an extent as to place the farming class in a precarious position. From a financial standpoint, the entire agricultural industry would be menaced. Loss of money advanced to the vineyardists will cause interior financial institutions to exercise extreme care in making loans, thereby causing a monetary stringency which would retard agricultural development in general. New lands would not be brought into cultivation readily and there would be increased difficulty in moving crops.

"During the past year the wine growers have made some money, but for years before they had a hard struggle. What they gained last year has not been sufficient to enable them to meet obligations incurred during the three or four years previous. If prohibition should take from them every prospect of enjoying in the future that prsoperity through which they would be able to meet their obligations, the banks will suffer with them.

"Not only will the country banks be involved, but the larger banks in the cities will also feel an uncomfortable pressure. Large city banks have important relations with the wine business. If they suffer, the State of California also will.

"If prohibition is defeated there will be another story to tell. The vineyards will flourish as never before and they will add to the resources of the State more than the orange groves and the deciduous fruit orchards combined. California is the one great wine State of the American Union. Even as they stand the vineyards are a tremendous asset. With further development they will add to the common wealth immensely. Prices for wine are on a stable basis. Prospects are for increased prosperity for the wine men on about the same lines as for the orange growers. There was a time when California produced only 3,000 cars of oranges and sold them at $1.50 a case. Now the State produces 40,000 cars and sells them easily at $2.50 a case. Conditions are just as favorable for the wine grower as they have been for the orange grower, providing we have no prohibition. California is peculiarly a wine State as it is an orange State. Production of wine must increase and prices improve steadily. What the output of wine and the income from it might be eventually no one can venture to predict but, with prohibition out of the way, there is no doubt that the viticultural industry would add in a glorious manner to the financial prestige, prosperity and progress of the State."

MR. CLARENCE J. WETMORE ON EASTERN CONDITIONS

Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company, returned to San Francisco from New York City and the Eastern States on the 14th of March. Mr. Wetmore spent many weeks in the East and gave a great deal of his attention to observation of business conditions. He was interviewed by a representative of the REVIEW, and in the course of his conversation said:

"The situation in the Eastern States is not at all as good as it ought to be. There are many complaints from merchants in all branches of business. Trade is depressed. Political uncertainty is what is causing the unsatisfactory conditions.

"Commercial men in the East do not appear able to divine what the Wilson administration is going to do. There are many grave questions to be settled, but there is no prospect that they are to be settled in the immediate future. The delay of adjustment is causing uneasiness and hesitation on the part of investors.

"As to Cresta Blanca wine, I must say that this is very well represented. It is generally conceded to be the best represented California wine that has been set before the people of New York. Sales of Cresta Blanca are increasing greatly and serve to convince the trade of the fact that California wines put up in the right way will be extensively patronized by the Eastern people."

Mr. Wetmore plans to leave San Francisco for New York again in a very short time. He expects to make a European trip in connection with his approaching absence from the coast. On the 6th of June he will embark on the steamer "Imperator" on this trip, which will be one in which business will be combined with pleasure. His family will accompany him.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any mind, the other that they haven't any business.—Harvard Lampoon.

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Mr. S. B. Fugazi Forecasts the Effect of Prohibition on Immigration.

WHILE all Californians are looking forward to heavy immigration into California just as soon as the Panama Canal is opened to traffic, there are few of them in a position to outline just what may be expected. Those who have studied the prospects most carefully are the men who have been for years engaged in providing passage for immigrants. Mr. S. B. Fugazi is the most prominent representative type of these men. As head of the Agenzia Fugazi he has been directly connected with the establishment of tens of thousands of Italians and Austrians in California. He is naturally looking forward to greatly increased activity in immigration subsequent to the opening of the Panama Canal. Believing that the opinion of Mr. Fugazi on the relation of prohibition to immigration will be accepted as being of the highest value, a representative of the REVIEW interviewed him in his offices at 630 Montgomery street, San Francisco. As showing that Mr. Fugazi's opinion is not in any way influenced by prejudices either for or against the liquor traffic, it may be stated that the head of the Agenzia Fugazi is an absolute teetotaler, having never during his entire lifetime taken a drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic liquor.

The following is the substance of the interview accorded by Mr. Fugazi:

"California will naturally be one of the countries most favored by Italian and Austrian immigrants. The climate of this State is identical with that of Italy. There are many conditions here, topographical and otherwise, which serve to remind the Italian of his native country and help to make him cherish the State. Italians feel at home in California more than in any other State. With the opening of the canal it is to be expected that the charm of California will be felt greater than ever before by the Italians.

"We in California have a great deal to expect from the Italian immigrants. In return for giving them a welcome and providing them with homes in a new country which is so suitable to them we may be sure of a rapid addition to our wealth. All Italians are workers. They do not despise any class of work. They may have their special trades, but if they cannot find work readily in those trades they look for it outside of them. For this reason they are always producers. They take especially to the cultivation of the soil, and it is from the soil that most wealth comes. Forests, fields and mines are all scenes of their endeavors. Cities and prosperous communities are the results of them. California will be amply repaid for her hospitality to the Italians.

"Italy has been the chief source of immigrants of European origin for some time past. She has been sending forth annually over 800,000. Of these 400,000 have been coming to the United States, 300,000 have gone to South America and 100,000 to North Africa and Australia. As Tripoli has become a possession of Italy it may be expected to attract immigrants from Italy in greater numbers than before, as it has many advantages from the standpoints of climate, topography and soil. Tripoli will draw many Italians who would otherwise come to California. It is my belief that of the 400,000 Italians who come to the United States annually less than 50,000 settle in California. When the canal is opened there should be a great increase, as rates will very probably be cut by the railroads to meet those made by steamship companies. Northern Italians, who prefer railroad transportation, will be encouraged just as much as Southern Italians. Of course, it is from Southern Italy that the greatest number of people are leaving for new countries, and it is from there that we should look for the greater part of our Italian immigration.

"Practically all Southern Italians are wine drinkers. They are also closely identified with the production of wine. As vineyardists and winemakers they would be strongly attracted to California.

"Prohibiton in the abstract would not have a great affect in retarding Italian immigration to California. Italians do not come to California to drink, but to work. But prohibition as a destroyer of industry would prove very effective in preventing Italians from coming to California. If the wine industry is to be destroyed, thereby throwing out of employment 150,000 persons, California would not offer any inducement to Italians to come to the State. Italians would not come merely for the sake of abstaining fro drinking liquors. Indeed, many would consider the State as a r gion where wine could not be drank as a cheerless proposition eve if the prospect of enforced idleness were not a factor to be reckone with. While all Italians would avoid a country which offe neither work nor wine and most of them would look askance at country that offers work but forbids the drinking of wine, ther are many who would be willing to do without wine if they woul be sure of work. But, as there is no doubt that prohibition woul destroy the wine industry, it is but reasonable to conclude tha California under prohibition would have neither wine nor work t offer and would, therefore, forfeit all chances of benefiting throug Italian immigration which should be the chief advantage to th State in consequence of the opening of the canal.

"All Californians know that this State needs immigrants. A it is, it is very difficult to secure immigrants. To deliberately ob struct immigration would be senseless, and in the end disastrou as far as the development of the State is concerned.

"Prohibiton in California would not only stop immigration, bu it would as well cause an exodus from the State. Foreigners, such as Italians and Australians, engaged in the retail liquor business especially in the interior, or connected directly with the wine in dustry and trade would, after being compelled to go out of busi ness, pack their belongings and leave the State. Most of them would return to their native countries, as they would prefer t stake their fortunes in lands where personal liberty is inviolable.

"While I am a teetotaler and have never drank liquor in my life time, I am absolutely opposed to prohibition, not only as a menace to industry and prosperity, but as a form despotism which has for its object the annihilation of personal liberty. I will not drink alcoholic liquors myself, but I allow every member of my family to drink them. Moreover, I consider it to be my duty to teach my children to drink wine and beer so that they will be able to regulate their consumption of these beverages when they grow up. It is a matter of education. Deprivation does not eliminate but, rather, excites temptation, especially in such matters as beverages, foods, etc.

"There is practically no drunkenness among the Italians, who are nearly all wine drinkers. For this reason, prohibition is not considered necessary by them. To enact prohibition in such a State as California, destroying the great wine industry, would mean not only to exclude Italian immigrants, but to expel a large part of the population as well. It is hard to believe that there are enough people of clouded intelligence in the State to make possible the passage of a prohibition measure that includes in its destructive scope both exclusion and expulsion."

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Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, March 26, 1914.

Mayor Rose during the first week of the month made the following statement relative to the liquor traffic: "Los Angeles is deriving a large revenue from the liquor industry and unless we want to lose it we must place every safeguard around the conduct of the business."

Certain fanatics have discovered that they can further harass the saloon men by having an ordinance enacted prohibiting the advertising of liquor by electric signs. They have petitioned the city council of Los Angeles to prohibit the signs. It is somewhat galling to reasonable people to find how many ways these fanatics have of annoying the liquor men. Many saloon men have from $50 to $1000 invested in electric signs. Dry sleuths would like to see them lose this money. Electric sign men have taken action for the saloon men.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association on the 16th of March a motion was passed favoring the changing of the proposed prohibition amendment so as to allow winemakers until January 1, 1916, to close up their wine business. The ministers were very enthusiastically in favor of this change "in order to show that they have some consideration."

Out of respect for the petition of the Y. W. C. A. the police commissioners have officially closed Hill street, between Third and Fourth streets, to wholesale and retail liquor establishments. As a result, Fred Meriweather, who applied for a saloon at 339 South Hill street, has been refused a license.

The police commissioners have decided that the employment of white women in Oriental cafes will be considered sufficient cause for the revocation of licenses.

Colonel John Sobieski has been enlisted in the dry cause in Los Angeles.

Mayor Rose has gone on record as favoring the disposal of saloon licenses to the highest bidders. He takes the position that liquor permits are of the nature of franchises and should be treated as such, the city being entitled to receive adequate compensation for the privileges granted under them. Later on we may hope to find that the saloons are to be considered as public utilities and the city may have the right to take them over and operate them for the benefit of the community after equitably recompensing the saloonkeepers.

Mr. Charles R. Burger, State chairman of the prohibition party, announces from Pasadena that the Flying Squadron of America, composed of former Gov. Charles J. Hanly of Indiana, Congressman Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, ex-Gov. Hoch of Kansas, Gov. Glenn of North Carolina, Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, head of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Georgia; Gov. West of Oregon, Daniel A. Poling, who heads the Christian Endeavor Union of the United States; Eugene W. Chafin, twice Prohibition candidate for President, and Oliver W. Stewart of Illinois, will visit California in October for the purpose of securing pledges promising not to support any party or candidate not pledged to the extermination of the liquor traffic. One of the purposes of the campaign will be to obtain 5,000,000 signatures to a petition urging national prohibition. The plans were made at a recent meeting of the Anti-Saloon League at Columbus, O., which meeting was attended by over 4000 delegates. The Presbyterian churches of Pittsburgh alone have arranged to contribute the services of 100 men in the work."

Mr. George G. Brown, president of the Brown-Forman Company, Louisville distillers, and vice-president of the National Model License Association, was a visitor to Los Angeles during the first part of the month. He was interviewed by the Los Angeles "Times." Mr. Brown set forth established facts in very strong language, as the following indicates:

"Without making distinction between prohibition and temperance, a very radical element is proposing to wipe out, by confiscatory methods, one of the greatest industries of the United States. Without redress, without any consideration of property rights, with no thought of the ramifications of the great distilling industry, these people propose to simply close down this business.

"Prohibition and temperance are antonyms. The trouble is that they are confused in too many minds. Temperance is self-control. Prohibition would take away self-control. Temperance is individual liberty and responsibility. Prohibition is rabid tyranny and would deprive the individual of responsibility. Temperance is religion. Prohibition would take away religion. Temperance is tolerance. Prohibition is intolerance.

"The weird Hobson bill would wipe out distilleries and prohibit the selling of alcoholic liquors. At the same time it would permit every man to manufacture his own whisky in his own tea pot. I am mistaken if that would end in even temperance. The Works bill would wipe out the distilleries, but leave the California wineries in possession of the alcoholic beverage trade.

"The use of liquor is not a crime, but its abuse is much to be deprecated. Temperance should be encouraged if not enforced. The National Model License Association is working to that end. Prohibition has not as yet accomplished even temperance. In England there were laws forbidding a man to use meat more than once a day or to have more than one kind of meat on the table. Another law provided that each drinking cup have pegs in it and the drinker was required to sip from one peg to another to prevent his quaffing off a mug at one gulp. Such foolish laws are the result of the failure to make the proper distinction between use and abuse."

Opponents of the liquor traffic in San Diego threaten to initiate drastic legislation to prevent the extension of the saloon zone. They claim that certain precincts in San Diego belong to the churches and must be guarded against the encroachments of the "demon rum." The city council of San Diego has, however, granted the petition of property owners to extend the limits of the saloon zone by a vote of four to one. The mayor vetoed the measure, but the members of the council passed it over the veto.

The license forfeited by Mr. Fred Oehlerking has been transferred to Mr. Charles B. Schuler with the approval of the city council of San Diego. The license covers the business at Fifth and G streets, and is estimated to be worth $18,000.

On the 17th of March the French cruiser "Montcalm" left San Diego with 15,000 gallons of California wine aboard, 10,000 of which came from San Francisco. The "Montcalm" is bound for Toulon, France, via Panama and the Straits of Magellan.

San Bernardino City continues to profit by the mistakes made by the county. During the past month four new licenses for high-class saloons were granted by the city council. It is the opinion of the city administration that the city will be still further benefited by the addition of two more saloons, as the drouth in the surrounding country creates a big demand for liquor in the city of San Bernardino.

HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PACIFIC COAST BRANCH LARGELY EXTENDED.

Arrangements have been made by the Berger & Carter Company, which directs the Pacific Coast branch of the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, to keep a complete supply of the various sizes of presses adaptable to all classes of pressing on the Pacific Coast. The branch, with headquarters at 504-506 Mission street, San Francisco, will also carry a complete stock of press cloths and tankage cloth, as well as all the other equipment of the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company. During the first part of March the Berger & Carter Company placed an order with the Mt. Gilead company for two carloads of presses and supplies.

As a consequence of the new arrangements the Berger & Carter Company will carry the largest stock of presses and press supplies west of Chicago. Difficulties which existed in the past in the way of obtaining supplies for users of this class of equipment on the Pacific Coast are eliminated. All supplies can be secured for immediate delivery in San Francisco instead of having to be obtained in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis or New York.

The Berger & Carter Company will sell the material at the regular factory prices, plus the freight charges, so that the Pacific Coast buyers will be on the same terms as Eastern buyers, with the slight exception that they will pay the difference in the freight added to Pacific Coast points.

The company will handle every size of press cloths known to those who use press and tankage cloths.

The latest catalogue issued by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, No. 40, reflects additional credit on the company which is one of the largest in the world engaged in the manufacture of presses of all descriptions. Copies may be had upon application to either the Berger & Carter Company or the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company. As shown in the catalogue, the company makes a specialty of presses for wine, cider, olive oil, dental oil, paper, powder, pulp, tankage, trunk and veneer.

CRESTA BLANCA COMPANY AS HOST IN NEW YORK CITY.

It was on Satudray, February 21, that a number of familiar figures were seen entering the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, wending their way to the Astor room, where Mr. Elmer DePue, Eastern agent for Cresta Blanca Wine Company, awaited them.

The occasion was the monthly luncheon of the American Wine Growers' Association, with the Cresta Blanca Company as host. Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore was in town, and with Mr. DePue made each man feel perfectly at home. No time was lost in getting each other acquainted, so that when luncheon was announced all formality was discarded and the way paved for what proved a decidedly happy and enjoyable social event.

When the curtains were drawn a beautiful sight met the gaze of all; a round table, with the Waldorf's choicest dishes and decorations. The color scheme was pink, and presently an atmosphere fragrant with the sweet scent of flowers permeated the room.

As soon as the guests were seated pleasantries began to pass in rapid succession. There were no speeches of a formal character, but each one present, as the spirit moved him, arose and told a story or related an experience. Soon the jollification was in full swing, and the "Knights of the Round Table" were having the time of their lives. Good-natured repartee was passed until the party was almost convulsed.

Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore spoke on the coming exposition in San Francisco, and told something of the work of the viticultural association there.

Five o'clock rolled around all too soon, when the luncheon was at an end, but the recollections of the good time, the good viands and the good hosts will long remain.—"Bonfort's."

ROBINSON CHEMICAL WORK'S PRODUCTS.

The Robinson Chemical Works of 349-351 Eighth street, San Francisco, has during the past twenty years built up an industry for which California may be considered as its home. Paste and gum, so much in demand by those who preserve the products of the soil of the State in cans and bottles, are manufactured in great quantities and to chemical perfection by the company. The Labeling Machine Gum produced by the company is used on all makes of can and bottle labeling machines. This gum is liquid, requiring no heat, and has been found to give perfect satisfaction by the wine men and brewers, as well as other dealers in liquors who require labels for bottles and cases. As the bottling of wines is becoming more extensive constantly in California, wine men realize the necessity of providing themselves with the highly serviceable and economical gum of the Robinson Chemical Works. Just as the production of wine is a peculiarly California industry the manufacture of the Labeling Machine Gum, applicable both by machine and hand, has become an important branch of home industry. Wine men, brewers and liquor dealers, whose aim it is to support home industry, find the gum of peculiar value to them.

Palo Alto Paste Powder is in special requisition by those who need a powder which, through the addition to cold water only, serves to make a beautiful, smooth white paste, costing less than eight cents per gallon.

As the products of the Robinson Chemical Works are manufactured on the Pacific Coast prompt delivery is insured. There is, therefore, no need of going outside the State of California for supplies of paste and gum.

BETTS & CO., Ltd.

ARE THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

BOTTLE CAPS

IN THE WHOLE WORLD

Do you realize that this means that the majority of consumers have the firm conviction that Betts & Co., Ltd., give them the best service?

BEST Quality and Finish BEST Attention
BEST Delivery BEST Price

In fact BETTS and BEST are synonymous terms. If you are not placing your orders with us, we cordially invite you to send samples of what you are using, stating your requirements, and we will give you the best article it is possible to obtain for the money we ask.

Head Office: 1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENG.



EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1914, TO MARCH 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	....	78	$ 28
" British Columbia	24	3,634	1,586
" Central America	....	19,197	6,685
" China	12	1,755	730
" Hawaiian Islands	116	42,979	19,025
" Japan	2	6,952	2,458
" Mexico	5	1,154	431
" Philippine Islands	31	414	378
" South America	....	9,750	3,297
" Samoan Islands	2	452	283
" Society Islands	1	6,883	2,363
" Cuba	....	1,275	510
" Dutch East Indies	....	402	201
" England	....	11,217	4,512
" Belgium	2	102	61
" Switzerland	....	19,380	7,268
" New York	318	700,800	262,394
Total	513	826,424	$312,210

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	2	....	$ 14
" Hawaiian Islands	287	5,408	4,551
" Philippine Islands	....	92	66
" New York	12	1,835	4,643
Total	301	7,335	$9,274

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	22	144	$ 439
" Central America	36	192	721
" Hawaiian Islands	213	5,393	12,529
" Japan	20	....	132
" New York	....	661	1,884
Total	291	6,390	$15,705

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	20	$ 220
" Central America	97	666
" Hawaiian Islands	411	3,655
" Philippine Islands	50	245
" South America	26	227
" Samoan Islands	1	8
" Society Islands	74	604
" Australia	1	14
" Korea	24	254
Total	704	$5,893

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" British Columbia	2 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Tamarindo Syrup
" Central America	4 cs China Spirits, 5 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	4 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs China Wine, 3 cs Grape Juice
" China	65 cs Grape Juice, 8 cs Cider, 11c Cherries in Maraschino
" Hawaiian Islands	155 cs 2 bbls Gin, 2 hf bbls Cordial, 2 c Cider
" Hawaiian Islands	84 cs Mineral Water, 3 c 1 bbl Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	144 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Ginger Ale, 25 cs Champagne
" Hawaiian Islands	12 cs Fruit Juice, 35 cs Vermouth, 5 cs Bitters
" Hawaiian Islands	21 cs Liquors, 10 cs Porter, 10 cs Creme de Menthe
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Syrup
" Japan	5 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	11 cs Grape Juice
" South America	10 kgs Vermouth
" Samoan Islands	7 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	109 cs Grape Juice, 15 cs Cider, 5 cs Fruit Juice
" Korea	4 cs Grape Juice
" India	3 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Australia	379 cs Grape Juice
" New York	27 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs 1 hf bbl Cordial
" New York	1 cs Bitters, 1 cs 228 gl Rum

Total—1187 cs, 107 kgs, 2 hf bbls.
Value—$4,830.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1914, TO MARCH 20, 1914.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lyra," February 21, 1914 (via Ancon).

75 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
6 c Wine	San Francisco.
10 c Lime Juice	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Isthmian," February 23, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

500 c Gin	San Francisco.
1 oct Gin	San Francisco.
1 oct Whisky	San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky	San Francisco.
30 c Wine	San Francisco.
124 c Whisky	San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky	Stockton.
8 bbls Gin	Fresno.
1 bbl Rum	Fresno.
25 c Whisky	Sacramento.
3 c Brandy	Sacramento.
16 bbls Whisky	Seattle.
3 bbls Gin	Seattle.
5 c Whisky	Spokane.
250 c Fernet	Los Angeles.
10 c Wine	Los Angeles.
15 c Mineral Water	Los Angeles.
2 csks Whisky	San Diego.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Mongolia," February 23, 1914.

235 csks Sake	San Francisco.
20 c Sake	Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "Tricolor," February 26, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

500 c Fernet	San Francisco.
207 c Liquors	San Francisco.
400 c Gin	San Francisco.
230 c Champagne	San Francisco.
12 c Whisky	San Francisco.
50 c Beer	San Francisco.
50 c Wine	San Francisco.
500 c Brandy	San Francisco.
102 c Wine	Seattle.
100 c Brandy	Seattle.
44 c Beer	Vancouver.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Crown of Toledo," March 1, 1914.

1185 c Wine	San Francisco.
171 c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
25 csks Mineral Water	San Francisco.
1133 c Liquors	San Francisco.
4075 c Gin	San Francisco.
8 ½ oct Gin	San Francisco.
2426 c Whisky	San Francisco.
41 oct Whisky	San Francisco.
3 ¼ csks Whisky	San Francisco.
1 csk Whisky	San Francisco.
5 oct Rum	San Francisco.
100 bbls Stout	San Francisco.
165 bbls Ale	San Francisco.
5 csks Wine	San Francisco.
13 oct Wine	San Francisco.
6 hhds Wine	San Francisco.
100 c Beer	San Francisco.
25 bbls Soda Water	San Francisco.
25 c Soda Water	San Francisco.
531 c Brandy	San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy	San Francisco.
4 oct Brandy	San Francisco.
1010 c Vermouth	San Francisco.
25 c Kusch	San Francisco.
118 c Bitters	San Francisco.
150 c Gin	Honolulu.
1195 c Gin	Los Angeles.
821 c Whisky	Los Angeles.
10 oct Whisky	Los Angeles.
145 bbls Stout	Los Angeles.
50 bbls Ale	Los Angeles.
25 bbls Ginger Ale	Los Angeles.
10 bbls Gin	Los Angeles.
203 c Liquors	Los Angeles.
125 c Brandy	Los Angeles.
200 c Vermouth	Portland.
350 c Whisky	Portland.
20 csks Whisky	Portland.
150 c Gin	Portland.
30 c Liquors	Portland.
150 c Vermouth	Seattle.
25 c Liquors	Seattle.
28 c Brandy	Seattle.

10 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
3 hhds Whisky ..... Seattle.
33 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.
60 c Stout ..... Seattle.
40 c Ale ..... Seattle.
5 csks Brandy ..... Seattle.
30 c Rum ..... Seattle.
25 c Vermouth ..... Vancouver.
1529 c Gin ..... Vancouver.
5 oct Gin ..... Vancouver.
200 c Vermouth ..... Vancouver.
571 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
5 csks Rum ..... Vancouver.
10 oct Rum ..... Vancouver.
78 c Rum ..... Vancouver.
1 puncheon Rum ..... Vancouver.
2659 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
62 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
30 oct Whisky ..... Vancouver.
3 ¼ csks Wine ..... Vancouver.
10 hhds Wine ..... Vancouver.
210 c Stout ..... Vancouver.
4 csks Brandy ..... Vancouver.
170 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.
155 c Liquors ..... Vancouver.
100 c Gin ..... Victoria.
1 csk Gin ..... Victoria.
50 c Lime Juice ..... Victoria.
930 c Whisky ..... Victoria.
1 csk Whisky ..... Victoria.
90 c Beer ..... Victoria.
35 c Brandy ..... Victoria.
35 c Vermouth ..... Victoria.
17 c Wine ..... Victoria.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Columbian," March 1, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

13 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Rum ..... San Francisco.
2 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
10 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
15 c Lime Juice ..... Sacramento.
1 bbl Rum ..... Portland.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
2 c Beer ..... Portland.
3 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
5 c Cordials ..... Seattle.
3 c Liquors ..... Tacoma.
600 c Liquors ..... Honolulu.
125 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
35 c Grape Juice ..... Honolulu.
250 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
10 bbls Gin ..... Honolulu.
25 c Bitters ..... Los Angeles.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Admiral Farragut," March 3, 1914 (via Seattle).

200 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
200 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "Newport," March 8, 1914 (via Ancon).

1500 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
213 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
25 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Georgian," March 8, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

650 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
135 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
61 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
55 c Cordials ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
25 kegs Gin ..... San Francisco.
3 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
650 c Whisky ..... Sacramento.
5 c Brandy ..... Sacramento.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
50 csks Lime Juice ..... Vancouver.
10 c Wine ..... San Diego.
50 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
1 hhd Wine ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Alaskan," March 11, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

774 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
7 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
25 c Cordials ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin ..... San Francisco.
3 bbls Rum ..... San Francisco.
2 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
25 c Wine ..... Portland.
50 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
6 c Wine ..... Seattle.
90 c Beer ..... Honolulu.
125 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pleiades," March 9, 1914 (via Ancon).

612 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
131 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
125 c Whisky ..... Portland.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Hong Kong Maru," March 10, 1914.

240 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
259 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.
30 csks Sake ..... Salt Lake.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Boieldieu," March 11, 1914.

600 csks Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Luxor," March 13, 1914.

200 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
25 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
2 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nebraskan," March 16, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

30 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
18 c Punch ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
13 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Cordials ..... San Francisco.
100 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin ..... Sacramento.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

28 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
21 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
1 hhd Brandy ..... San Francisco.
50 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
12 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
100 c Benedictine ..... Los Angeles.
25 csks Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Crown of Galicia," March 16, 1914.

104 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
2958 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
185 c Stout ..... San Francisco.
449 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
65 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
100 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
745 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
30 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
260 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
1 ¼ csk Brandy ..... San Francisco.
30 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
100 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
100 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
4 bbls Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
25 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
65 oct Whisky ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
2 hhds Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 ¼ butts Whisky ..... San Francisco.
300 bbls Stout ..... Los Angeles.
110 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
10 c Rum ..... Los Angeles.
425 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
27 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
75 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
25 csks Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
60 c Stout ..... Seattle.
40 c Ale ..... Seattle.
1 pipe Wine ..... Seattle.
3 oct Whisky ..... Seattle.
230 c Beer ..... Victoria.
50 c Brandy ..... Victoria.
1100 c Whisky ..... Victoria.
15 oct Whisky ..... Victoria.
630 c Gin ..... Vancouver.
415 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
2 hhds Gin ..... Vancouver.
25 oct Gin ..... Vancouver.
2448 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
49 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
18 ¼ csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
30 oct Whisky ..... Vancouver.
300 c Lime Juice ..... Vancouver.
1 csk Rum ..... Vancouver.
50 c Rum ..... Vancouver.
35 c Wine ..... Vancouver.
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Vancouver.
1 csk Gin ..... Vancouver.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1914, TO MARCH 20, 1914.

VIA NEW YORK:

82 c Wine, from Rotterdam ..... San Francisco.
5 oct Gin, from Rotterdam ..... San Francisco.

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E.A.GROEZINGER
A.FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of February, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	45,834.3
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	56,038.4
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	71,572.1
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	2,391.7
Remaining in bond January 31, 1914	12,435,127.3

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	269.7
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	25,513.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	281.5
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month, Jan. 31, 1914	459.7

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of February, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	199.0
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	78,082.7
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	666.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of February, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,476.3
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	11,623.5
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	595.9
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	2,838.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond February 28, 1914	246,566.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of February, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,349.0
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	6,222.5
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	223.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of January, 1914.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	824.8
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	9,092.6
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	8,024.9
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,107.1
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond January 31, 1914	248,522.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of January, 1914.	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,788.0
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	16,244.8
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	74.6

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914 (Closing Season)	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn for fortification and actually used	5	2,815
Port Produced		1,115.8

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

February 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Dakotan."

100 bbls. ..... C. Schueler
70 " .....C. Schilling & Company
75 " .....P. Garguilo & Company
300 " .....G. Cella & Bro.
275 " .....A. D. Rudini
150 " .....Roma Wine Company
140 " .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company
175 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
252 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
260 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
80 " ..... M. Ajello
75 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons
120 " .....Swiss-American Wine Company
85 " ..... C. Jouard
115 " ..... Piemont Winery
140 " ..... Order

From San Francicso, steamer "Panama."

75 " .....C. Manzella & Son

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

155 " ..... Swiss-American Wine Company
330 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
60 " .....C. Manzella & Son
1049 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
100 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company
50 " ..... Order
1620 " .....California Wine Association
200 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
63 " .....Samuel Bros. & Company
300 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
237 " ..... J. Pacheteau
64 " .....G. Cella & Bro.
80 " ..... C. Schueler
170 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company
335 " .....C. Schilling & Company
100 " ..... Mariani Bros.
564 " .....Scatena Bros. Wine Company
423 " ..... Italia Wine Company
200 " .....Chas. Stern & Company
20 " ..... Order

February 16 to 28.

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

440 bbls. .....Italian Vineyard Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Montana."

508 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company
120 " .....F. C. Calasara & Company
360 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons

From San Francisco, steamer "Washingtonian."

710 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
525 " .....C. Schlesinger & Sons
465 " .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company
77 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
360 " .....C. Manzella & Son
184 " ..... A. D. Rudini
135 " ..... Chas. Schueler
150 " .....P. Pastene & Company
25 " .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Company
269 " .....French-American Wine Company
45 " ..... Rosenblatt Company
100 " .....Ripin & Company
155 " ..... M. Ajello

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Washingtonian."

10 bbls. ..... The Rosenblatt Company
13 hf-bbls. ..... The Rosenblatt Company
60 bbls. .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

20 bbls. .....Calwa Distributing Company
5 " .....Scatena Bros. Wine Company

PACIFIC COAST BARLEY STATISTICS OF E. CLEMENS HORST COMPANY.

The E. Clemens Horst Company on the 12th of March issued a supplement to its statistical chart of June 1, 1913, and this embraces the following figures:

California Barley Crop Statistics.—Crop 1913. Movement June 1 to November 30.—Crop 316,000 (Estimated); carry-over from 1912, 107,000; imports, 7,000. Total, 430,000 tons. Exports out of State, 34,000; home consumption, 200,000 (Estimated); carry-over (December 1), 196,000 tons.

Oregon Barley Crop Statistics.—Crop 1913. Movement June 1 to November 30.—Crop, 235,000 (Estimated); carry-over from 1912, 25,000 (Estimated); total, 260,000 tons. Exports out of State, 34,000; home consumption, 106,000 (Estimated); carry-over (December 1), 120,000 tons. From December 1, 1913, to February 1, 1914, exports from California were 6,000 tons and imports into California 500 tons; exports from Oregon were 39,500 tons and no imports.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimated the California barley crop of 1913 at 795,600 tons and the Oregon crop at 457,000 tons.

Wine Shippers Claim Freight Overcharge.—Mr. J. A. Morgan, representing a number of San Francisco shippers, has filed complaint with Examiner W. E. Settle of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect that wine shippers are being discriminated against in the freight rates on wine from California to Atlantic Coast points. Mr. Morgan claims that wine men who ship wine in barrels are forced to pay for the weight of the barrels, while those who ship wine in tanks are not charged for the weight of the tanks. According to him the present rates make a difference of $63 a carload against those who have to pay for the barrels.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

MARKET CONDITIONS

DRY WINES.—The usual quietness prevails in the dry wine market characteristic of this period of the year. A slight improvement has taken place in comparison with the same month in 1913.

Exports were 513 cases and 826,424 gallons, bulk, valued at $312,210.

Imports by sea totalled 1851 cases, 17 hhds., 13 oct., 5 casks, 5 bbls., 1 pipe; champagne, 230 cases.

SWEET WINES.—Dullness still continues to pervade the market for sweet wines. Prices are steady.

BRANDIES.—There has been increased activity in brandies. Stocks are being cleaned up in very good shape. Production for February was 2,301.1 tax gallons.

Exports by sea for the month ending March 20 were 301 cases and 7335 gallons, valued at $9,274. Imports totalled 1778 cases, 15 octs., 10 casks, 1 hhd. and 1¼ casks.

There remained in bond February 28, 1914, 2,681,683.3 tax gallons.

WHISKIES.—Lethargy reigns in the market for whiskies. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year the situation may be considered as fair.

Exports for the month ending March 20 totalled 291 cases and 6,390 gallons, valued at $15,705.

Imports by sea for the same period probably made a record for case goods, the figures being 17,573 cases, 260 bbls., 251 csks., 195 octs., 21¼ csks., 5 hhds. and 5¼ butts.

Miscellaneous exports were 1,187 cases, 10 kegs and 2½ kegs, valued at $4,830.

BEER.—There is increasing activity in the trade. During the first part of March the improvement was very great, but the last part did not compare favorably with the first part. All indications point to a very active season.

Exports were 704 pkgs. valued at $5,893.

Imports of malt liquors by sea totaled 1,907 cases, 252 bbls.; stout, 994 bbls., 515 cases; ale, 280 bbls., 80 cases.

IMPORTATIONS.—Corresponding with the increased activity of the previous month, there was a much larger volume of trade in March. There was nearly twice as much whisky imported as in February. Arrivals of liquors, gin, rum and brandy were almost twice as heavy as in February. There was a falling off in champagne, Vermouth and bitters. Gains were made in beer and sake imports.

Following are the imports by sea: Whiskies, 17,573 cases, 260 barrels, 251 casks, 195 octaves, 21¼ casks, 5 hogsheads, 5¼ butts; Brandies, 1,778 cases, 15 octaves, 10 casks, 1 hogshead, 1¼ cask; Rum, 200 cases, 15 octaves, 6 barrels, 6 casks, 1 puncheon; Wine, 1,851 cases, 17 hogsheads, 13 octaves, 5 casks, 5 barrels, 1 pipe; Champagne, 230 cases; Vermouth, 3,145 cases, 4 barrels; Gin, 9,794 cases, 53 barrels, 36 octaves, 25 kegs, 16½ octaves, 15 casks, 2 hogsheads; Beer, 1,907 cases, 252 barrels; Stout, 994 barrels, 515 cases; Ale, 280 barrels, 80 cases; Ginger Ale, 175 barrels; Soda Water, 25 barrels, 25 cases; Lime Juice, 425 cases; Liquors, 2,796 cases; Cordials, 85 cases, 5 barrels; Bitters, 243 cases; Mineral Waters, 625 casks, 505 cases; Fernet, 750 cases; Benedictine, 100 cases; Sake, 535 casks, 279 cases; Kirsch, 25 cases; Punch, 18 cases; Grapejuice, 35 cases.

THE PROHIBITION TACTICS AT FRESNO.

Mr. H. F. Stoll, the secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, arrived in San Francisco from Fresno during the last week of March. Mr. Stoll expressed his opinion as to the situation in Fresno to the REVIEW, and it is to the effect that Fresno County as a whole will go on record against prohibition at the coming election in November. At the same time Mr. Stoll has conveyed to the REVIEW information to the effect that the dry element is resorting to its usually unscrupulous tactics in presenting its case to the people of Fresno. According to Mr. Stoll representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibition party are insistent in telling the people of Fresno County that prohibition is their only salvation, declaring that if State-wide prohibition is not enacted into law local option will be repealed and Fresno County will be wide open for saloons.

As the REVIEW has been particularly considerate of the interests of the people of Fresno, having been principally instrumental in preventing the drying up of the city of Fresno, thereby contributing largely to the prosperity which the raisin growers are now beginning to enjoy under the protecting arm of the California Associated Raisin Company, it is necessary to show to the people of Fresno the deceit of the bigots in this case. In a future issue the REVIEW will expose the duplicity of the prohibitionists to the fullest degree.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

February, 1914.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	752,800
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	826,424
Exports by sea, cases	
Total bulk wine	1,579,224
Total cases	4,513

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

February, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	42,935
Exports by sea, gallons	7,335
Cases by sea	291

Hotel Stanford

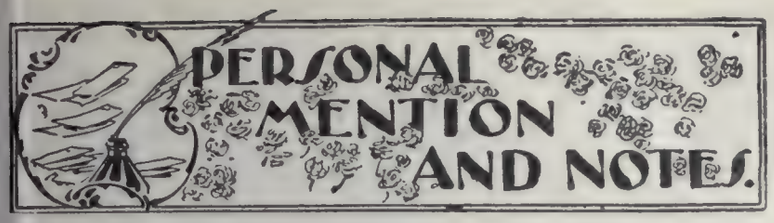
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Mr. E. B. Martin, the Fresno wine maker, spent the last week of March in San Francisco.

Mr. O. A. Hausen, prominent vineyardist of Visalia, arrived in San Francisco on the 2nd of March and spent several days on business.

Mr. I. Dannebaum, wholesale liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco from Vallejo on the 22nd of March on a trip combining pleasure and business.

Mr. John McCarthy, wholesale liquor merchant of Modesto, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of March.

Mr. F. Gianini, the Tulare wine man, made a flying trip to San Francisco during the second week of March.

Mr. F. M. Rossler, prominent vineyardist of the San Joaquin Valley, arrived in San Francisco from Fresno on the 9th of March and spent a week in the city.

Mr. D. Speaker, a leading wholesale liquor dealer of Baltimore, Md., arrived in San Francisco on the 11th of March. Mr. Speaker is making a tour of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Frank P. Williams, the vineyardist of Fresno, spent the second week of March in San Francisco.

Mr. Victor B. Fisher, wholesale liquor dealer of Butte, arrived in San Francisco from the Pacific Northwest on the 16th of March.

Mr. M. D. Shea, the Spokane wholesale liquor dealer, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of March.

Mr. Milton H. Levin of the Julius Levin Company left San Francisco for Southern California on the 30th of March. He will spend about two weeks in the southern country.

Mr. W. Aldridge, the popular club man, has become attached to the Crown Distilleries Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Aldridge is specializing under the tutelage of Cyrus Noble. It is already known that the genial "Bill" is thoroughly satisfied in his new position since, through co-operation with the popular Cyrus Noble, he is enabled to add to his own popularity which is, indeed, so great that it is only through such a connection as that of Cyrus Noble that it can be made greater. As a factor of the Cyrus Noble campaign, Mr. Aldridge will radiate from Los Angeles, undoubtedly to the delight of that city.

Mr. Clarence M. Leavey of the Crown Distilleries Company left San Francisco on the 28th of March for Los Angeles and the southern country to devote himself to the Cyrus Noble campaign.

Mr. G. Fred Graham, who has since the first of January been acting as a representative of the Crown Distilleries Company, is particularly pleased with his new berth. He has met with a flattering reception from the trade everywhere.

Mr. N. Vacarro, the Modesto hotel proprietor and liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco March 20 on a week's business trip.

Mr. A. B. Caminetti, the wholesale liquor dealer, returned to San Francisco from Sacramento on the 10th of March. Mr. Caminetti spent a week in the capital on business.

Mr. George W. Adams of de Fremery & Company arrived in San Francisco from Europe during the third week of March. Mr. Adams spent about ninety days in European countries and had a very delightful trip. He returned to San Francisco via New York and Los Angeles.

Mr. J. C. Raas of the E. G. Lyons & Rass Company, arrived in San Francisco from the Eastern States during the first part of the month.

One of the most important happenings in the whisky trade is the establishment of a Pacific Coast agency in San Francisco for the Kentucky River Distillery Company and Einstein & Palfrey, for the celebrated brands of "Carlisle & Cove Springs." Messrs. Graham and Peters, the Pacific Coast representatives, called at our office a few days ago and advised us that they will carry a full line of bonded goods, and will work the jobbing trade only direct from the distillery. This should be a great advantage to the Pacific Coast buyers and we hope to see them succeed in their new enterprise.

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

LIST OF DRY STATES.

Following is a list of the dry States in the American Union: Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma.

States that may be counted as nearly dry are Arkansas and Iowa. Moisture in these States is in small compass.

A WEAK CARTOON.

The San Francisco "Call" of a recent issue contains an editorial cartoon entitled "A Promising 1914 Team," which is a striking example of the pusillanimity of the average contributor to the daily press in these days when prohibition is more dreaded than the Inquisition was in the time of Torquemada. This cartoon shows a field in which a typical Californian, with a Mexican hat and an Italian waistcoat, surveys a number of agricultural products at play. The Californian is a Latin type beyond all question. He is tagged "Manager." The team which he manages is composed of prunes, at the bat; squash, pitching; wheat, catching; apples, at first base; hops, running to second base; celery, on second base; lemon, on third base; orange in the right field and potato in the left. As will be noted grapes has been completely left out. The cartoonist (Harry Murphy) inscribes "Even the lemon makes good," but he appears to be of the opinion that grapes is a has-been. It is hard for any intelligent person to conceive of a Latin manager of a team that does not include grapes, but the cartoonist has managed to do so. It is to be hoped that the "Call" cartoonist will later on pluck up enough courage to show that as a single-handed team grapes has practically the entire combination in the recent cartoon completely beaten.

THE INQUISITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Advices from Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, are to the effect that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has notified all its employees that they must withdraw from fraternal organizations, such as the Elks, Moose, Eagles, Owls, etc., which maintain sideboards. The penalty for disobedience is discharge. The company also prohibits its employees from indorsing liquor license applications and from signing petitions for local option elections in behalf of the saloons. Upward of 6,000 men are affected by the order in the Vandergrift region alone. The order is effective at all the plants of the company throughout the United States.

This American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has prepared a list of all employees who are members of the various clubs having sideboards. This list will be consulted whenever it will be found necessary to inflict the discharge penalty. Five days' notice was given to the men to comply with the order of the company.

Members of the Elks, Moose and Eagles have called meetings to protest against the curtailment of their personal liberties. Action will be taken later on.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE DREADS SELF-MANIFEST INJUSTICE OF DRY MOVEMENT.

The Anti-Saloon League of Northern California has shown signs of consternation over the proposed porhibition amendment, which, if made effective, will be in operation five days after the returns of the election next November. Anti-Saloon League members are of the opinion that at least five years should be allowed to vineyardists in which to adjust themselves to the changed conditions in case prohibition should be imposed. They realize that the people of this State will comprehend the self-manifest injustice of the amendment and will, as a consequence, overwhelmingly defeat it. The Revs. D. M. Gandier, A. C. Bane, E. Willis, A. H. Briggs and half a dozen other leaders of the league have been endeavoring to induce the prohibitionists of the State to change the amendment so as to make it less manifestedly unfair and confiscatory. They have had numerous conferences with the leaders of the State-wide movement, but without any satisfactory result. The very best concession that the prohibition leaders would make was a change allowing the vineyardists thirty days in which to prepare themselves against the destruction of their welfare. Rev. D. M. Gandier has expressed his opinion that, as a result of the stubbornness of the prohibitionists, the amendment will be condemned by the people at the election. He states that the temperance people of Northern California are absolutely opposed to the amendment as it stands. But the wine men must not place confidence in the attitude assumed by the Anti-Saloon League directors. Much time must elapse before the election takes place and most of the unscrupulous work of the league is generally done during the month prior to the day of election.

THAT NET WEIGHT LAW.

The Net Weight Law was signed March 3, 1913, to go into effect eighteen months after that date, or September 3, 1914. It requires that the quantity of the contents of food packages be plainly marked on the outside of each package in terms of weights, measure or numerical count. The secretaries of Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture have been receiving recommendations and suggestions in writing since the bill was signed.

As an example of what the law may require the following regulations relating to the marking of different beverages as made effective by the New York State Net Contents law is worthy of attention:

Commodities in Glass Bottles or Jars.—Commodities in glass bottles shall show the contents in one of the following ways:

1. The capacity in terms of gallons, quarts, pints, or half pints, or in terms of fluid ounces, may be blown in the side or neck of the bottle. Such letters shall be at least three-eighths of an inch (⅜″) in height for bottles having a capacity of six ounces or over, and one-fourth of an inch (¼″) for bottles having a capacity of over two fluid ounces but less than six fluid ounces, and must be exposed, that is, must not be covered by a label or other covering.

2. The quantity of the contents of the bottle when filled may be stated in terms of weight or in terms of fluid measure, the weight being indicated in terms of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and the fluid measure being indicated in terms of gallons, quarts, pints, half pints or gills or fluid ounces. The marking to be on a tag attached to the bottle or upon a label. The letters shall be in bold-faced type at least one-ninth of an inch (1-9″) in height for bottles or jars having a capacity of gill, half pint, one pint, or multiples of a pint, and letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch (3-16″) in height for bottles of other capacities on a part of the tag or label free from other printing or ornamentation, leaving a clear space around the marking which indicates the contents.

3. If the bottles are capped the marking may be on the cap in terms of the weight of the contents or in terms of the fluid capacity of the contents. The lettering and designation being the same as those indicated in 2 above.

4. If the marking is etched or ground in the surface of the bottle the letters and figures shall be at least one-quarter of an inch (¼″) in height. The manner of expressing the contents being the same as those indicated in 1 and 2 above.

Variation.—The variation in glass bottles shall be in excess of those allowed by agreement between the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada and manufacturers of glass bottles by the following amounts; those having a capacity of 2 fluid ounces to 6 fluid ounces inclusive, 3%; over 6 fluid ounces to 16 fluid ounces inclusive, 2%; over 16 fluid ounces to 32 fluid ounces inclusive, 1½%; over 32 fluid ounces 1%.

Imported bottled goods, which have been bottled and marked in foreign countries and offered for sale in this State, may be labeled and marked in terms of kilograms or grams of weight or liters (or cubic centimeters), other conditions and size of marking same as above.

5. In connection with the weight, measure or numerical count, a statement such as the "minimum," "not less than," or a statement that the contents are not "over" a certain amount or a statement that the contents are "between" certain limits will not be permissible. The law contemplates that a statement of the weight, measure or numerical count shall be within reasonable limits and such reasonable limits would constitute an average.

Beer.—Beer in bottles must be marked in terms of quarts, pints, half-pints or in terms of fluid ounces. The letters shall be bold-face type letters at least one-ninth of an inch in height where the contents is quarts, pints or half-pints, otherwise in letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch in height. A variation of six per cent. (6%) will be allowed.

Siphons.—On siphons the marking shall be as prescribed in regulation (4) but the allowable variation shall be twelve and one-half per cent. (12½%).

Soda Water and Non-Alcoholic Carbonated Beverage Bottles.—On Soda Water and Non-Alcoholic Carbonated Beverage Bottles the marking shall be as prescribed in regulation (4), but the allowable variation in capacity shall be 10% above or below the stated capacity.

FATHER P. C. YORKE ON PROHIBITION.

The article written by Father P. C. Yorke concerning the Oakland saloon fight offers strong arguments against State-wide prohibition in California. This article contributed greatly to the triumph of conscience in Oakland and is reproduced here with the hope that it will help just as much to make conscience triumphant all over California:

It is high time that the people of Oakland realized that they are citizens of a great metropolitan city, and not of a preacher-ridden village. For years the capital of Alameda County was run by the little coteries of the Congregational Church, but it has long outgrown that stage of development, and is now a full grown American town capable of taking care of its own affairs in its own way. The reactionaries, however, and the preacher politicians, and the pestiferous parasites of the Y. M. C. A., cannot see this truth, and they are working day and night to fasten their yoke on Oakland and run it as they ran the villages of New England when witches flourished and the Blue Laws held undisputed sway.

The crazy propositions to destroy the great industries of the State, which usually originate down Los Angeles way, are paralleled by the attempt of the present city government of Oakland to cut the number of saloons from 400 to 200. What is the real power behind this move we do not know, but we have our suspicions. The manner in which it originated, and the character of its supporters, make it look like a job of the rawest description.

This paper holds no brief for the saloons of Oakland or anywhere else. The saloon business is one of the most dangerous in which men are employed, and will bear the closest regulation and watching from the public authorities. Temptations abound in it, and even the best of intentions cannot resist them.

But when that is said, all is said. Under our laws the saloon business is a legal business. When met get a license and invest their money they are entitled to the protection of the law the same as other holders of property as long as they observe the ordinances. A highway robber is respectable compared to the fanatics who confiscate the savings of usually poor men who are only making wages in order to satisfy their cranky whims.

If the proposal were offered to make Oakland a dry town one might understand the logic of it; but there is neither rhyme nor reason in the proposed reduction from 400 to 200. Why should this figure be taken more than any other? Which saloons shall survive and which be obliterated? Imagine in any other form of business a cold-blooded proposal to give some politician the arbitrary power to double the business of any merchant, say a druggist or a baker! It was a genius for graft that devised the Oakland proposition to increase the receipts of certain to-be favored saloon men a hundred per cent.

We don't believe that the Labor people of Oakland will stand for a measure that will throw so many men on the world at a time when the armies of the unemployed are parading our streets. The proponents of this law are the first to organize pick-handle brigades to run the poor out of town when the poor dare to ask for bread. The crowd that are engineering the agitation are now, as they always have been, the most virulent enemies of labor, and we don't think for a moment that the labor men will be so foolish as to play into their hands.

It may be that it is wise to reduce the number of saloons in Oakland. We don't know, but we do know that there is a right way and a wrong way of going about it. The summary destruction of 200 investments is emphatically the wrong way. If saloons are being conducted in an illegal manner, what is to prevent the police authorities from closing them? If licenses fall in they need not be renewed. The rapid increase in population will of itself reduce the number of saloons to a safe ratio. No man's property will be confiscated, and certainly the morals of Oakland will not suffer.

It is this so-called moral sniffling that makes us most suspicious of the whole thing. The snifflers are willing to condone compound adultery in a popular preacher, but that a man should slake his thirst in a saloon is a sin that is not forgiven in this world or the world to come.

Oakland will make no mistake in voting down this absurd and unjust proposition arbitrarily to cut the number of saloons in half. —Father P. C. Yorke in "The Leader."

The Curse of Prohibition

SUMMARY.

There can be no doubt that the churches are the leading enemies of the liquor traffic. That the enmity of the religious organizations toward the traffic is not based on good reasons will be generally acknowledged by all conscientious people. Complaint by the ecclesiastics that the saloons are taking men away from the churches is entirely erroneous. Men patronize saloons because they require alcoholic drinks. The human being is an alcoholic animal, consuming food which creates a demand on the part of the physical body for alcohol. Church people refuse to recognize this condition, which is one which nature has imposed through evolution. The fact that the food of the human being consists of sugar, starch and fat is not given due consideration by the theologians who seem unwilling to acknowledge that the combination of sugar and starch in the human stomach during the process of digestion at a certain stage causes the formation of alcohol, the object of which is to so act upon the food mass as to make it more easily assimilable as well as to convey ingredients to the brain as nourishment for the mental body. Completely misled by the false idea that the saloons are drawing people away from the churches, the preachers deny that human beings require alcoholic drinks. Instead of advocating temperance and educating people to the proper use of alcohol, they fly in the face of nature, calling for prohibition simply because they imagine that the financial support of churches is menaced by the liquor traffic.

If the preachers had sufficient worldly experience they would know that the saloons do practically all their business on week days, when they cannot possibly adversely affect the receipts of the churches. It is true that a small percentage of single men patronize the saloons on Sundays, but it is doubtful if these men would go to church if the saloons were closed on Sundays. It is also true that married men do not patronize saloons on Sundays and they do not go to church, preferring to remain at home or take their families to the parks or beaches. In no way can it be said that the saloons take business away from churches. If men were deprived of the privilege of spending money in saloons they would not contribute a cent more to churches for the same reason that women would not give any more to churches if the millinery stores were put out of business. Money that is spent for social intercourse and amusements can never be diverted to channels which do not offer satisfaction to the instincts which seek society and amusement. The churches have no good reason to blame the saloons for their loss of popularity.

Undoubtedly there is a movement of the people away from the churches. It is as easily explained as the movement of people from the country to the city. Human beings act in accordance with the requirements for their mental development. They have discovered that the churches and the farms do not offer them that which their mental development requires. People raised on the farms prefer the dangers and tribulations of city life to the calm but stolid contentments of the country, and people brought up religiously avoid and forget the churches at an early age, because they become surfeited with teachings which have ceased to give them food for thought.

It is entirely the fault of the preachers that people are not going to church as much as they ought to. The preachers have not kept the object of their mission in sight. Their discourses are too far away from the commandments of Moses and the doctrines of Jesus to keep the confidence of the people.

If the preachers would devote themselves to giving religious counsel to enable the people to obey the Ten Commandments they would have larger and more abiding congregations than they have. Science and religion, as merged in the principles of evolution, recognize in the Ten Commandments the word of God as handed down to humanity through Moses. These commandments were given as instructions to guide the human race to the end of the present cycle of its career. The cycle embraces the proprietary system and the commandments apply peculiarly to that system. Moses, the Messiah, laid the law of God down in no uncertain terms. He said, "Thou shalt not steal," and made no exceptions. "Thou shalt not lie," and made no exceptions. "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and made no exceptions. Jesus came later to assist human beings to remember the Ten Commandments. He gave no new laws. He added nothing to the Ten Commandments. It is not necessary to add to them. Those commandments are all that humanity requires until the cycle of proprietorship passes away. When that cycle has passed another Messiah will come with new commandments to guide the human race through another cycle in which mental development will be on a higher scale than in the present cycle. Preachers should resume their mission to assist humanity to pass through the proprietary cycle by enabling the race to fulfill the Ten Commandments, since this cycle can not be passed until every human being is so developed morally and mentally as to be able to obey to the letter the Ten Commandments and thereby make them unnecessary.

Instead of helping the human race to reach the goal, the preachers have raised false issues which obscure the Ten Commandments. They do not preach "Thou shalt not kill, "Thou shalt not steal" and "Thou shalt not commit adultery," but they do shout "Thou shalt not drink alcoholic liquors." They preach the law of man and not the law of God. Indeed, they support the law of man most when it conflicts with the law of God. They are not satisfied that men should make their laws in accordance with the law of God, but they seek to enact laws which are directly opposed to the law of God or the Ten Commandments. If they dare to preach "Thou shalt not steal" at all they always add "except that which belongs to the liquor dealers"; if they say "Thou shalt not commit adultery" they add "except by permission of a divorce judge"; if they shout "Thou shalt not kill" they add "except in case of war." They have not enough moral courage to stand against laws of men that are in conflict with the law of God. When war is declared they pray that victory shall perch upon the arms of the nation to which they belong, thereby praying absolutely against the law of God which says "Thou shalt not kill!" They dare not denounce the divorce laws which make conniving lawyers and complacent judges scoff at the law of God which said "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" Because of their lack of moral courage they would like to make exceptions to every one of the Ten Commandments. In order to conceal their cowardice and recreancy they attack the liquor traffic because it is unprotected and because the vast majority of people do not understand it. But, while they are, a

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RHINE FARM, SONOMA
BACCHUS WINES
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

times, successful in this attack, they fail miserably to attain the object of it, which is simply the concealment of their own moral delinquency. The people know that the preachers are without moral force. They know that the preachers do not stand by the Ten Commandments. They realize that the preachers give them no assistance toward leading better lives by fulfilling the Ten Commandments. They avoid the churches to look for better things.

Like all narrow-minded folks, the preachers never blame themselves. They blame others for the decadence of religion. They always look around to find someone on whom to cast the blame. At the present time they have singled out the saloonkeeper. Certainly no one could be less guilty of the ruination of the church business than the saloonkeeper. As far as competition with the churches is concerned, the saloonkeeper could easily afford to display church advertisements in his establishment and induce his patrons to go to church without any risk of losing business. But, nevertheless, the preacher will denounce him and continue to say, "You have taken my congregation away from me." The charge made against the saloonkeeper is so absolutely untenable that it really looks as though the clerical gentlemen are making it for no other reason than to keep the blame for religious depression off themselves.

The preachers are preaching Prohibition either because they have forgotten the Ten Commandments or because they believe that they must offer something novel and sensational in order to win back their congregations.

In all friendliness to the clergy, the writer would say:

"Resume your ancient mission. Preach the Ten Commandments. Give up prohibition. The people see on all sides of them theft, lying, blasphemy, murder and adultery. It may be true that theft is not being committed nowadays with as much violence as in olden times, but it is still practiced by nearly everybody, rich and poor, high and low. Lying is rife in all classes of society. Blasphemy still moulds public customs. Wholesale murder is the trade of nearly every nation and adultery is but little less prevalent than it was in the days of the Roman Empire. The Ten Commandments will afford excellent material for preaching for a thousand years to come. Preach them again. Preach against public and private graft, perjury, materialism, war and divorce. Leave prohibition alone and you will come by your own."

There is little likelihood that the preachers will follow such advice. Prohibition is too tempting to them. It has given them a little temporary prosperity. By means of the women, who are under their influence, the clergymen expect to make of prohibition a great source of power to them. The women imagine that the closing of the saloons will help them to more pin-money. They expect that the forced economy of the men will provide for the extravagance of the women. Naturally the preachers will take every advantage of their alliance with the fair sex. In the flush of triumph they will set good advice to naught.

Nature's law of retribution is a very plain one. It means simply that those who destroy will have the power to destroy taken away from them. There is no doubt that the prohibitionists are bent on the destruction of the wine and liquor traffic, and there is no doubt that nature will take the power to destroy away from them.

Wine and liquor dealers should have full confidence in the justness of their cause. The goods they sell are for the benefit of the human race. Alcohol has played an important part in the intellectual advancement of men. The only fault that can be found with alcoholic liquor is that which the liquor men find. All the protection that the traffic should need is that which the liquor men themselves should give it, namely, the prevention of the sale of inferior and adulterated goods. Once sure of the goods that they sell the liquor men have every reason to be proud of their trade.

The fact that all the great thinkers in art, science and industry were and are alcoholics, may be accepted as an indication that alcoholic liquors have contributed greatly to the intellectual development of men. When it is considered that most of the crimes against virtue are committed by non-alcoholics it is no more than right to conclude that alcohol assists human beings to control their lust. There is no doubt that alcohol assists human beings to hold their greed, vanity and ambition within bounds. It makes human beings more considerate of their fellows than they otherwise would be. It contributes to the improvement of human beings morally. All human beings should be educated to use alcoholic liquors. The danger of excessive drinking is a minor consideration, and will be eliminated accordingly as human beings become better educated and trained, alcohol itself assisting in the process of education and training.

A struggle is on between the liquor men and the prohibitionists. Liquor men should not hesitate to enter into it with all their strength. Their fight will not be for themselves alone, but for the progress of humanity at large. No doubt they will at times feel as thought they are losing but, as the curse of prohibition shows itself more formidably, they should fight all the harder. If they lose the prohibitionists will look for other things to destroy and they will keep on destroying until there is nothing left. Prohibition is just pure Rage for Destruction. In their fight against it the liquor men should have the assistance of all the constructive forces everywhere as men and women who respect those who work and produce will side with the industry of liquor men as opposed to the aggressive greed of preachers and the pretentious vanity of certain women.

EXPRESS COMPANIES AND TEXAS DRY TERRITORY.

The Missouri Supreme Court has decided that express companies have the right to refuse to deliver C. O. D. shipments of liquor into Texas. This decision is based on the Texas law prohibiting such shipments. Abraham Rosenberg, a Kansas City liquor dealer, placed liquor with the Pacific Express Company and Wells, Fargo & Company's Express for delivery at Texas points before the Texas law became effective. The express companies refused to deliver the liquor. A suit was commenced against the companies, with the result that the decision was made.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

IT LOOKS MIGHTY GOOD IN OREGON.

A short time ago Mr. Ed. Baker of San Francisco of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company was in Portland, Oregon. He is one of the best posted liquor men on the Pacific Coast, if not indeed west of the Mississippi. He was absolutely confident that California would vote for high license. He was also satisfied that Washington was safe but he had very serious doubts as to Oregon—so serious, in fact, that when he left Seattle he had made up his mind to close out his Oregon business while the closing was good.

But after he had spent a week in Oregon, talking to business and professional men—men who keep constantly in touch with the political situation in the Webfoot State, he dictated the following letter to Mr. Dave Price, his Northwestern representative:

"Friend Dave: I have changed my mind about the outlook in Oregon at the next election. Everything is in much better shape than I expected. The business men are working for the cause and the great majority of people, I am satisfied, have enlisted on our side.

"In discussing the matter with a vast number of disinterested people, I find a feeling of confidence existing.

"Our bulk of goods are well liked and well placed in town and I am surprised at the showing we have made.

"Regards,

"ED BAKER."

IN DRY VISALIA.

Quite possibly, if Visalia saw only an occasional bottle of whisky and knew that was all the bootleggers did sell, it might be inclined to look upon the statement of prohibitonists with some regard. But instead of the occasional bottle in this town, it is the frequent one. And instead of bottles and barrels that are not sold, because license is not here, bottles and barrels are sold. Denial of this condition is a flagrant expression of untruth. Knowledge of this condition is becoming general.—Visalia "Press."

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Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm.* Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MR. LOUIS HAAS ON THE OUTLOOK FOR PROHIBITION.

Mr. Louis Haas, secretary of the Crown Distilleries Company, in a short interview with a representative of the REVIEW, said:

"If prohibition should be imposed upon California it would be due entirely to overconfidence on the part of those who are aligned on the side of personal liberty. There are many friends of the liquor traffic in Northern California who feel certain that the cause of personal liberty will be triumphant, but they do not consider seriously enough the fact that the exponents of prohibition in Southern California are equally enthusiastic over the prospects of success of their movement. In order to make assurance doubly sure, the Northern Californians should spare no effort to register now and make their friends register as registration is the most important preliminary to victory."

SOFT DRINK MAKERS OPPOSED TO "DRYS."

The Bee is in receipt of a letter from Louis R. Levy, secretary of the San Francisco Soda Water Manufacturers' Board of Trade, 522-524 Gough street, San Francisco, enclosing a letter which Levy wrote to the San Francisco Lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, denying that the San Francisco soft drink manufacturers had raised a fund of $250,000 to fight for State-wide prohibition in the State of California.

Levy denies "most emphatically" that this is true. He says the San Francisco Soda Water Manufacturers' Board of Trade adopted a resolution unanimously at a recent meeting declaring the manufacturers were oppposed to prohibition "in any form," and would work to defeat the State-wide prohibition law to be voted on at the general election in November, 1914.—Sacramento Bee.

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436 GREEN STREET SAN FRANCISCO



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CALIFORNIA VICHY WATER.

The Kinsner Mineral Springs Company has been formed to succeed the McCarron-Fischer Company in the development of the famous California Vichy Springs at Willits, Mendocino County, Cal. Mr. J. M. Kinsner is the head of the company and Mr. L. C. Cornett the manager.

At the present time there is but one of the six springs at Willits being developed, but it is the intention of the company to make all the springs sources of supply. Quite a large demand has been created for the water during the past month. The trade of San Francisco appears to be particularly well satisfied with it.

California Vichy is a natural mineral water and is one of the four mineral waters of California that is entirely suitable for bottling purposes without the necessity of the addition of minerals. It is popular with the trade because it remains in excellent condition in the bottles indefinitely, never having to be charged with carbonic gas to prevent it from becoming flat. The mineral contents are all that could be desired.

Sales have been very good, especially in San Francisco. It is recognized as a standard bar water. It has been found particularly satisfactory in lemonades, and for this reason is in great demand in Honolulu, where lemonades are among the leading beverages.

The Kinsner Mineral Water Company is making extensive improvements at Willits. Roads are being constructed through the large estate and a regular resort will be established. A new bottling house and filtering plant have been erected, placing the company in a position to satisfy the demand which must grow to very large proportions during the coming two years.

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Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

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And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MR. EDWARD BAKER ON THE SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Mr. Edward Baker of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company, who recently returned from the Pacific Northwest, expresses a cheerful opinion on the struggle against prohibition in that section.

"Washington will administer a defeat to prohibition," Mr. Baker says. "The forces of personal liberty in Washington are determined to leave nothing undone to show that prohibition is not wanted in that State.

"The situation in Oregon has improved greatly. Liquor men in that State realize that they have a hard fight on hand and have set about to meet the enemy on even ground. Their organization is being strengthened. It is my opinion that they will win."

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVES OF EINSTEIN & PALFFEY.

Messrs. Graham and Peters, 309 Marine Building, San Francisco, are the Pacific Coast representatives of Einstein & Palfrey, controllers for the United States of the Kentucky River Distillery, located at Frankfort, Kentucky. This firm has taken complete charge of the Pacific Coast market for the famous brands of Kentucky Bourbons known as "Cove Spring" and "Carlisle," the special products of the distillery. Since establishing their headquarters in San Francisco, Messrs. Graham and Peters have been given a very cordial reception by the trade, and they look forward to increasing business during the coming strenuous two-year period which includes the Exposition season.

WOODLAND LOCAL OPTION LAW DECISION.

The integrity of the Wyllie Local Option Law was upheld in an opinion handed down by the Appellate Court, refusing a writ of prohibition to Golden & Company of San Francisco to prevent the Justice's Court of Woodland from trying the case against the company for soliciting liquor orders in Woodland through the United States mails.

Golden & Company sent many letters to residents of Woodland soliciting orders for a particular brand of whiskey, the flavor and deliciousness was commented upon at some length.

Justice Hart held that solicitation by letter was as much personal solicitation as if it had been done in person, for the request for orders was not general in its nature, but was directed to particular individuals by letters addressed to them by name.

Mr. Henry Plagemann of the firm of Siebe Brothers & Plagemann, returned to San Francisco from San Luis Obispo during the first week of March. Mr. Plagemann spent about a week in San Luis Obispo, where he has a large circle of friends. He was very much impressed with the outlook for the city and county of San Luis Obispo, and predicts important developments along industrial and agricultural lines within the next few years.

Mr. M. Bryant, a prominent wine dealer of Paris, France, arrived in San Francisco on the 24th of March. Mr. Bryant will spend some time in California.

Mr. George L. Olson, wholesale liquor dealer of Redding, arrived in San Francisco during the last week of March on a trip combining business and recreation.

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Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

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The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

TRADE OF JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY, INC., 1913.

Our business for the year 1913 exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The trade on our various agency lines has been most active, and in spite of the temporary depression and the threatened era of financial stringency, we have come out most decidedly on the right side of the ledger. We can only say that we expect even a better showing for the year 1914, not only because of the present encouraging indications, but in view of the advent of the Exposition of 1915, that period of fructification for all lines of commerce, which will, in this season of germination, make manifest the prosperity that is to accrue from this greatest of all fairs, so that the present year, even as an adumbration of the Golden Age to follow, cannot be aught but prosperous.

OAKLAND BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY REPORTS PROSPERITY.

Mr. Carl F. Plaut of the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company, who recently returned from Europe, where he spent four months in an extensive tour of Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, reports that the business of the company is in a very satisfactory condition. According to Mr. Plaut, the year 1913 was the very best in the history of the company and the prospects are that this year will prove to be even better than 1913.

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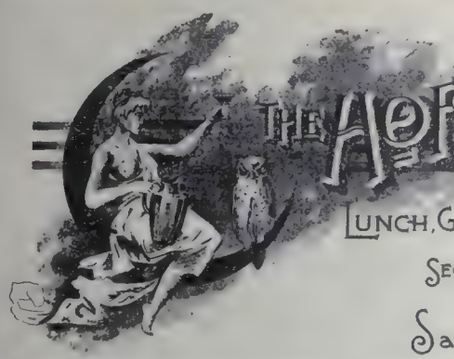
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Tel. Kearny 1762 San Francisco, Cal.

THE REDWOOD MANUFACTURERS COMPANY'S FIELD.

In the plant and business of the Redwood Manufacturers Company California has an interest which is intrinsically associated with the welfare of the State. The product of the company is peculiar to California, the enterprise is most intimately identified with the progressive spirit of Californians and the success that has been achieved is essentially home industry crystallized. The company's resources are interwed with the natural wealth of the State of California and in the development of these resources the manufacturing centers of the entire country have been made industrially tributary to California. In handling California redwood exclusively the Redwood Manufacturers Company confines its efforts in the development field to the broadening of one of the primal sources of wealth of the Golden State and in placing its manufactured products at the disposal of the industrial forces of the nation it enlarges the market for the output of California, and thereby increases the industrial income of the State immensely.

Redwood is the material most preferred by brewers throughout the United States for brewing receptacles such as settling and fermenting tanks. Testimonials lauding the usefulness and durability of this wood have been freely given by all the principal brewers of the country, including world-renowned establishments at Milwaukee and St. Louis. Instances of vats made of redwood being in use thirty years and still being in first-class condition are too numerous to mention. As an illustration of the durability of redwood it may be stated that recently a redwood receptacle which had been installed underground in 1859 was taken apart and it was found that the material was as sound as the day it was first used, and the receptacle would have lasted fifty years longer if it had been needed. As it was, two of the boards were polished to be used as table tops by an admirer of the wood.

Winemen pronounce redwood to be unexcelled for use in the construction of tanks. Throughout California the product of the Redwood Manufacturers Company is in general use for wine tanks. One prominent wine man who has 1,821,000 gallons of cooperage, all provided by the Redwood Manufacturers Company, is this year adding 200,000 gallons more, having placed an order for that amount with the company. In the wine-producing sections of the Eastern States redwood is as eagerly sought for tanks as in California.

As showing the extent of the demand for this California product, it may be stated that all classes of manufacturers are in the market for it. Canners, packers, soap makers, etc., require it just as much as brewers and wine makers. The Redwood Manufacturers Company two years ago installed a 200,000 gallon tank for the Union Water Company, Oakland, and are now figuring on a 400,000-gallon tank for the Giant Powder Company. Salmon canners from California to Alaska are using the wood more extensively than ever before. Fruit canners are showing a decided preference for it for tanks and other receptacles.

No limit has yet been set for the size and shape of tanks that may be constructed of redwood. The Redwood Manufacturers Company has erected in San Francisco a tank 14 feet in diameter and 55 feet high and is planning a storage tank 65 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. The company, in fact, guarantees any tank it may erect, providing only that it shall pass upon the foundation as stable. In this connection it has at its service a corps of civil engineers, graduates of universities, one of whose duties it is to test prospective foundations and report upon them with recommendations.

The central plant of the Redwood Manufacturers Company is at Pitsburg, Contra Costa County. This represents an investment of $1,000,000 cash. The units of the plant are a tank factory, a pipe factory, a door factory, a sash factory and a general planing mill. All the structures are of concrete. The machines are operated by motors, power being derived from the company's own electric power plant. Each machine is operated independently. The entire plant is of the most modern type.

A stock of 50,000,000 feet of redwood is carried at Pittsburg. This stock is exclusively air-dried wood, no kiln-dried material being handled by the company. Redwood, being a cellular and not a fibrous wood, is brought to highest perfection by the air-drying process. The piling of the redwood at Pittsburg has been systematized in the most scientific way. As showing to what extent a home industry can be developed in California, the Redwood Manufacturers Company's plant and yards at Pittsburg are a striking illustration. The REVIEW reproduces herewith a photograph of the great manufacturing establishment. This should prove of special interest to the readers, as it sets forth the importance of an industry which is so closely related to the great viticultural interests of the State of California as to be to all intents and purposes an ally.



Panoramic View of the Great Plant of the Redwood Manufacturers Co. at Pittsburg, Cal.

COURSE OF ENOLOGY AT BEAUNE, FRANCE.

Monsieur M. Mathieu, director of the Enological Station of Burgundy (France), announces that the course and practical exercises in enology for the benefit of viticulturists and wine merchants will take place at Beaune (Cote-d'Or) from the 28th of April to the 8th of May. The object of the course will be to give specific instructions necessary for the systematic supervision of the fermentation and preservation of wines, and to make the viticulturists and wine merchants cognizant of the process of dosage most essential in the operations of wine making and conservation. The program of the course will be sent postpaid upon application to Monsieur M. Mathieu, Beaune (Cote-d'Or), France.

DECISION OF FOOD AND DRUG BOARD.

No. 2767. Misbranding of whisky. The product of Ulman, Boykin & Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Misbranding was alleged because the label indicated that the whisky, branded "My Maryland," was a straight whisky, whereas it was not a straight whisky, but was a rectified article combined with grain distillate. Decree of condemnation by consent was entered and the goods were released on bond; 11 barrels.

LONG DELAYED DECISION ON POMACE WINES A KNOCK OUT.

As a result of the recent sweet wine war, commenced by Eastern winemakers in strenuous competition with Californians, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne, with the approval of Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, has issued the following to collectors of internal revenue and all others concerned:

In view of the large quantity of alcoholic spirits commonly known as "pomace" or "raisin" wine now being produced from mash fit for distillation, attention is called to section 3282, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 5 of the act of March 1, 1879, which provides:

"No mash, wort, or wash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits or alcohol shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law; and no mash, wort, or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled; and no person other than an authorized distiller shall, by distillation or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort or wash; and no person shall use spirits or alcohol . . . in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined for each offense not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors, or to fermented liquids used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively.

Notice is therefore now given that all parties using such mash in the manufacture of wine, however designated, on and after the 1st day of May, 1914, will be reported for prosecution under the provisions of said section 3282, and that all such mash found on any premises not authorized by law and all wines produced from any such mash on or after said date, wherever found, will be seized for forfeiture.

All decisions or instructions heretofore issued in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

CALIFORNIA NET CONTAINER LAW.

The most important sections of the California net weight container law, which goes into effect April 1, 1914, are as follows:

Section 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to food stuffs and stuffs intended to be used, or prepared for use as food for human beings, and shall apply to any commodity intended to be eaten or drunk by human beings.

Section 4. Whenever any of the commodities within the provisions of this act are sold, or offered, or exposed for sale, in containers, the net quantity of the contents of the container shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise indicated on the outside or top thereof, or on a label or tag attached thereto. Discrepancies due to unavoidable leakage, shrinkage, evaporation or waste, are allowed, if the seller is acting in good faith.

The Federal Net Weight Law cannot be enforced until September 3, 1914.

MATHIE BREWING COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES BUYING MORELANDS.

The Mathie Brewing Company of Los Angeles entered the market for two-ton trucks six weeks ago and arranged for competitive runs by agents to determine the power and economy of the various makes. The worm-drive Moreland truck was one of three different makes which finished with a perfect score. As a result, the brewing company has placed orders for some Morelands.

Superintendent Paulsen of the Mathie company says: "We are particularly pleased with the worm-drive feature of the Moreland truck. It is an innovation that American makers have been slow to adopt though its success has long since been proved abroad. The fact that Moreland has adopted it on the two-ton model is good evidence that he is keeping abreast of the very latest tendencies in truck design."

Tanks - - Pipe

All tanks we erect are guaranteed



Let us quote you on your needs

Wine Tanks, Brewery Vats, Water Tanks, Oil Tans

FLAT OR ROUND HOOPS

Continuous Stave and Machine Banded Pipe

IN ALL SIZES AND FOR ALL PRESSURES

All material used is CLEAR AIR DRIED REDWOOD selected from our stock of fifty million feet which we constantly maintain at our factory

Redwood Manufacturers Co.

Factory: Pittsburg, Cal. **Office: 811 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco**

MOTOR TRUCKS FAST REPLACING HORSES.

"Striking evidence of the wholesale manner in which motor trucks are replacing horses in all lines of business may be found in a poster recently issued by the Los Angeles Brewing Company announcing the sale at auction of fifty-two head of horses and fifteen wagons which have been supplanted by the purchase of nine White trucks.

The auction notice gives a list of the obsolete equipment and states that it "will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as we have purchased a complete fleet of White gasoline trucks."

The motor truck contests recently held in Los Angeles were both won by a White one and a half-ton truck in impressive manner and by wide margin over its closest competitor. The second trial, known as the Mathie Brewing Company contest, was one of the most severe ever held in this country.

The main points to be decided were: The ability of the trucks to top a thirty per cent grade; the temperature of the water in the radiator after climbing a long and heavy hill; and the exact consumption of gasoline and exhaustion of water, and general condition of the trucks at the end of the twenty-five mile haul.

The first and hardest test was the thirty per cent grade on Elfie street. Nine of the twelve contestants failed on this hill. The White easily crested the grade on its first attempt, and while two other trucks finally joined it on the summit, they had to make two bites of this particular cherry, for each had to turn back from its first attempt.

Next came the long grind of the Griffin avenue hill, with the temperature of the water in the radiators taken at its top. Two hundred degrees Fahrenheit is considered a very good showing after this climb. The White recorded the lowest temperature of any truck, 186 degrees Fahrenheit.

At the end of the twenty-five miles the White had consumed three gallons of gasoline and two quarts of water as against four gallons of gasoline and two and one-half gallons of water and six gallons of gasoline and three quarts of water respectively, consumed by the only other two contestants to fulfill all the conditions.

The grilling nature of this test is proved by the fact that of the twelve entrants, but three met all the prescribed conditions, and of these three, the two, other than the White, boiled and killed their motors. The White was the only one to finish with sealed hood and sealed radiator cap. The figures that the White one and one-half ton truck hung up in winning this contest are both remarkable and illuminating.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S SCHEDULE NO. 6 (FOR MARCH, APRIL AND MAY).

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro to New York.

Steamer "Pleiades," sailing from San Francisco March 18, East San Pedro March 20.

Steamer "Camino," sailing from San Francisco April 6, East San Pedro April 8.

Steamer "Lyra," sailing from San Francisco April 25, East San Pedro April 27.

Steamer "Pleiades," sailing from San Francisco May 14, East San Pedro May 16.

Steamer "Lewis Luckenbach," sailing from San Francisco June 2, East San Pedro June 4.

Direct deliveries are made from cars to steamers at San Francisco and East San Pedro. Through bills of lading are issued to principal ports in Europe, West Indies, South America, Panama and Canal Zone.

The steamer "Camino" will make the sailing from San Francisco April 6th, which was originally assigned to the "Lewis Luckenbach."

WHITE TRUCKS

SOLVE EACH AND EVERY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM OF BUSINESS. THEY ARE MAKING GOOD IN YOUR LINE TODAY. WE CAN PROVE IT.

82 Brewing, Bottling and Distilling Companies Each Own From 1 to 8 White Trucks

FOR THE REASON THAT WHITE TRUCKS RUN FARTHEST AND COST LEAST TO OPERATE, WHETHER PER PACKAGE OR PER TON

THE WHITE COMPANY

G. A. URQUHART, Pacific Coast Manager

MANUFACTURERS OF GASOLINE MOTOR CARS, TAXICABS AND TRUCKS

Both in Quantity and Value of Production the Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Vehicles in America

Phone 1705 Market — **Market St. at Van Ness Ave.** — Catalogs on Request

San Francisco, California

FIRST BANK ON RECORD AGAINST CALIFORNIA PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

The Monthly Financial Letter of the Anglo and London Paris ational Bank contains the following in relation to the viticultural dustry and the prohibition movement:

"The viticultural interests of the State are concerned with re- ject to a constitutional amendment submitted by initiative peti- on and to be voted on next November, which, if adopted, of which ere seems no probability, would make it unlawful to manufac- ire, transport, sell or give away any alcoholic beverages within is State. There are about 700 wineries in the State, most of them nall, but some representing investments of millions. There are venty-five breweries. These establishments with their equip- ents represent investments said to aggregate $100,000,000. There re about 160,000 acres devoted to wine grapes, upon which the ineyards would be made valueless. The hill land upon which ost of these vineyards are situated is not adapted to other crops. he market would be destroyed for probably 150,000 tons of cull ble grapes and second-crop raisin grapes annually—much more seasons when there is an extensive crop. The wineries and reweries purchase annually many million dollars worth of Cali- rnia products other than grapes. There are no means of know- g the number of persons who would be deprived of employment, ut the breweries alone employ about 4000 men, and the wine in- stry doubtless ten times as many. The stocks and bonds of the reweries and largest wineries are widely distributed and presum- ly more or less pledged as security for loans. The security of ortgages on vineyards would, of course, be greatly impaired. The mount of revenue lost to the State and its subdivision, and to be ade good by other forms of taxation, has not been computed, but e annual loss to this city would be over $1,000,000. Including ocks and the capitalized value of markets for products of this tate the proposed obliteration of present values can hardly be less an $200,000,000, which coinciding with depriving many thousand milies of their means of support would have serious financial con- quences."

Register Now! Insist that your friends register

The Wine Industry of your State of California represents, practically speaking, $150,000,000 invested. From the development of the grape to the final completion of the process of manufacturing and the marketing of these wines, almost every known enterprise has furnished its quota of material or labor and is benefited by this success. It is to be hoped that the people of California appreciate the magnitude of the Wine Industry and the reputation their State has among the Wine growing nations of the world, which is Second to None.

FOUR YEARS is the approximate time to develop a vineyard and in the interim no revenue can be derived for the owners thereof. To destroy the development and outcome of the Wine Industry of your State of California is ruinous not alone to your State but to your interests and yourself.

At the General State Election to be held in November of this year, it is proposed to vote either to proceed in the continued development of this most important industry or to destroy the efforts of years and the investment of millions upon millions of dollars, together with the curtailing of the earning capacity of thousands of men with dependent families.

Do Your Part to prevent the passing of this radical measure.

Vote NO on this Amendment.

Vote **NO**

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

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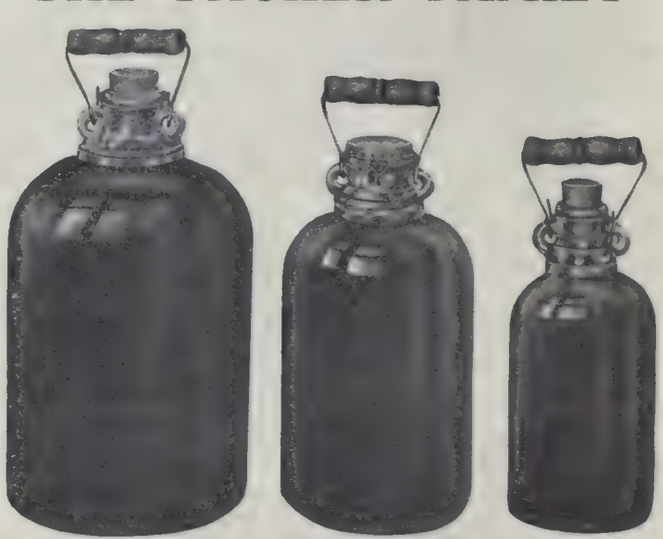
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THE PACKER FAMILY



Mr. Gallon Packer Mrs. Half-Gallon Packer Miss Qt. Packer

If you have not made their acquaintance we would suggest that you do so. We would be pleased to give you the necessary introduction.

They are all money makers and are willing to work for you.

Respectfully yours,

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

PURE FOOD AND DRUG DECISIONS.

No. 2632. Misbranding of so-called Champagne. The product of Samuel Silverman of New York City. A decree of condemnation by consent was entered and the product released under bond. Two half-barrels.

No. 2634. Misbranding of West Baden Sprudel Water. Manufactured by the West Baden Springs Company of West Baden, Indiana, for the J. S. Merrill Drug Company of St. Louis, Mo. Misbranding was alleged because the water was primed with artificial salts, although labeled so as to appear to be natural water from springs. Decree of condemnation by default. The product was ordered destroyed. Twenty-two cases.

No. 2638. Adulteration and misbranding of Champagne. The product of the Nectar Company of New York City. Adulteration was alleged because it was an artificially colored and carbonated wine, substitued wholly or in part for champagne. Decree of condemnation by default was entered and the product ordered sold. Twenty cases.

No. 2640. Adulteration and misbranding of beer. Manufactured by the Evansville Brewing Association of Evansville, Indiana. Adulteration of the product was alleged because the label indicated that the beer was made exclusively from malt and hops, although made from some other material. Decree of condemnation by consent and product released on bond of $200 and payment of costs. Two hundred and ninety-five cases.

No. 2643. Adulteration and misbranding of Malaga Type Wine. The product of Abraham Margulis of Philadelphia, Pa. Adulteration was alleged because the wine was mixed with other substances so as to reduce its quality and strength, and it was artificially colored so as to conceal its inferiority. Misbranding was alleged because it was labeled in Hebraic characters "Wine Malaga Type—Kosher Passover," so as to lead purchasers to believe that it was a pure Malaga wine, whereas it was merely an imitation of the Malaga type wine. Product was released under bond of $500. Twenty barrels.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS ITEMS.

The police commissioners on the 23rd of March decided that no new saloon licenses will be granted within two blocks of the Hall of Justice.

The case against Meyer Herman, charged with the embezzlement of money from E. Martin & Company was dismissed by Police Judge Shortall on the 5th of March. It was proven that the discrepancies of Herman were due to mismanagement on his part.

On the 26th of February Mr. Edward Braunschweiger, a retired liquor merchant of San Francisco, passed away at his home in Palo Alto. Mr. Braunschweiger was a native of San Francisco and was 43 years of age. For some years he had managed the Braunschweiger wholesale liquor house on Howard street. He was a highly respected merchant and was a member of many fraternal societies. He is survived by a widow, two sons, Edward and Herman, and two daughters, Viola and Elsie.

PROHIBITION DRUNKS.

Chief of Police W. J. Peterson of Oakland has received the annual report of the Chief of Police of Portland, Maine, a dry town. The report shows that although that city has been dry for over half a century, and in fact the entire state, yet the number of drunks arrested last year nearly equalled the total arrests for drunkenness in Oakland.

This in spite of the fact that Portland has a population of only 58,000, whereas Oakland has 160,000 and a large floating population.

The report does not explain how so many persons manage to get drunk in prohibition in Maine.

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AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Wine Growers' Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on the 4th and 5th of March. Among the speakers were Congressman Julius A. Kahn, Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Mr. George T. Wilson of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, Professor Geo. A. Husmann of the United States Department of Agriculture, Professor W. R. Alwood of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Professor U. P. Hedrick of the New York State Horticultural Commission. A banquet was given on the evening of the 5th of March. This was a very enjoyable affair. Moving pictures of vintage scenes and the making of wines were exhibited. These pictures will later be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, for which they have been prepared.

The officers elected were Hiram S. Dewey, president; William Hanson, vice-president; Secondo Guasti, second vice-president; Frederick E. Palmer, treasurer, and Lee J. Vance, secretary.

SEIZURE BY FOOD AND DRUG BOARD.

Beer—Twenty-one cases, alleged to have been shipped by Cairo Brewing Co., Cairo, Illinois, were seized February 2, 1914. Adulteration and misbranding are charged because the product was labeled to give the impression that it was an all malt beer, while, as a matter of fact, some cereal, or cereal product, other than malt, had been substituted for malt in its preparation.

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

Announcement

We are pleased to announce to our trade that our former representative, MR. P. JORGENSEN will again represent us in this territory.

Mr. Jorgensen will occupy the offices at 604 Mission Street which were formerly occupied by our former agents, Hicks & Marks.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Hello!

Jesse Moore Whiskey

Statements of Prominent Personages on Prohibition

Many of the most eminent persons of the United States have during the past month taken occasion to demonstrate their moral courage by placing themselves on record as being opposed to prohibition. The REVIEW takes pleasure in presenting the opinions expressed by these persons to the readers, with the hope that they will make use of them during the conflict now in progress.

Cardinal Gibbons Declares Opposition.

"Prohibition never will be enforced in a Christian country," said James, Cardinal Gibbons, in a statement made public at New Orleans. Cardinal Gibbons was paying his annual visit to his brother, John T. Gibbons, of that city. "While I am an ardent advocate of temperance, I am intuitively persuaded that prohibition cannot be enforced in this country," continued Cardinal Gibbons. "It is calculated to make hypocrites and lead to the manufacture of illicit whisky, replacing the good material with the bad, while at the same time robbing the Government of the legitimate tax."

Ex-President Taft Scores False Teachings.

In an address in Philadelphia ex-President Taft scored the false teachings in many school books on the use of alcoholic beverages. He said: "Criticism might well be directed to many text-books that seek to inculcate aversion to the use of intoxicating liquor. The unwise extremity to which Legislatures have gone in the requirement for such teaching has stimulated a class of books which dwell on the results of the use of intoxicating liquor in such an exaggerated way that the pupils soon begin to understand that they are grotesque exaggerations, and therefore to become skeptical in respect to the whole matter."

Judge Cullen Warns the People Against Prohibition.

Chief Judge Cullen of the State of New York delivered the annual address to the Bar Association of that State. His subject was "The Decline of Personal Liberty in America." Judge Cullen said:

"The Prohibition movement is bigger than the liquor question, and the people must be made to realize that the entering wedge of the liquor question demoralizes public thought on all aspects of the rights of men."

Charles S. Wheeler on the Rule of the Unthinking Majority.

"The Danger of the Rule of Majorities" was the subject of an address delivered before the New England College Men's Association in San Francisco at its annual reunion and banquet by Charles S. Wheeler, regent of the University of California. He applied himself chiefly to the proposed California Constitutional amendment, providing for the elimination of the wine industry.

The speaker quoted Herbert Spencer, Alexander Hamilton, John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln to support his contention that the majority often inflicted grave injustice. He said that a great injustice from an economic standpoint might possibly be done to men who had built up their business, in accordance with the laws of the State, and who should not be made to suffer through the action of the majority.

A CHANCE FOR WOMEN TO THINK.

The average woman is more inclined to accept the prohibition theory than the average man, or more accurately stated, a smaller number of men in every hundred would accept the prohibition postulate than of women. The experience of the Puget Sound region, under woman suffrage, surely supports this view. California, which in the nature of things should be as little interested in prohibition as any State of the Union, with its wine interests and its decidedly cosmopolitan population, is to vote on State prohibition next autumn. If, by any chance, success should follow, it could be accounted for in no other way than as a result of the recent doubling of the electorate.—Boston "Herald."

Judge Cullen's Warning Against Prohibition.

In a lengthy editorial on Chief Judge Cullen's address to the Bar Association of the State of New York warning the people against prohibition, the New York "World" in a recent issue says:

"When a man so eminent as the venerable Edgar Montgomery Cullen, until recently Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals, asserts that personal liberty in this country is in danger, there is at least an invitation to reflection.

"Personal liberty is not menaced in this country by conquerors or kings. It is assailed by misguided sections of the people having faith in the omnipotence of law, by timid legislators and by courts that yield to clamor or influence.

"Judge Cullen speaks by authority. He has been a judge in this State for more than a third of a century. In his honorable retirement he warns his fellow citizens that their personal liberties are in danger, and, distinguished as his career has been, he never performed a greater public service."

The Confusing of Temperance with Prohibition.

The Boston "Herald" in a recent editorial shows how that crowning defect in the intelligence of the masses in the United States, lack of discrimination, is most dangerous to the liberties originally guaranteed by the constitution of the country. In concluding its editorial the "Herald" says:

"It is the confusion of temperance with prohibition which occasions the most acrimonious contentions in the debates on this question. The no-license towns in Massachusetts, however steadfastly they may maintain that policy, all realize that it does not mean the cessation of liquor drinking. Prohibition States confess to the same situation. Maine is a striking example near at hand. The District of Columbia may become another. Of course the argument is steadily made that the wider the area in which prohibition is enforced, the greater will be the difficulty in evading the law; but even that theory admits of some limitations, not unlike those which affect the whole prohibition program."

"MONTEBELLO" VINTAGE WINES
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Sausage and Smoked Meats

Green River Distilling Co.
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Green River
"The Whisky without a headache"

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TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1844

HARPER'S MANUAL, STANDARD WORK OF REFERENCE, FOR 1914.

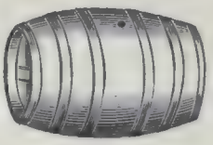
The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of Harper's Manual for 1914. As described on the cover this is the standard work of reference for the wine and spirit trade. It is, indeed, a work which anyone would be proud to have, as it is a most creditable product of the printer's art and is replete with information of high statistical and biographical interest. The book contains over 500 pages and deals with every subject known to the wine and spirit trade, being of special value to British dealers. Its contents include directories, carefully arranged for ready reference, warehouse regulations, charges and indexes, wine-duty tables, legal decisions, statistics, customs tariffs and reports, tables, etc., covering everything connected with the wine and spirit trade. All dealers in wines and spirits should find this manual an invaluable aid to them. Harper & Company, publishers of the "Wine and Spirit Gazette" (Harper's Weekly), of 39 Crutched Friars, London, have certainly maintained their reputation as producers of a great manual.

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It will pay you to become interested in better quality by means of PURE YEAST and COOL FERMENTATIONS. Read "QUALITY IN DRY WINES THROUGH ADEQUATE FERMENTATIONS," by Rudolf Jordan, Jr.
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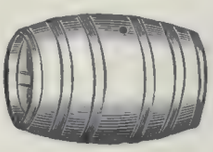
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THE Kentucky Legislature has finally closed its 1914 session, and the whisky trade, not to mention a good many other lines of business, is breathing again, after being more seriously threatened than ever before. In fact, the Legislature adjourns with the record of having done more harm to Kentucky, and less good, than any which has met for a good many years; and that, to put it colloquially, is "going some."

In view of the pretty general satisfaction which has been experienced with the county-unit system, under which Kentucky has handled the liquor question for a number of years, and under which the people of each county get what they want, it was not anticipated that the prohibitionists and their allies would try to secure any further legislation at this session of the Legislature, nor that, if they did, it would have much chance of success. This expectation was disappointed, however, when Representative Webb, the prohibition representative in the lower House, introduced a bill providing for State-wide prohibition, and the trade was seriously alarmed when this bill, toward the end of the session, passed the House by a substantial majority.

The press, for the most part, including the more influential metropolitan journals, vigorously opposed the bill, on the ground that it was hastily drawn, ill-considered, destructive of the largest industrial interests of the State, and that the Legislature had not been elected on any issue involving prohibition. The bill itself was particularly objectionable, especially from the standpoint of those who believe that the handling of any form of intoxicating liquor as a beverage is wicked and "malum in se," for the reason that it provided for a State dispensary system, patterned after the notorious plan in vogue in South Carolina. It provided for the cessation of whisky selling in Kentucky in 1915, and for the discontinuance of manufacturing in 1917.

A peculiar phase of the situation was that while one of the most important matters for the consideration of the Legislature was provision to meet a deficit of $2,500,000, and while it is generally understood that the whisky business, which is heavily taxed, is one of the most prolific sources of revenue to the State, the Legislature calmly contemplated wiping it out of existence, with no apparent idea of how the resulting loss of revenue was to be met. At the same time, one of the bills which passed both houses and was signed by the Governor provides for an increase in the State license fee for retail liquor dealers from $200 to $300 a year. The Legislature undoubtedly had a fine contempt for the petty virtue of consistency, judging by its attitude on this and other matters.

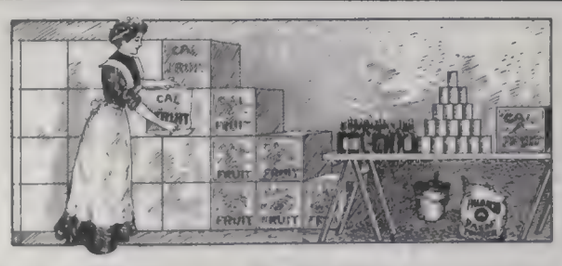
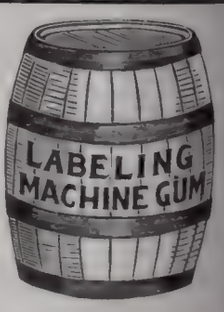
Fortunately, however, the State Senate was more thoughtful for the welfare of the State than was the lower house; and while the matter was undecided until the last day, and almost the last hour, of the session, it was ultimately decided favorably to the Kentucky whisky trade, the bill perishing in committee without coming to a vote, the Senate refusing to permit it to be called up by a narrow majority, after a bitter debate.

In their determination to force the measure through at all costs, the prohibition element in the House of Representatives refused until the last moment of the session to permit the question of a constitutional amendment permitting convicts to be worked on the roads to be voted on for submission to the people. The bearing on the situation of this question is apparent when it is considered that under the Kentucky constitution only two amendments may be submitted to the people by any one legislature. The legislature had already voted to submit an amendment involving a change in the taxing system, and as it will require a constitutional amendment to secure State-wide prohibition, the convict-labor amendment was held back by the prohibitionists until it was apparent that the State-wide measure was hopeless; and this in the face of the fact that the people have already expressed themselves as being overwhelmingly in favor of the tax and convict amendments, whereas they have not by any means indicated such a sentiment as to State-wide prohibition.

The radical temper of the Legislature may be gathered not only from its action with reference to the whisky trade, but from its passage of the Greene-Glenn fire insurance bill, which broadly increases the powers of the State Insurance Board, with the avowed object of enabling the board to control insurance rates even more extensively than at present. Following the passage and approval of this bill, practically every one of the hundred-odd foreign insurance companies doing business in Kentucky promptly suspended operations, leaving the field to four lonely domestic companies. A delegation of several hundred business men from Louisville went to Frankfort before the session closed, with the object of securing some promise of relief on the matter, in view of the seriousness of the situation, but obtained no consideration of a definite nature. It is probable, however, that the State Insurance Board will arrange some compromise with the insurance companies in order to induce them to continue doing business in the State, as the distillers and other business interests, with millions of dollars worth of property to be protected against fire, are clamoring for relief, and the board is inclined to believe that there is little to be gained by refusing to make concessions.

The Legislature adopted a workmen's compensation act which will affect all employers of labor who have as many as six persons working for them. The act provides for a weekly compensation, in case of injury, of one-half of the weekly wage, not exceeding $12, and for compensation in case of death of $3,750. The compensation will be administered by a board composed of State officials, who will act in this capacity for a slight additional salary. This



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feature of State administration of the fund to be accumulated was opposed by many industrial interests, who preferred a plan which would enable them to give bond for the payment of the indemnity provided by the law, but was pushed through the Legislature by the influence of the labor element. Business interests in general, however, were in favor of the enactment of some kind of workmen's compensation law, as large verdicts against employers for injuries received by workmen had become general and burdensome.

With the continuous menace of adverse legislation, it is not surprising that business among the whisky trade during the past month has not by any means been all that could be asked. General business depression, which has not been confined to Kentucky, seems to be very largely responsible for the failure of the demand to pick up, although, aside from legislation in Kentucky and elsewhere, there does not seem to be any real reason for this. The fact remains, however, that business has failed to pick up, and this, coupled with the prospect of State-wide prohibition in the stronghold of the whisky trade, has resulted in a decided feeling of gloom among the trade. Now that the Legislature has adjourned, and with the gradual improvement in general conditions which should come about as the year advances, there seems to be no reason why this condition should not change for the better.

Decisions to reduce the crop seem to be very general among Kentucky distillers, as more than twenty have now announced that they will make less whisky than last year. After a good deal of missionary work on the part of leading members of the trade, others have come around to the opinion that the over-production of the past three or four years should be counterbalanced by a short crop this year, and prospects now are that early closing will be general. Those who will reduce their crops, besides E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons and R. E. Wathen & Co., who made announcement to that effect some time ago, include the following: Hoffheimer Bros. Co., operating the White Mills and Lynndale Distilleries; the Glenmore Distillery, Owensboro; the S. J. Greenbaum Company, Midway; the James E. Pepper Co., Lexington; the old '76 Distilling Co., Newport; the Wiglesworth Bros. Co., Poindexter; the Ferncliff Distillery Co., Louisville; Bonnie Bros., Louisville; the Old Prentice Distillery, Louisville (J. T. S. Brown & Sons); the Greenbrief Distillery Co., Greenbrief; the Willow Spring Distillery, Coon Hollow; the Kentucky Peerless Distilling Co., Henderson; the Dant Distillery Co., Dant; H. McKenna, Fairfield; the Orene Parker Co., Covington; the Star Distillery Co., Cincinnati, operating a plant at Deatsville, Ky.; Thixton, Millett & Co., Louisville; W. J. Frazier Co., Versailles; Belle of Anderson Company, Lawrenceburg; Ripy Bros., Tyrone; the H. Sutherland Co., Bardstown; H. Rosenthal & Sons, Cincinnati, operating a Marion County plant; the Sunny Brook Distillery Co., Louisville; J. H. Rogers & Co., Marysville, and others.

I. W. Bernheim of the Bernheim Distilling Co., who has been for some time trying to secure a change in the management of the Louisville Property Co., in which he is a heavy stockholder, but which is controlled by the Louisville & Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads, was refused an injunction to postpone the meeting and the voting of the railroad stock in the company, and the stockholders' meeting was held on March 16. Mr. Bernheim appeared to be the sole insurgent, and was unable to secure representation on the board of directors, the vote of the railroads being overwhelming.

J. T. S. Brown & Sons has plans for a new seven-story warehouse to be erected at the Old Prentice Distillery at McBrayer, Ky., but will postpone construction for a while, in view of the present state of business.

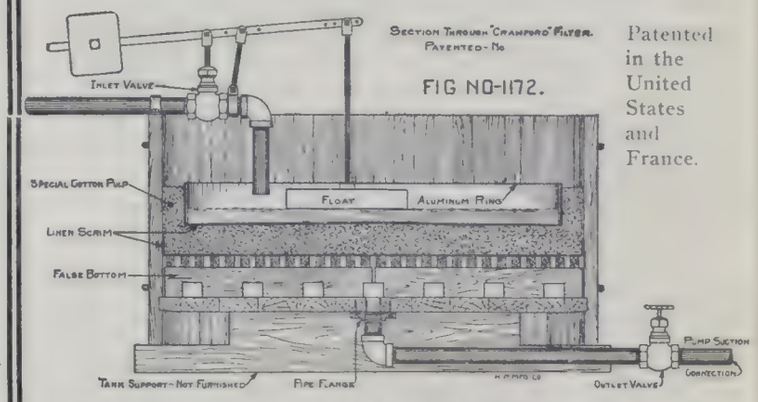
Announcement has been made by the Peerless Distilling Co. of Henderson, Ky., that the plant will be closed down this spring two months earlier than usual, dismantled and removed to some other location. Henry Kraver, general manager for the company, declared that the prosecutions to which the company has been subjected at Henderson, and the judgments rendered against it in damage suits, had so harassed and burdened it as to make it impossible to do business profitably, and that the move would therefore be made.

Blakemore Wheeler, secretary and treasurer of C. P. Moorman Co., was one of the most active workers in the recent campaign for funds for the erection of a new building for the Y. W. C. A. Louisville, securing a large number of subscriptions, and himself giving a considerable sum.

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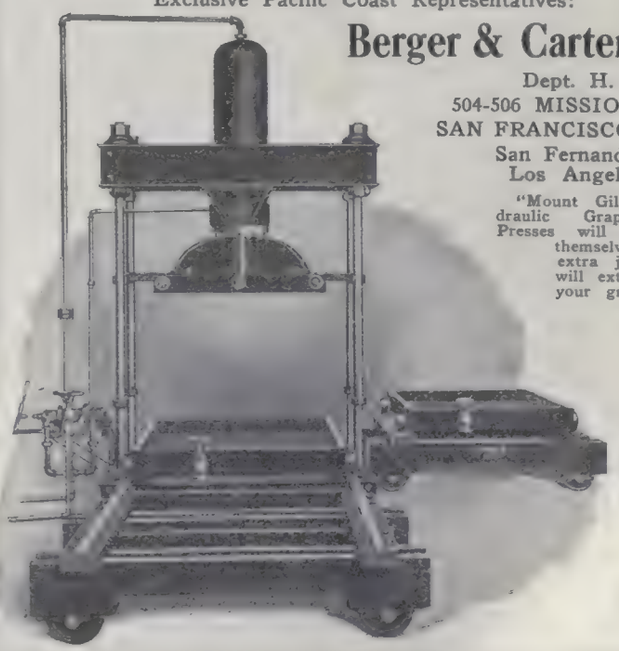
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Utility and Methods of Application of Pure Yeast in Wine Making

(Concluded from February issue)

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

I. Introduction.

The principal modern improvements in wine making are the intelligent use of sulfurous acid, pure yeast and temperature control.

II. Use of Sulfurous Acid in Wine Making.

The use of sulfurous acid in wine making is of great antiquity but has been much developed and perfected within the last twenty-five years.

Approved by all enological experts.

Present legal limitations satisfactory but unnecessary for wine making.

Fumes of burning sulfur the cheapest source of SO_2 and the best for disinfection purposes.

For the control of fermentation this source is uncertain and difficult to regulate.

From 1.5 pounds to 2 pounds of sulfur can be burned in a 1000 gallon cask.

This will supply about .02 per cent of SO_2 to the must as a maximum.

In practice usually much less than this is absorbed.

Liquid SO_2 appears to be the best form for the control of fermentation, but is at present unavailable in California.

Solutions of SO_2 in water and alcohol are unreliable.

Potassium metabisulfite is the best form at present available.

SO_2 disappears less rapidly from must than from water.

SO_2 combines rapidly with certain substances in the must into which it is introduced.

The combination of SO_2 is more rapid in must from dried grapes than in that from fresh.

About one-half of the SO_2 disappears during the fermentation of red wine.

SO_2 is more stable in wine than in must.

The increase of sufates in the wine due to sulfiting is very small.

Very ripe grapes require more SO_2 than those which are less ripe both because they are more liable to bacterial atack and because they neutralize more of the antiseptic effect of the SO_2.

This neutralization of the antiseptic effect seems to be due to neither excess of sugar nor to deficiency of acidity.

The more solid matter present the less effective the SO_2. Therefore, cloudy must requires more than clear and the crushed grapes in red wine fermentations require about twice as much as the must in white wine fermentations.

The neutralizing effect of must is increased by heating to 120 degrees C. under pressure.

The neutralization of the antiseptic power of the SO_2 is due to its combination with components of the must.

Free SO_2 has more than thirty times as much disinfecting power as combined SO_2.

Exposure to 300 milligrams per liter of free SO_2 will kill wine yeast in 24 hours.

About 50 milligrams per liter of free SO_2 will prevent fermentation with wine yeast.

Free SO_2 is about sixty times as effective in preventing fermentation as combined SO_2.

Very small amounts of SO_2 (5 ounces of potassium metabisulfite per ton in most cases) are sufficient to prevent all growths of molds and wild yeasts and to insure a pure fermentation when a starter of wine yeast is used.

100 milligrams of SO_2 per liter (6 ounces of potassium metabisulfite per ton) eliminate over 99.9 per cent of the active cells of micro-organisms from the must.

Wine yeast does not become inured to SO_2 but, on the contrary, exposure increases its sensibility. The reputed training of yeast to withstand SO_2 is a fallacy.

Wine yeast is less sensitive to SO_2 than any of the common yeasts, molds or bacteria occurring in grapes and wine.

By properly timing the sulfiting and the addition of the starter the full effect of the maximum amount of free SO_2 is exerted on the injurious organisms and the yeast is exposed only to the minimum amount of free SO_2.

III. Utility and Methods of Application of Pure Yeast in Wine Making.

Favorable results from the use of pure yeast in wine making were obtained by the station nineteen years ago.

Pure yeast has been used regularly with success for many years in several Californian wineries.

The necessity of a proper selection of yeast has been demonstrated.

Champagne and Burgundy yeasts have been found especially suitable to Californian conditions.

Grapes from all regions investigated, whatever their variety, condition or stage of ripeness showed large numbers of mold spores and wild yeasts. The wine yeast was never present in large numbers and was usually outnumbered many thousand times by the injurious micro-organisms.

Solid cultures of pure yeast were found more stable and reliable than liquid cultures.

Direct application of the pure yeast received from a laboratory involves the buying and transporting of large amounts and is too expensive.

The previous preparation of a starter from a small culture received from a yeast laboratory is preferable.

With a little practice and care any intelligent wine maker can prepare a starter.

A starter should be used when it has its maximum efficienecy which is about the stage at which the Balling degree has been reduced one-half. The efficiency does not diminish much until all the sugar has disappeared.

Expensive and complicated yeast propagators are unnecessary in wineries.

A simple and cheap apparatus can be devised suitable for wineries of any size and requiring the labor of only one man in the largest winery.

IV. Tests of the Use of SO_2 and Pure Yeast in a Winery.

The use of SO_2 and of pure yeast without the aid of cooling appliances was tested in a small winery.

The growth of molds and wild yeasts was completely prevented by the use of SO_2.

Large quantities of SO_2 in white wine making, even with grapes in very bad condition, were found unnecessary and inadvisable.

The yeast apparatus used was satisfactory and insured practically pure fermentations.

SO_2 and pure yeast can be used to insure the completion of fermentation and to prevent "stuck" wines even without cooling devices if the wine is handled in small casks.

In large casks and vats where the end fermentation is often slow the use of SO_2 much decreased the danger of bacterial deterioration.

The volatile acidity is uniformly lower in the sulfited wines.

The fixed acidity is protected by the use of SO_2 and the sulfited wines show a higher total acidity than the others.

The use of sulfites gave an increase in the alcohol of the wines of about 1 per cent.

The color of the sulfited red wines was improved in both tint and intensity.

The treated wines cleared more rapidly and showed sounder sediments.

The amount of SO_2 remaining in the wines was much below the legal limitation except where unnecessarily large amounts were used.

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We respectfully suggest that every person identified with the Wine and Liquor Interests, take up vigorously with their tradesmen and others (whether Employer or Employee) the direct and indirect personal financial loss and the great loss to the State at large, in the event that the Wine Industry of California is destroyed by the passage in November next of the Drastic Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, which prohibits the manufacture, sale or shipment, either throughout the United States or abroad, of our Wine products. A careful and intelligent reading of the arguments presented by the editor of this paper will give convincing data and facts. If every person eligible will register and vote, personal rights and sane reason will prevail.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COOPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the National Coopers' Association was held in St. Louis, Mo., March 10-12. Vice-president J. M. Bauer presided in the absence of President J. E. Murphy, who was ill.

On the second day of the convention Secretary F. J. Benner presented his report. The most interesting paragraphs of this report were as follows:

Fifteen years ago today four men met at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., and organized the National Coopers' Association. The men present at the first meeting were Walker L. Wellford, James Applewhite, George F. Meyer and L. D. Ault. Today this association has 52 members whose combined capital, I would judge, is nearly $10,000,000; surely not an insignificant industry. The original founders started something which has been of inestimable value to the tight cooperage industry, for the manufacturers of staves and heading as well as cooperage. It has been the means of bringing producer and consumer together to meet changing conditions and requirements of the trade on an equitable, broad and business-like basis; it has been the means of avoiding misunderstandings, entanglements and possibly lawsuits, because at the meetings there was a get-together feeling of goodfellowship and a spirit of give and take, live-and-let-live between all. There have been acquaintanceships formed and friendships cemented at our meetings which would never otherwise have been possible.

Co-operation is lacking. The oil barrel cooper said that the troubles of the whisky barrel cooper are no concern of his and vice versa. The packing house cooper thinks he has nothing in common with either of them. I contend that to hurt one you must hurt all. A cooper, if forced out of his line, will go for that of the other fellow. He must have business. He may not make a big success of it, but he will let the other fellows feel his presence for a time at least. It is therefore essential and necessary that we get together and help the other fellow, for by so doing we are really helping ourselves."

A letter in the form of an invitation from the California Barrel Co., San Francisco, Cal., was read by Mr. Benner, suggesting that the next annual convention be held in the Golden Gate City during the exposition.

Most of Wednesday morning's session was executive, though several bills now before Congress were taken up. This resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, There are now for consideration in Congress, the Hobson Sheppard and Works bills which in substance provide for national prohibition of the manufacture of distilled spirits, wine and beer, etc.; and,

"Whereas, The passage of these bills would affect property interests valued in excess of one billion dollars, also depriving thousands of workmen a living, besides depriving the good of internal revenue exceeding annually $300,000,000, besides practically ruining the barrel, stave and heading interests;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the National Coopers' Association in convention assembled in St. Louis on this 11th day of March, 1914, and representing all the leading barrel manufacturers of the United States, protest against the passage of these bills and urge on their members to use every legitimate effort to defeat the passage of said bills."

Mr. Ritzwoller of the Nominating Committee offered the following names for approval as officers for the year:

Carl Meyer, president; Louis K. de Bus, first vice-president; S. C. Nancarrow, second vice-president; Charles Mueller, third vice-president; Fred J. Benner, secretary and treasurer.

The Executive Committee for the year will be: Walter L. Wellford, chairman; J. E. Murphy, W. Palmer Clarkson, H. G. Herget, R. M. Ritzwoller.

UNITED STATES MINERAL WATER CONSUMPTION.

The people of the United States last year drank 62,281,201 gallons of mineral water, for which they paid $6,615,671.

The total sales of mineral waters in 1912 were less than in 1911 by 1,507,351 gallons, and the decrease in value was $222,217.

From the statistics gathered by the survey it has been ascertained that 5,139,527 gallons of mineral water were used in 1912 for the manufacture of beverages.

The total imports of mineral water in 1912, including natural, semi-artificial and artificial waters, amounted to 3,499,497 gallons, valued at $930,091.

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Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

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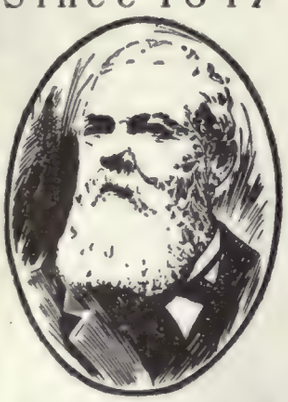
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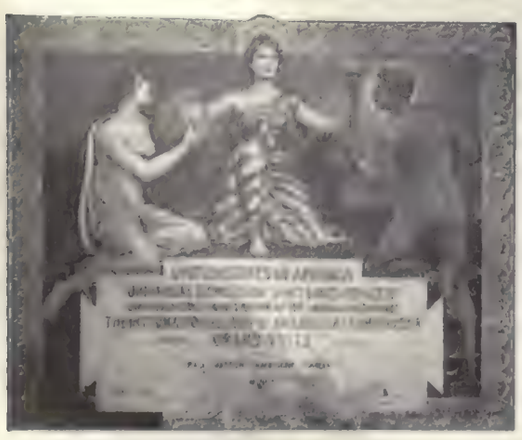
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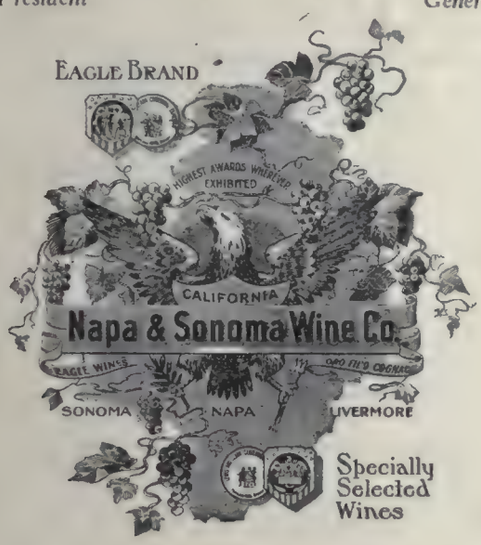
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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

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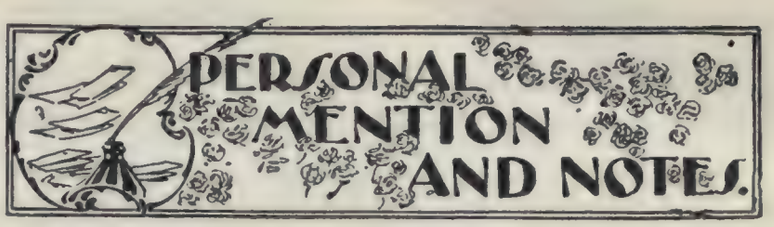
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Mr. Paul Bianchi, the Cloverdale vineyardist, spent the first week of April in San Francisco.

Mr. E. C. Kleversahl arrived in San Francisco from Mayfield on the 7th of April on business connected with his brewing interests.

Mr. Thomas W. Ross, wholesale liquor dealer of Vallejo, was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of April.

Mr. Henry Funk arrived in San Francisco from Merced on the 3rd of April on a business trip in connection with the vineyard in Merced County.

Mr. J. A. Ericson, one of the prominent vineyardists of Fresno, spent the second week of April in San Francisco.

Mr. David Vasquez, the vineyardist of Monterey, arrived in San Francisco on the 13th of April and spent a week in the city.

Mr. Nate Mellika, agent for a prominent Ohio wine company, arrived in San Francisco from Sandusky on the 14th of April. After spending several days in the city he departed for Los Angeles and Southern California.

Mr. J. A. Fisher, wholesale liquor dealer of Stockton, visited San Francisco during the second week of April.

Mr. E. H. McMillan arrived in San Francisco from Vacaville on the 6th of April on business connected with his viticultural interests.

Mr. J. P. Sargeant, one of the prominent viticulturists of Lodi, spent the second week of April in San Francisco.

Mr. F. Gianini, the Tulare wine man, arrived in San Francisco from Tulare on the 15th of April on a flying business trip.

Mr. V. Gerard, the vineyardist of Berenda, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of April.

Mr. M. B. Foster, one of the leading liquor dealers of Modesto, arrived in San Francisco on the 16th of April and spent several days in the city.

Mr. Secundo Guasti arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles during the second week of April. After spending some days on business connected with his large wine interests Mr. Guasti left for Sonoma County to make some important purchases of wine.

Mr. Frank R. Bacher, one of the prominent brewers of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of April.

Mr. J. Winton Gibb, well-known liquor dealer, returned to San Francisco from his trip to the west coast of Mexico on the 20th of April. Mr. Gibb had a very delightful trip in the Mexican waters, notwithstanding some difficulties which were to be expected. He was especially well pleased with his stay in Mazatlan.

Mr. William Lehn, the manufacturer of wines and brandies of Forestville, Sonoma County, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of April.

Mr. J. J. Alver, prominent vineyardist of Sebastopol, Sonoma County, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of April and spent several days in the city.

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The Elections of the 13th of April

OF the sixteen cities and towns of California that voted on the liquor question on the 13th of April eleven voted against prohibition. In connection with the election the Fresno "Republican" says: "A wet wave swept over California on the 13th of April. It was felt particularly in the San Joaquin Valley. Three out of four cities voted in favor of the saloons." While the wet wave was felt mostly in the San Joaquin Valley it was strong throughout the State. The strength of the wave may be gauged by the fact that in the State as a whole cities voted in favor of liquor by more than two to one, although in the San Joaquin Valley they voted three to one in favor of it.

The greatest victory for the wets was that at Hanford. That city went dry two years ago. Liberals set their hearts on winning it. The prohibitionists carried on a particularly filthy campaign to keep the city in the dry column. They did not hesitate to drag women through the mire of calumny, just as they did in Oakland. But the wets understood their tactics thoroughly and crushed falsehood after falsehood and exaggeration after exaggeration. Results were even more favorable to the liberals than they hoped. The wet ordinance won by a vote of 1120 for and 740 against. Hanford is to be congratulated on the outcome. After two years of prohibition the city found itself in a deplorable condition. It was in every sense a victim of neglect. Business has been in bad shape and the moral conditions were even worse. During the past month it was necessary for the State Board of Health to resort to drastic measures to improve the sanitation of the city. From now on Hanford will be in a position to advance.

A substantial victory was won in Merced. Two years ago the city was made dry on a tie vote, the authorities ruling in favor of confiscation. Those who were forced out of business remained in the city, as they expected that justice would eventually prevail. The heaviest vote in the history of the city was cast and the result was in favor of the liquor men.

Lemoore voted to remain wet by a large majority. Prohibitionists resorted to bulldozing. Frank B. Graves, their leader, was arrested for intimidating voters.

Anaheim voted in favor of wetness by a large majority. The women voters took the lead in the fight for liberal government.

Imperial went wet by a vote of 483 to 305.

Liberals won an overwhelming victory at Placerville. The issue of stricter regulation for saloons was defeated in a decisive way.

Ukiah voted for the liquor men by a two to one majority.

Tehama, Gridley and Newport rolled up substantial majorities against prohibition.

Lodi voted wet, but the results are not considered satisfactory by the liberals. It was expected that the voters would act logically and not impulsively. Being the center of a great wine district, Lodi should have rolled up a great majority against prohibition. The fact that the city condemned prohibition by a very small majority indicates that the voters there have not developed their reasoning powers sufficiently. But enough ground has been gained in Lodi to ensure victory there at the November election, providing the Sixteenth Century preachers of prohibition are properly treated.

In the face of State-wide prohibition all that the drys have to show for their work are victories in Biggs which had a total vote of 156, Brawley, just large enough to be on the map, Vacaville (or Cowtown, in plain English), Willows (noted for weeping), Sanger, which should have known better, and Red Bluff, a place of some importance.

The Moral of the Victory.

A very definite moral is connected with the victory for the wets. Voters throughout the State are now reminded of the fact that some years ago when the Wyllie law was in the making the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League gave solemn assurances to the legislators of California that the wine industry would in no way be jeopardized. The Anti-Saloon League went to extremes to persuade the people of California that no attack was to be made on the State's leading industry. The league gained the confidence of the people of California. During the last six months the league has shamefully betrayed this confidence. The same Anti-Saloon League leaders who made solemn pledges to spare the wine industry have deliberately joined with the Prohibition Party to destroy that industry by imposing State-wide prohibition on California. They very likely believe that the people have weak memories. Certainly the leaders will not dare to say that they themselves are in the habit of forgetting their debts. They pretend to be gentlemen and it is generally understood that gentlemen never forget their debts. However, the people of California have shown that they have strong memories. They remember the promises that the Anti-Saloon League leaders made. They are holding the Anti-Saloon League to strict account. They have determined not only to defeat the prohibitionists in the State-wide issue but to take from the Anti-Saloon League ground gained in the local option elections.

The Lesson of the Victory.

The liquor forces have won because they realize that they are confronted with grave danger and must use all their intelligence, energy and courage to overcome it. They are combating the menace of prohibition with all the strength inherent in them. After bringing into full play their mental alertness, constructive ability and tenacity of purpose they have the satisfaction of acquiring an additional resource in the form of confidence which comes from well-merited victory. While the events of the past months should make them confident of ultimate success they will in no way diminish their combativeness. From this time on the liquor forces will exert their intelligence, energy and courage more fully than ever before, since they have the additional incentive of confidence. They will realize that the prohibitionists will work with the frantic impulse of despair. Knowing the enemy as they do, they must be prepared for every form of unscrupulous campaigning which is so closely identified with the prohibition movement. The confidence which comes from the recent victory will not in any way allay the fears of the liquor forces so as to cause them to think less, act less or dare less, but will serve as a stimulant toward greater effort.

ILLUSTRATING ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE METHODS.

The REVIEW has received a communication from Mr. A. M. Hanauer, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh and director of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, in connection with the recent publication of an alleged news item to the effect that the representative business men's organization of Pittsburgh adopted a resolution favoring national prohibition. As the representative business men's organization of Pittsburgh is the Chamber of Commerce it appeared to be incredible that this organization would favor such a thing as national prohibition which would prove absolutely destructive of business. The communication of Mr. Hanauer will serve to enlighten the public on the subject. Mr. Hanauer says:

"The germ of truth in the publication is that a minor organization, called the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, with about $4000 income per year, has adopted such a resolution, but it represents only a portion of the East End.

"There are about twenty little Boards of Trade in Pittsburgh and the action of any one of these boards is not significant. The representative business men's organization of Pittsburgh is the Chamber of Commerce, which has between eleven and twelve hundred members, and an income of about $40,000 per year, and this organization certainly has not adopted a resolution in favor of National prohibition, but on the contrary, Feb. 19, 1914, by an overwhelming vote, laid on the table resolutions favoring National prohibition and on March 12, 1914, took them from the table and by large majority killed the resolutions by postponing action until May, 1915.

"It seems strange to me that the Anti-Saloon League, an organization claiming all the virtues, should deem it expedient to resort to chicanery and make upright newspapers the innocent agents for the dissemination of its deceptive 'news.'"

Prohibitionists Are Opposed to the Rights of Women

IN the State of California the largest sums of money contributed to the prohibition campaign have been made by women. Yet women have no voice in the high councils of the Prohibition Party and Anti-Saloon League of this State. In the executive committees of the party and the league women fill a very small place. Women do not hold positions of responsibility with the party or the league. They are employed in minor capacities at the headquarters of these organizations. Dry leaders evidently believe that the usefulness of the women in relation to the organizations ceases after they have contributed their money. **This is a clear case of taxation without representation.**

There are now nine States in the American Union in which prohibition is in force. In not a single one of these nine States have women the right to vote. There are five States in the American Union wherein women have the same rights as men have. In these States women vote and hold office just the same as men. It is in these States that the liquor traffic is most extensive. There is, therefore, no doubt that in the States where the right of men to drink is recognized the right of women to vote is also recognized. **Personal liberty makes no compromise with injustice.**

Nine out of every ten dry leaders in the State of California pay no taxes. The law exempts them from taxation. Yet these non-taxpayers are foremost in the movement which is of most vital importance to those subject to taxation. Herein lies greater injustice than taxation without representation. **It is authority without responsibility.**

Let the women of California consider these three propositions calmly. The fact that the prohibition States deny women the right to vote while the drinking States give them that right and the fact that the dry leaders are waging a campaign without contributing in any way to its cost should convince the women that the prohibition party and the Anti-Saloon League are trying to take advantage of their inexperience.

The Church in Politics.

Not many years ago the element of preachers who are at the head of the prohibition movement profited by the stupidity of men. Preachers led men to enact laws which were directly antagonistic to personal liberty. They caused bitter persecutions. But when the law of retribution caused the men who were the victims and dupes of the preachers to suffer from their own despotism, a revolt set in. The men threw off the yoke of the preachers. Subsequently they made restitution. They restored personal liberty. The preachers were driven out of politics.

But the preachers are ever active. They seek authority assiduously. Of course, they are not entitled to it, since they do not pay taxes, but that matters not to them. After having for so long a time been excluded from politics they have again discovered an opportunity to usurp the rights of others. They have adopted prohibition in its latest form as a means of entering the forbidden field. While they should not have even the right to vote because of their exemption from taxation, they have managed to become leaders in the fanatical agitation which perturbs the politics of the day. They are becoming political leaders. They are creating a clerical party whose chief forces are the Prohibition Party and the Anti-Saloon League. In order to add to their power they are exerting themselves to bring the women to the support of this party.

It is very doubtful if the inexperience of the women in using the ballot will prove to be as baneful as was the stupidity of the men in the days when the preachers were supreme in politics. For a short time the women may be "used" by the church in politics, but they will suddenly discover what the preaching politician really is and then that gentleman will find himself not only without a political following but without a congregation as well.

The Example of Colorado.

Colorado was one of the first States to recognize the right of women to vote. The men of Colorado did not suppose that when they were granting suffrage to women that they were jeopardizing personal liberty. They did not believe that the women would be so unfair as to take away from the men the right to drink what they please in return for the right to vote which the men of Colorado had given them. The confidence of the men of Colorado was rightly placed. Preachers in every way endeavored to lure the women of Colorado to prohibition but they failed. It looked as though the preachers were striving to wreak vengeance on the men for neglecting the church, and the women of Colorado realized the fact. At the very first movement by the prohibitionists in Colorado the women rolled up a majority of 30,000 against the preachers of prohibition. They responded with gratitude to the faith that the men had placed in them, and they confirmed the right of men to drink what they please as a proper reward for being allowed to vote and to vote as they please.

The example of Colorado has been followed by Wyoming and Utah. Women of these States refuse absolutely to encroach upon the rights of men. Some prohibition preachers might say that this is because the States in question are under Mormon influence. If so, so much the better for Mormonism. The Mormons take care of their women and the women appreciate it. But, be that as it may, it may be expected that other women suffrage States will follow the example of Colorado. The women of California have a special reason for throwing off the spell of the preachers of prohibition.

Antagonism of the Sexes in California.

In their work of promoting prohibition in California the preachers have created such antagonism between the two sexes as to place the family in jeopardy. These preachers have made it appear that the prohibition issue in this State is nothing more or less than a war between the two sexes. They encourage the women to suppress the saloons as an act of retaliation against the men. And one of the most pronounced results of the antagonism of the esxes has been a steady decline in marriages. From December 31, 1912, to December 31, 1913, marriages fell off sixteen per cent in the State of California. At this rate at the end of five years there will be just half as many marriages in California as there were before the prohibition agitation began. Twice as many women will be compelled to earn their living as before. With minimum wage laws coming into effect to close many avenues of employment to the women, there are certain prospects of hard times for the weaker sex. It will not be surprising if large armies of unemployed women appear within the coming ten years. Considering the decline in marriages, there is little hope that the men who take the places of the women thrown out of employment by the minimum wage laws will provide for the women, since the earnings of such men will be meagre. The elimination of women from social life must follow. Just as in prohibition Turkey the women have been eliminated socially by concubinage, they are likely to be eliminated in this State by a much more heinous evil—an evil which practically abolishes family relations.

If the women of California will give serious consideration to the danger of the antagonism of the sexes they will unite against prohibition, which has made that antagonism its chief asset. They will refuse to encroach upon the right of men to drink what suits them and will stand by the men who have given them the right to vote. They will properly measure the assertion that the prohibitionists make to every woman to the effect that every other woman's husband is a drunkard. They will discriminate between fact and fiction. **If every woman whose husband is a drunkard who neglects his family will vote for prohibition and every woman whose husband is not a drunkard will vote against prohibition the prohibition movement will be defeated by the women by a vote of 999 to 1.**

There is absolutely no call for the antagonism of sexes in California. The women must know that the men do the battle with nature for subsistence. Men, with the exception of the preachers, must for some time to come take care of the women. **The women do take care of the preachers,** but only through the assistance of the men. This condition must cease, or the hardship which it will entail will fall upon the women. Let the women but refuse to lend themselves to the upbuilding of a Clerical Party and their future will be one of continuous progress upward. **The fate of the women of California is in their own hands.**

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., REGULAR CORRESPONDENT
1404 STARKS BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

THOUGH the Kentucky whisky market is approaching the fag end of the season in an exceedingly quiet condition, even for the time of the year, it is described as a healthy market by those who ought to know. There is little trading being done, and little is expected, but prices are holding firm and instances of price-cutting are few and far between. The light market is attributed by whisky men to general business stagnation, ascribed to various causes, one of which in Kentucky is the fire insurance situation, happily now in a fair way to be mended, in the view of business men. That prices are holding firm is credited generally to the realized retrenchment in the year's output of Kentucky whisky. One authority who is in close touch with the distillers estimates that the total output will remain in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 gallons. This assurance that Kentucky has escaped what threatened for a time to be a disastrous overproduction is responsible, it is said, for much of the firmness of the market. The small trading, even, is regarded as a favorable sign, inasmuch as it indicates that the holders of goods in bond are now contented with their holdings and instead of throwing them back on the market, as fear of overproduction would have caused them to do, will keep them for consumption.

Altogether the trade is well pleased with the outlook, with the excessive crop bugaboo dispelled and with danger of a solar plexus at the hands of a misrepresentative Legislature obviated for two years more. Also the recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the validity of warehouse receipts for whiskies in bond, a decision which makes the whiskies in Kentucky bonded warehouses now absolutely safe property, has strengthened the hands of the whisky men. With real spring weather on hand and the consequent impulse given to the retail trade, an improvement in demand is looked for and withdrawals can be expected to go forward with a splendid showing in the very near future.

Considerable interest is being shown in the movement to hold a county option election in Daviess County, Ky., promoted by prohibitionists who are seeking to oust the saloons from the county sceat, the city of Owensboro. Petitions under the old law had been prepared to call an election on June 6, but since the passage of the Frost bill, which changed the requirements, the promoters of the election have gone to work on a new basis and are expected later to set the date for the election. It was doubtful whether under the old law the promoters would have been able to obtain signatures of twenty-five per cent of the voters in each precinct, but there is said to be no doubt that they will be able to obtain the signatures of twenty-five per cent of the voters of the whole county.

Kentucky's public men have expressed much interest in statistics prepared by the National Model License League during the recent agitation of prohibition measures, the statistics tending to show that Kentucky is supported by the counties of the State which pay liquor licenses. According to the figures of the Auditor of Public Accounts the net revenues received by the State from the twenty-six license counties for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were $1,189,491.46, whereas from the seventy-six no-license counties there was a total deficit of $771,494.27. The league's statement also points out that the State's income from the liquor interests is greater than the deficit of the seventy-six no-license counties.

Attention of the distillers of Kentucky is being given very closely these days to the United States senatorial campaign, which will conclude with a State-wide primary to be held in August. The leading candidates are J. C. W. Beckham, former Governor of Kentucky, and six years ago Democratic nominee for United States Senator; Gov. James B. McCreary, and Congressman A. O. Stanley of the "Steel Trust" investigation. Mr. Beckham, who championed the cause of the prohibition element six years ago, and who is said to owe his defeat and the election of Senator W. O. Bradley, Republican, to that espousal, maintains the anti-liquor attitude. Recently in opening his campaign he criticised Mr. Stanley for not having supported the Webb bill, expressed his cordial approval of anti-liquor legislation in Kentucky, and pledged himself to the support henceforth of prohibition measures. Most of the work of the candidates will be done before the primary, since, now that the election of Senators is State-wide, it is practically conceded that the Democratic nominee will carry off the toga.

In addition to the movement for a county option election in Daviess County, the prohibition element in the very heart of the Bluegrass section of the State is trying to set in motion a campaign for simultaneous county option elections in Fayette, Franklin, Bourbon and Clark counties. The object, of course, is to put the saloons in the four principal towns in those counties—Lexington, Frankfort, Paris and Winchester—out of business, and the simultaneous elections are suggested in order that opposition to the "dry" program could not base arguments on the outcome of the elections in any of the other counties. These counties are adjacent and the cities are easily accessible to each other. At present saloons are licensed in limited areas, in Winchester, for instance, one ward out of the four being alone permitted to shelter saloons.

The W. P. Squibb Distilling Company has closed a contract with the J. R. Stevens Company of Cincinnati for the erection of an entirely new distillery plant and grain elevator at Lawrenceburg, Ind. The new plant, to be of reinforced concrete and brick construction, will have no wood in the entire structure except the tubs. The grain elevator will include twelve large storage bins and a grain dryer, while the plant will be electrically lighted and operated, an individual unit to furnish the power. The present plant of the company will be shut down for five months while the new is being erected.

William J. O'Hearn, superintendent of the J. B. Wathen & Bro. distillery, is recovering at St. Joseph's Infirmary in Louisville from a surgical operation to which he submitted. Outside of business Mr. O'Hearn is a Democratic leader, president of the Kentucky Colonels, a Democratic Marching Club, and has served for years either as Alderman or Councilman.

The Bouvier Specialty Company of Louisville, which puts out "Bouvier's Buchu Gin," recently increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $55,000. The growth of the company is otherwise shown by the fact that the company is soon to leave its old plant at Eighth and Main streets and occupy a new plant which it is building in the lower part of the city, at which it will enjoy direct railroad connections not available at the present stand on Main street.

Ludlow F. Petty, former Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifth District of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville, who recently became general agent of the Green River Distilling Company of Owensboro, Ky., will shortly be permanently located in one of the big consuming markets. He has already made a big hit with the trade.

The Bernheim Distilling Company, which for several years has been conducting a house organ, a newsy publication with the name "American Common Sense," is more than satisfied with the results it is getting from the venture. The publication, edited by Ben Washer, formerly a Louisville newspaper man, and now a prominent attorney, is in the form of a small newspaper to which Mr. Washer's newspaper training enables him to give a professional touch. The publication circulates widely among the Bernheim clientele and contains much information that is helpful to the retailer as well as to the jobber. Aside from the matter dealing with various phases of the liquor trade, Editor Washer conducts a sport page made up of articles contributed by well known authorities and current sport notes.

CALIFORNIA CIVIC LEAGUE WOMEN LAUGH AT PROHIBITION.

"Bryanize the vineyards of California," was the advice of Rev. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in the course of a debate on State-wide prohibition before the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League at the Palace Hotel yesterday. Rev. Russell suggested seriously that grape juice could be manufactured instead of wine, if prohibition became effective. His argument was greeted with laughter.—San Francisco "Bulletin," April 19,

REV. F. E. J. LLOYD ESPOUSES THE CAUSE OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Rev. Dr. F. E. J. Lloyd of Grace Church, Chicago, has become one of the leading advocates of the liquor traffic in the United States. This clergyman is a representative of the theological men having the highest training. He is a graduate of Oxford University. Because of his moral courage in speaking in favor of the liquor traffic in these days when the most exalted politicians wilt under the menace of prohibition the liberal element of Illinois accepted Dr. Lloyd as their champion and elected him by an overwhelming vote to the General Assembly of Illinois. This was after the clergyman had been offered and had declined elevation to the Bishopric of the Diocese of Oregon. Dr. Lloyd appears to be an example of that ancient rule which causes revolts against systems of despotism to come from within. When nearly all the clergymen of this nation are arrayed in favor of prohibition, Dr. Lloyd springs from their midst with the banner of revolt in hand. It reminds one of the story of Bolivar in Venezuela, Hidalgo in Mexico and Lincoln in the United States. One of the class favored by a new system of despotism is enabled, because of his exceptional intellectual development, to comprehend the full iniquity of the system and, depending on the strength of his conscience, starts the rebellion which puts an end to the despotism. Such is the case of Dr. Lloyd.

The following is part of the speech delivered by Dr. Lloyd at a recent dinner given by the Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association of America in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago:

"The liquor question will displace the currency and tariff question in public thought. The question will have to be settled. Prohibition forms part of the program of hysteria from which the United States is suffering today. It is a question not only imminent but present.

"The incipient insanity and chronic unreason of the campaign must be met with wholesome intelligence and robust mentality. The church is not against alcohol. The stuff is one of the crowning glories of creation. It was conceived in the mind of God and then called into being by His mighty power.

"At this time comes that thing Hobson—he who deified kissing—and with the utmost disloyalty of spirit toward the constitution presents a bill to make prohibition a federal issue.

"The trouble is that he has infected so large a number of sane persons with the poison he himself exhales.

"The prohibition movement in the United States is but a part of a great wave of hysteria rolling over the country. This hysterical reaction is to me an evidence of inchoate insanity and chronic unreason. Alcohol is one of God's good creatures, created for the use of man. It alone satisfies the almost universal natural desire for a stimulant. Throughout the Bible we find not one syllable in condemnation of its use albeit it contains much for its abuse. Not one thing that grows, whether grass, fruit, cereal, leaf, tree or vegetable, but enshrines alcohol—a universal benefactor. Christ, Himself, performed His first and one of His greatest miracles at a wedding feast that the wedding party might be happy and inspired with the true spirit of festivity and joyfulness. He began His public ministry in attendance upon a scene of merriment and jollity. When the wine was all consumed He supplied more—much more and of good quality. From that time until the close of His earthly ministry He was watched and criticised by his foes. They declared Him to be a glutton and a drunkard, the friend of publicans and sinners, proving conclusively that He must have been seen to drink wine with those He met. At the conclusion of His earthly ministry He instituted a sacrament in memory of Him to be used by those who believed in and followed Him—and He made it out of bread and wine. Drunkenness and drunkards are codemned in the Bible, but no where is wine condemned—only its abuse.

"The greatest and most enlightened nations of the world are the greatest users of alcohol. There is one nation where complete prohibition prevails and it is the most degraded nation on the face of the earth. That nation is Turkey. It is poverty-stricken, degraded and its people are the most lustful in existence. The best educated men have always had scant respect for prohibition as a remedy for drunkenness. It has proved to be a disastrous failure wherever invoked. You can vote a town or country dry but you cannot vote a man dry. The entire movement is the greatest existing menace to the common welfare. It will only increase the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, if not legally then illegally; it will create more and more drunkards, will make hypocrisy rampant, and it will go far in destroying the character of the American constitution. If a national prohibitory law were created, then this nation would have to rewrite its national anthem. It will never be done if we will but awaken the nation to its peril and force a sharp return to reason and sanity."

Chautauqua and Erie Grape Crop.—The "Grape Belt" of Dunkirk, New York, announces that the total output of the Chautauqua and Erie grape section during 1913 was 3,957 cars, valued at $2,088,590. As the total crop of 1912 was 7,528 cars, the 1913 output, judged by cars, was more than fifty per cent of the crop of the previous year, but as the carload minimum in 1912 and previously was 12 tons, while in 1913 it was 10 tons, the size of the 1913 crop, as compared with that of the 1912 crop, was considerably less than fifty per cent. Of the amount of cars produced in 1913, 2,207 were used for wine and grape juice.

German Wine Yield in 1913 Unsatisfactory.—Advices from Berlin are to the effect that the year 1913 was very unsatisfactory for German vineyardists. In nearly all sections the production of wine was much less than fifty per cent of the yield of the previous year. Many districts produced only one-twentieth of a normal yield. Wurtemberg and Baden produced no wine at all. No compensation was made through improved quality, the wine, as a rule, being very poor. Most of the wine of 1913 is very inferior due to abnormal acidity. The poor results of the year was owing to the unusually unfavorable spring and summer. There was heavy frost in the latter part of May and considerable damage was done. In July and August there were frequent cold rains which prevented development and caused various grape diseases. If it were not for warm weather in September the crop in all districts would have been an utter failure. German viticulturists are glad that 1913 has gone into the past.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Theodore Bell's Able Arraignment of Prohibition

THEODORE BELL, the leader of the Democratic party of California, has the courage that goes with moral uprighteousness. Unlike a great many other prominent men, he does not hesitate to fight on the side of justice, no matter what the odds against him may be. It has been due to him that the Democratic party of California has gone on record against prohibition. He has brought to his party credit that will endure a long time in this State since, thanks to him, that party has asserted itself to be uncompromisingly against prohibition.

In a debate before the California Civic League at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on the 16th of April, Theodore Bell defeated the prohibitionist preachers overwhelmingly. During the debate there was a verbal clash when Rev. Hutsinpillar accused Bell of having opposed the Wiley local option bill.

"You are absolutely wrong," was Bell's reply, and after some rather heated exchanges the clergyman admitted that he might be in error.

To Rev. Bane's suggestion that the wine industry be converted into a grape juice industry, Bell replied:

"When you come here with any such joke as the substitution of grape juice for wine it is all rot and an insult to the intelligence of your audience."

During the course of his discourse Bell said: "I will not defend the wine interests on technical, sentimental or legal grounds, but I shall defend them upon moral grounds. Neither Rev. Bane nor any other man can tell me with any hope that I shall believe them that the cultivation of grapes is immoral. We have encouraged and fostered by legislative appropriations the growing of grapes in this State. When Rev. Bane came to the Legislature he did not ask for prohibition. He wanted local option and disclaimed any idea of State-wide prohibition.

"This movement has been imported here by men who have made a failure of it in their own States. Rev. Russell should be in Ohio working to get for his own State what he wants you to have. If State-wide prohibition is such a good thing, why don't you adopt it in Ohio, Rev. Russell?

"We have established a viticultural department in our State University and we have sent our boys and girls there to teach them that the raising of grapes was an honorable vocation."

Bell's Great Speech at Fresno.

When the Fresno County Grape Growers' Protective Association was formally organized at Fresno on the 18th of April Theodore Bell delivered an oration which showed how effectively he can put the prohibitionists completely on the defensive and reduce their defense to puerile helplessness. Following are some of the pointed arguments of his trenchant speech:

"The prohibitionists have utterly failed to advance a single argument that will justify the destruction of an acre of vineyard in California. It is not sufficient for them to point out the evils of intemperance. Everybody admits that drunkenness not only should be condemned, but if possible destroyed; but it does not necessarily follow that State-wide prohibition is either an intelligent or an effective remedy for intemperance. It is one thing to recognize the existence of an evil and quite another thing to find and apply a remedy. We always find somebody peddling around a cure-all for every social ill.

"Prohibition is a sort of patent medicine guaranteed by its promoters to heal not only intemperance, but also murder, arson, wife-beating and all other crimes, weaknesses, failings and shortcomings of the human race. Prohibition has grown into an industry far beyond the infant stage. Judging it by the standards that must be applied to every institution, it has little to be proud of in the field of actual achievement. It has been tried and abandoned in more States than are now in the prohibition column. Nine States are now nominally prohibition, while fifteen have given it a fair trial and then voted it a failure. After a hundred years of prohibition agitation in the United States it stands condemned as unsound, unscientific, impractical and not workable. The States that have abandoned prohibition have done so because history and experience have absolutely proved that the liquor question is a local one and must be handled the same as every other local problem, that is, by the people of each community.

"The prohibitionists are either wilfully dishonest or absolutely ignorant when they talk about our converting the wine grapes of California into grape juice; but whether in good or bad faith they cannot be too severely condemned for palpable misstatements which could be avoided by slight investigation. They began very early in the game to invent specious arguments for destroying the wine industry of California. With almost Pharisaical piety they solemnly proclaim that grape juice can be made in the place of wine and at a greater profit. The least examination of the subject carried on with an honest intention to ascertain the truth, would have disclosed to them the utter folly of such an assumption. You can't sell one-fourth of one per cent of the juice of our wine grapes in its unfermented state. A few hundred acres of vines would supply the entire demand. We would have a whole lot more respect for the prohibitionists if they would come right out and say that they proposed to destroy the grape industry of California for the good of humanity. To take away a man's property and at the same time attempt to persuade him and the by-standers that you are doing it for his own commercial good, certainly shows that the nerve of the prohibitionists needs no artificial stimulant.

"I am sure that the enfranchised women of California will not permit themselves to be affected by passionate appeals that are calculated to confuse the issue and to prevent calm and open minded consideration of a great economic question. Let me remind the people of this State that these outside State-wide prohibition agitators come from scenes of failure to pastures new and green. Instead of exploiting California with its great wine industry at stake, why do they not remain at home and persevere in their divine mission on familiar ground, if they can't succeed there, where few if any grapes are grown, how can they hope for success here, outside of harvesting a goodly crop of contributions from this virgin field? I can almost hear the anti-saloon league of California saying 'Amen' to the cordial invitation that I extend to the imported prohibitionist to go back home and there achieve some respectable measure of success in State-wide prohibition before he attempts to reverse our settled policy, older even than the State itself, of fostering and encouraging grape growing and wine making on California's golden soil; but if he still persists in remaining here and asserting that the thousands of good men and women who till the vine clad hills and valleys of California are engaged in an immoral pursuit and are doing the devil's work, then I want to say to him that the grape industry is as honest, as decent, as respectable and as moral as the prohibition industry, and I am willing to pit the character of the one against the commercialism of the other on any rostrum in my native State."

MR. LOUIS WETMORE MAKES HIS HEADQUARTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Louis Wetmore, who has been for many years associated with the interests of George West & Son at Stockton, has established headquarters in San Francisco, where he will be identified with the California Wine Association. Mr. Wetmore is one of the most enterprising wine men of the State of California, and will prove an invaluable addition to the California Wine Association as a constructive factor.

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Mr. James Madison, Head of Raisin Industry Opposes Prohibition

Mr. H. F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, while in Los Angeles during the first week of April, received from Mr. James Madison, vice-president and general manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, the following letter:

> Seeing that you are to address the public throughout the State on the question that will be brought before them at the next election in reference to voting the State dry, I wish to call your attention to the effect this will have on the raisin industry, which as you know, involves a much greater value than the grapes that are used for wine purposes.
>
> The acreage planted for raisin purposes is practically twice as great as for wine, and it would appear that you should not fail to impress that upon the voter of the State, that they are jeopardizing that very extensive and valuable industry, in an indirect way. So few realize this unless properly explained to them. The raisins are mainly made from the Muscat grapes and what is known as second crop Muscats are now practically all used for distilling into brandy. If brandy cannot be manufactured, it would mean at least 25,000 tons more of raisins annually. The Feherzagos, Malagas, Rose of Peru, and Palermino and perhaps other varieties will go into rains, and naturally if the grower of these varieties of grapes could not sell them to the wineries, they would dry them and take whatever they would bring, and being inferior quality as a raisin, the lower price would eventually drive every raisin producer out of business. There is now enough Muscats, Thompson seedless and the regular varieties of raisin grapes grown to produce all the raisins that can be consumed in the United States, and therefore it would not alone compel the grower of wine grapes, but also the raisin varieties, to pull out their vines until such a point was reached that the over-production of raisins would be stopped. This would most seriously affect the district where grapes are grown and that is the principal part of this State. The direct loss would be so enormous that it would certainly be a catastrophe; the indirect loss may even be greater.
>
> The beauty of our vineyards is one of the great advertising attractions that this State has and that should never be forgotten.
>
> I know that you will appreciate my statement and I know you will state these facts to the public as they really exist. I cannot believe that the belief some people have will lead them so far as to destroy millions of dollars worth of property accumulated by the farmers during almost a lifetime, and then not accomplishing any particular good. The person who desires to drink will get it in some shape or other.
>
> Very truly yours,
>
> JAMES MADISON.

This should serve as a convincing argument that the interests of the raisin growers and wine men are identical in this campaign. There can be no doubt that the grape growers of Fresno County will vigorously oppose the prohibition movement. Under the managerial guidance of Mr. Stoll it may be expected that the grape growers of California will present a solid front against the forces of destruction.

Mr. Madison's letter was written at a time when it would do the most good for the cause of industry and liberty in California.

ALCOHOLISM AND STERILITY.

Mr. Pendell stated explicitly, as we understood him, that the low French birth rate was caused by alcohol. Two hostile facts confront him. In the first place, the French peasants, among whom race suicide is most disheartening, are not excessive users of alcohol. In the second place, they are notorious practicers of preventive devices. Mr. Pendell seems to question this. He says that "preventive devices are not particularly prevalent in France or other countries among the poor." The truth is that they are extremely prevalent among the French peasants.

Nobody who has read Zola's novels would think of doubting this circumstance. Indeed, it is one of the main cries through all French reformatory literature and has been for twenty years. State and church have combined their influences in vain to induce the thrifty but obstinate peasants to cease their preventive measures. Our purpose in differing from Mr. Pendell's statement is not by any means to encourage the use of alcohol, but merely to set him straight upon a well-known fact of current history.—Portland "Oregonian."

DESERT WASTES.

Bethink you of a land where nothing grows, where the hungry hordes live in cities, where the armies of unemployed are laying things to the torch, where rapine and murder and irresponsibility hold absolute sway and you have a picture of the curse prohibition, if successful, will be to California and Californians—and the picture is in no way overdrawn.

Let the dry law pass and these great areas of smiling vineclad hills will look as though the phyloxera had held uncontrolled sway. The smug hypocrite who sits in his office or who howls his bigot objurgations from the pulpit or the political platform will tell you that these good citizens who live by the grape and the wine thereof may go into some other line of production. They may plant walnut trees that take ten years to bear, they may take to the Bartlett pear and its blight, they may wait five years for the trees to bear, they may take the first best bet and go to peaches and its three years before the crop is sufficient to pay interest on the investment in cash and labor, and they may do this on what they've saved.

And these "dry" bigots, these smug reformers are telling these good red-blooded people that they must give up all they have struggled for to the end that all may be guarded against drunkenness, against the sins of the infrequent drunkard, that all may be lowered to the level of the bibulous weakling, that California may be enrolled in their league of long-faced calamity howlers and they are telling the farmers this in the face of three dry years when half and one-third crops were the rule. They are asking them to begin all over again. They take no note of the pinch of poverty the woman of the farm has felt, the hard work, the grinding wrinkle-making grubbing toil of the father and the son but that their bigotry and fanaticism may be satisfied they are willing to make countless thousands suffer practical confiscation of their holdings.

What will the "dry" curse be to those who are dependent on these lowly producers of the grape? Where is the general store man to get off, if his mainstay in the surrounding farming community is to be ruined by legislation? The blight of prohibition hits in every direction, it maims and cripples commerce in remote sections, it hurts the lumber man, it hits the windmill man, it swats the maker of the gasoline engine, it hits the dry goods merchant and the hardware dealer.

This is a matter the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco should go on record about. It is high time that these so-called reformatory measures, entailing loss on all concerned, received proper attention from the great commercial body of San Francisco.

We do not want and do not need a prohibition law. The State of California was not brought into existence for the purpose of exploitation by the powers of gloom and despair. California is the land of the grape, the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, of happiness and freedom. Let it remain so. Let us lure prosperity. We have enough of the luring of disaster and hard times by proscriptive laws. Let us take timely action. Kill the germ before it reaches the vine and blights the vineyards. Let us go on record. —San Francisco "Commercial News."

BEER AS MEDICINE.

There was once a college professor who had been a total abstainer all his life. He got run down in health and had no appetite, and his family physician recommended him to take a little beer before each meal. In a week he reported to the doctor: "That beer has done me no good, and I have taken it regularly before meals each day."

"Ah," said the doctor, "how much did you take at a time?"

"Why, doctor," said the professor, "I took a teaspoonful before each meal in a glass of water!"—Canadian Wine and Spirit Journal.

FRESNO AND VICINITY.

Fresno, April 26, 1914.

This section has been both surprised and elated over the success of the liberals all through the San Joaquin Valley and particularly in the region about Fresno. Grape men feel confident that the people of this vast basin will stand with them in the coming struggle against prohibition injustice.

Lemoore and Hanford vied with each other in rolling up majorities for wetness. The Fresno "Republican" is still trying to figure out how the results were brought about. This paper is publishing editorials under the caption "Election Inquest," not being able to comprehend that inquests are held only over dead things and not over those which come to life. However, post mortems are the last resource of prohibitionists. One way or another, their activities always end in those affairs. The "Republican" in its final inquest comes to the following conclusion:

"The wets have always contended that a dry town and business depression go together. Towns that went dry at the last election had apparent verification of these dismal predictions."

The Rev. Mr. T. J. O'Connor of the Valley Christian Church predicted that Hanford would go dry by at least 300 majority. As matters turned out Hanford went wet by just 380 majority. It is evident that the Rev. Mr. O'Connor did not go to the same school as the Rev. Father Ricard, the Northern California prophet.

At Lemoore during the election fourteen arrests were made for illegal voting and intimidation. Attorney F. B. Graves and Mrs. Harper, his mother-in-law, prohibitionist leaders, were arrested for intimidation. There is some sympathy for Mr. Graves.

Porterville went wet with a vote of 500 to 41. A city water system was the issue.

Blind-pigs are disappearing rapidly in Hanford since the election.

The following board of trustees for the Fresno Brewing Company was elected at the annual meeting: Mary E. Huntzickers, Leda McKenzie, Delia Eilert, C. H. Sayre and W. J. Eilert.

A one-story brick bottling plant is being erected on Cherry avenue and Braley street, Fresno, for Ludwig M. Hoefler and A. Mattei.

The Kirby Distilling Company of Fresno has secured a loan of $55,000 from the Wells, Fargo-Nevada National Bank. The deed of trust covers brandy distilleries at Fowler and Selma.

Four saloonmen of Fresno are mourning losses of $24.50 in money and merchandise as a result of forgeries. The checks were made out in the name of the Visalia Creamery.

WINE GRAPES AND GRAPE JUICE.

While no one acquainted with the facts will admit that the grape juice industry in California can ever attain such proportions that it can absorb the State's entire wine grape product, or any considerable part of it, manufacturers should continue their experiments in the hope of developing this branch of viniculture. The grape juice industry has attained enormous proportions in the East. So large has the demand grown that it is asserted that the biggest portion of the tonnage of Eastern table grapes formerly sent to the auction markets for table use, is now sold to grape juice plants, thereby creating a much better market in the East for California shipping grapes.

There is no denying the fact that if the grape juice industry in California could be widely expanded, the wine market would be very much improved. Wine manufacturers declare that the enormous amount of wine produced in California is one reason for low wine grape prices. The market, they say, is more or less limited because there is so much competition with imported wines. It is quite possible that the grape juice industry could be so developed as to divert a sufficient tonnage of wine grapes from the wineries to insure better prices for the remainder. Healthy competition between wine and grape juice manufacturers would also result, and it would in time become possible to extend the acreage of wine grape vineyards.—Fresno "Herald."

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EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	2	30	$ 23
" British Columbia	1	1,264	483
" Central America	41	11,622	4,327
" China	66	4,319	1,796
" Hawaiian Islands	103	52,852	25,892
" Japan	....	2,001	648
" Mexico	....	1,089	424
" Philippine Islands	10	3,540	1,603
" South America	....	3,157	1,792
" Society Islands	....	1,735	629
" Samoan Islands	....	102	51
" England	....	10,429	4,420
" Belgium	....	1,040	312
" Switzerland	....	5,720	2,288
" Fanning Islands	....	50	17
" Dutch East Indies	....	254	132
" New York	215	718,478	244,080
Total	438	817,682	$288,917

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	24	10	$ 271
" Central America	40	120	468
" China	82	....	410
" Hawaiian Islands	54	1,257	4,695
" Korea	15	....	95
" Mexico	60	44	253
" Philippine Islands	50	....	250
" New York	....	142	426
Total	325	1,573	6,868

392 gallons, value $400, in bond, to Australia.

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	5	27	$ 158
" Hawaiian Islands	20	144	598
" New York	16	3,252	4,325
Total	41	3,423	$5,081

24 gallons, value $54.00, in bond, to South America.

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	2	$ 17
" Central America	31	218
" South America	1	5
" Hawaiian Islands	231	2,146
" Society Islands	41	340
" Australia	500	2,375
" Samoan Islands	1	[illegible]
" Fanning Islands	10	80
Total	817	$5,189

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	2 cs Grape Juice, 1 csk Ginger Ale, 2 cs Vermouth
" Alaska	2 kgs Rum, 9 cs Bitters, 2 cs Mineral Water, 28 gl Port Wine
" British Columbia	5 cs Mineral Water
" Fanning Islands	4 cs Gin
" Central America	25 cs Mineral Water, 4 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Central America	2 cs Grape Juice
" China	37 cs Grape Juice, 30 cs Cider
" Korea	12 cs Cider, 12 cs Ginger Ale, 3 cs Grape Juice
" Japan	1 bbl Blackberry Brandy, 2 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	31 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs China Spirits
" Hawaiian Islands	15 cs Bitters, 28 cs Liquors, 1 cs Cider, 2 cs Kummel
" Hawaiian Islands	15 cs 2 bbls Porter, 90 cs Vermouth, 1 crate Fruit Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	7 cs 1 bbl 3 hf bbls Alcohol, 1 csk Sherry
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs 2 oct Port Wine, 20 cs Champagne, 5 cs Benedictine
" Hawaiian Islands	223 cs Mineral Water, 6 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Stout
" Hawaiian Islands	7 cs Ale, 2 cs Grenadine, 50 cs Malt Extra
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs 1 bbl Gin, 1 bbl Ginger Ale, 2 cs Cherry Cordial
" Philippine Islands	30 cs Liquors, 8 cs Grape Juice, 128 bbls Alcohol
" Dutch East Indies	1 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	11 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 cs Mineral Water
" South America	1 cs Grape Juice
" New York	33 bbls Vermouth, 3 cs Mineral Water, 25 cs Bitters
" New York	105 cs 1 kg Gin, 2 cs 5 bbls 1 hf bbl Rum
" New York	2 cs Cordials, 10 cs Grape Juice

Total—862 cs, 167 bbls, 4 hf bbls, 2 csks, 3 kgs, 2 octs, 1 crate, 28 gls.
Value—$13,272.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 20, 1914.

FROM NEW YORK per "Aztec," March 22, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

200 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
25 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
1 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Korea," March 23, 1914.

135 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
56 c Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Missourian," March 25, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

25 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... Sacramento.
5 csks Gin ..... Sacramento.
3 kegs Gin ..... Sacramento.
35 c Gin ..... Sacramento.
5 oct Gin ..... Seattle.
2 c Gin ..... Seattle.
1 csk Fruit Juice ..... Seattle.
8 c Brandy ..... Seattle.
15 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
100 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
125 bbls Beer ..... Seattle.
25 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
150 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
450 c Gin ..... Honolulu.
26 c Vermouth ..... Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Siberia," March 29, 1914.

95 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
90 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
40 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.
20 c Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nevadan," April 1, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

19 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
212 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
2 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin ..... Sacramento.
10 c Wine ..... Seattle.
747 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
3 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Lord Lonsdale," April 3, 1914.

200 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
8 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
114 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
300 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
8 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
150 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
2415 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
1255 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
135 c Beer ..... Los Angeles.
120 c Mineral Water ..... Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Arizonan," April 3, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

100 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
9 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
8 csks Gin ..... Stockton.
2 bbls Gin ..... Stockton.
5 c Bitters ..... Portland.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
2 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.
11 c Wine ..... Seattle.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
244 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
190 c Beer ..... Honolulu.
365 c Grape Juice ..... Honolulu.
100 c Gin ..... Honolulu.
50 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
3 c Lime Juice ..... Honolulu.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Sebara," April 3, 1914.

10330 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
4 bbls Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
8 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
540 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
79 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
145 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
100 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
1 butt Wine ..... San Francisco.
2000 c Fernet ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.

20 csks Fruit Juice ..... San Francisco.
60 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
650 c Vermouth ..... Seattle.
250 c Fernet ..... Seattle.
30 hhds Wine ..... Seattle.
4 csks Wine ..... Tacoma.
1050 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.
8 bbls Wine ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Tenyo Maru," April 10, 1914.

91 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
50 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
43 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "Colusa," April 10, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

46 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
25 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
8 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
143 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
18 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
500 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.
415 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
27 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
61 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
75 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.
25 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
205 c Wine ..... Tacoma.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "China," April 10, 1914.

122 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
65 c Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM GENOA, per "City of Para," April 12, 1914 (via Ancon).

176 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
2200 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
132 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
500 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
100 c Fernet ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," April 13, 1914 (via Ancon).

80 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
50 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Isthmian," April 15, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

32 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Brandy ..... San Francisco.
16 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Champagne ..... San Francisco.
25 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Liquors ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Rum ..... San Francisco.
4 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
5 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
500 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton.
1 bbl Fruit Juice ..... Stockton.
8 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.
10 csks Gin ..... Seattle.
12 bbls Wine ..... Seattle.
10 bbls Whisky ..... Tacoma.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Mexican," April 18, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

92 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
657 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
6 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
594 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 hhd Fruit Juice ..... San Francisco.
89 c Grape Juice ..... San Francisco.
175 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
10 csks Gin ..... Tacoma.
1 bbl Gin ..... Seattle.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
750 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
778 c Whisky ..... Portland.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
5 c Gin ..... Portland.

FROM EUROPE, per "Peru," April 20, 1914 (via Ancon).

205 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
500 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
350 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Architect," April 16, 1914.

890 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
2350 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
30 oct Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 puncheon Rum ..... San Francisco.
2590 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
3 oct Rum ..... San Francisco.
25 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
2 hhds Whisky ..... San Francisco.
4 cs Wine ..... San Francisco.
4 hhds Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Rum ..... San Francisco.
50 c Ale ..... San Francisco.
35 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
65 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
3 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
300 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
118 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
30 c Liquors ..... Portland.
21 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.
65 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
60 c Stout ..... Seattle.
40 c Ale ..... Seattle.
100 c Gin ..... Victoria.
1134 c Whisky ..... Victoria.
185 c Beer ..... Victoria.
50 c Wine ..... Victoria.
100 c Vermouth ..... Victoria.
604 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
500 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
10 oct Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
4 oct Wine ..... Los Angeles.
2 ¼ csks Wine ..... Los Angeles.
25 c Beer ..... Los Angeles.
92 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.
25 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
710 c Gin ..... Vancouver.
5 oct Gin ..... Vancouver.
300 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.
75 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
31 ¼ csks Rum ..... Vancouver.
20 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
1917 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
1 oct Whisky ..... Vancouver.
128 c Stout ..... Vancouver.
7 c Wine ..... Vancouver.
400 c Lime Juice ..... Vancouver.
101 c Liquors ..... Vancouver.
17 ¼ csks Wine ..... Vancouver.
50 c Vermouth ..... Vancouver.
25 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Vancouver.
10 c Ginger Ale ..... Vancouver.
16 ¼ csks Brandy ..... Vancouver.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Watson," April 20, 1914 (via Seattle).

205 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
50 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM MARCH 20, 1914, to APRIL 20, 1914.

VIA NEW YORK:

1275 c Champagne, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
21 c Wine, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Wine, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
51 c Cordials, from Antwerp ..... San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky ..... San Francisco.

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

March 1 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

100 bbls. ..... Samuel Bros. & Company
250 " ..... Pessagno & Montressor
300 " ..... E. L. Spellman & Company
546 " ..... California Wine Association
105 " ..... Swiss-American Wine Company
750 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
229 " ..... J. Pacheteau
730 " ..... Scatena Bros.
75 " ..... Bruno Wine Company
198 " ..... M. Ajello
65 " ..... C. Jouard
180 " ..... Piemont Winery Company

E.O. SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E.A. GROEZINGER
A. FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

75 " ..... A. Ciprani
60 cases.....Cresta Blanca Wine Company
575 " .....Calwa Distributing Company
From San Francisco, steamer "Minnesotan."
140 bbls..... Italian-Swiss Colony
100 " ..... A. Cappelini
88 " .....C. Schilling & Company
320 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
70 " .....California Wine Association
100 " .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company
70 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
65 " .....Chas. Stern & Son
70 " .....Italian Wine Company
55 " ..... Order
From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobol."
60 " .....C. Manzella & Son
66 " ..... Italian Wine Company
672 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
200 " ..... S. Sebastian
250 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
184 " ..... Order
From San Francisco, steamer "Dakotan."
170 " .....C. Manzella & Son
175 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
130 " ..... F. Galli
70 " .....San Benito Vineyards Company
200 " ..... A. Gazzolo
225 " .....French-American Wine Company
100 " ..... Paganucci Bros.
75 " .....P. Garguilo & Company
250 " .....Cella & Broglio
500 " ..... Lagomarsino Wine Company
138 " ..... Chas. Schueler
140 " .....Branch Oliveto Wine Company
137 " ..... M. Ajello
379 " .....Roma Wine Company
From San Francisco, steamer "Kentuckian."
77 " .....A. D. Rudini
75 " .....Webb & Meyer
100 " ..... A. Gazzoler
100 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
400 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Company
405 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
304 " ..... Roma Wine Company
87 " ..... M. Ajello
214 " ..... S. Sebastian
125 " ..... Chas. Schueler

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Dakotan."
11 bbls..... Chas. Schueler

GRAPE JUICE INSTEAD OF WINE.

Just to show how simple-minded some prohibitionists are, the following communication of Parker Talbot of Clovis to the "Pacific Rural Press" is reproduced:

"It seems to me the grape growers, who are making big plants for a campaign to keep this State from being voted dry are really wasting a lot of time and money. For even though they should win at the next election they will just be putting off the inevitable.

"I don't see why they should not turn their attention to the manufacture of grape juice. For grape juice as a beverage offers a chance to build up a far greater demand for it than could ever be done with wine—because the former can be drunk by everyone, men, women and children and no one contends that it is not beneficial—while the latter even if not harmful in moderate quantities always has the danger line to contend with and once it is crossed, the transgressor usually makes others suffer with him.

"I believe if the grape growers would let the prohibition movement take care of itself and begin by turning a winery in each district into a grape juice plant and inaugurate a campaign advertising it as a beverage, they could soon build up a demand for grape juice that would take care of the grape crop better than the wine industry can be expected to do it.

"The Fair at San Francisco would be a great opportunity to put grape juice before the public.

"There is no prejudice to break down in coaxing people to drink grape juice."

The "Pacific Rural Press" answers Mr. Talbot as follows: "The wineries are already making grape juice and one of the largest concerns is advertising it in every possible way. It is no simple matter to make a substitution of products. We do not care to carry a discussion of the prohibition question, but as you have started it give it one shot under our rule and we shall allow the wine interest also to make its declaration."

The paper then publishes in full the resolutions recently adopted by the California Grape Protective Association, and concludes with: "We do not desire discussion of this matter. It has other revenues of publicity and we have too many other things to give space to. Let each reader thresh this out for himself."

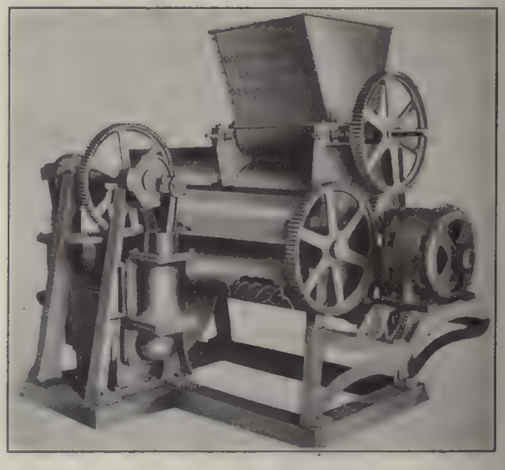
Most sensible people feel, like the editor of the "Pacific Rural Press," that it is useless to try to educate prohibitionists, and give up the task to save their time.

CALIFORNIA'S GREAT CATHOLIC PAPER OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

Reason tells us that the very thing for which the prohibitionist cries so loudly is not, in reality, what he wants at all. To end the misery wrought by intemperance is the aim in view. But intemperance is the evil. Then it is Intemperance that should be removed. And Intemperance never was and never will be done away with by the forcible prohibition of the sale of liquor. This is proven beyond dispute. We must go further and deeper and nearer home than the liquor dealer to remove the liquor evil. We must go to the liquor drinker. He it is who must be regulated—and not all the laws in the universe will wholly accomplish that. His character, his soul, must be reached and trained and strengthened and fortified. If this is not done, all the prohibition laws in the country will not keep him from drink. He will get his liquor illicitly if he cannot get it lawfully.—San Francisco Monitor.

THE ROSSI
Improved Combination Grape Crusher Stemmer and Must Pump
A GREAT LABOR SAVER

After years of practical experience in the manufacture of machinery for the Winery, we are presenting for your consideration the **"Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump"** of our latest pattern.



The special features are the direct connected Motor Drive, doing away with troublesome and expensive belting — however, if desired, can also be run with a gasoline engine or with any other source of power. Another feature is the doing away entirely with the "pit," which is the source of all trouble with the Must Pump in other makes of machines, and substituting the "Must Pan," containing an "agitator," adapted to keep the Must in uniform consistency, thus preventing the clogging of the "Must Pump."

Patent Allowed Dec. 1, 1913, Ser. Number 781,277

The machine, built on a heavy cast iron base, is self-contained, compact and when delivered requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to the motor to be ready for immediate use.

The machine can also be made portable to be used directly in the field the Must to be discharged into a portable Tank and by this means delivered to the winery. The saving of labor in handling—also the saving of materials, i.e., boxes, etc., is quite evident, even to the most skeptical.

We are in a position to supply this machine from 50 tons daily capacity and upwards. **PRICES ON APPLICATION.**

A. ROSSI & COMPANY

Machinists and Manufacturers of

GRAPE CRUSHERS, HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES FOR ALL PURPOSES

322 BROADWAY, nr. Sansome Phone Kearny 4668 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE TERM "DOCTOR" APPLIED TO PREACHERS OF PROHIBITION.

The chicanery and charlatanism of prohibition preachers find expression in one way through the application of the word "Doctor" in connection with their names. Preachers are making an asset of this word under purely false pretenses. The word when used in the United States is generally understood to apply to men of the medical profession only. Never is it understood by the public to mean a clergyman. The adoption of the word by the preachers of prohibition as a title has been solely for the purpose of making the public look upon them as scientific men. Custom makes it evident that men who call themselves Rev. Dr. Aked, Rev. Dr. Gander, etc., are fakirs purely and simply. A doctor of divinity in the United States is always understood to be a reverend minister. In Spanish speaking countries the word doctor is applied to lawyers and medical men alike, but never to clergymen. Custom has established the right of medical men only to carry this title in the United States and of lawyers and medical men to carry it in the west of America. In no case has any clergyman, who is not a bona fide medical man or lawyer, entitled by right of custom to call himself a doctor.

It is time that this piece of charlatanism should be condemned. Preachers of prohibition are acquiring a great deal of prestige through it. This prestige, while based on falsehood, is still prestige. The PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW will hereafter in no case use the word "Doctor" in connection with a clergyman, excepting to expose the charlatanism of the term. It is to be hoped that other trade journals will do likewise.

Hanford Wine Company Incorporates.—The Hanford Wine Company was incorporated at Hanford during the latter part of April. The directors are A. P. Gomes, John Hengeland, William Campbell and J. J. Ryan. The center of operations is at Hanford.

NEW YORK TRADE NOTES.

There are practically no new transactions in whiskies excepting to fill immediate requirements. The market is stagnant.

All classes of business are in a depressed condition. This affects the liquor trade.

Lower prices prevail for Kentucky Bourbons of the younger ages, from '10s down.

It is noted that production is being kept down. There is no tendency on the part of distillers to increase supplies. There will be substantial decreases during the coming four months. It is believed that a conservative policy has been adopted by the distillers, and the result will be that the surplus of the last few years will prove less burdensome. Low prices should further increase consumption and relieve the situation.

Eastern ryes continue on a satisfactory basis. Prices remain firm in spite of an indifferent trade. Production is well regulated and the consumption is good.

There has been a falling off in the demand for spirits and alcohol, but prices are maintained. The dullness of the trade is due to the general depression.

Wine Men Profiting by Reduction of Freight Rates.—Wine men of California are profiting greatly by the reduction of freight rates on wine to New York recently made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The reduction following close on the announcement of a market of 6,000,000 gallons of dry wines as a result of the Treasury ruling on the so-called Ohio wines, means that the industry will be placed upon a more profitable basis than ever before. For months an effort has been made by the wine men of this and other sections of California to obtain a reduction in rail rates on wine to the New York terminals, and the answer of the Southern Pacific has been a greater cut than was requested.

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J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Highland Scotch Whiskies.
Keystone Monogram Rye.
Burke's *** Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Philadelphia Blends.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
Bass's Ale in wood.

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Independent 105

PORTLAND
9 and 11 N. 4th St.
PHONE:
Main 2779

SAN FRANCISCO
41-47 Beale St.
PHONES:
Kearny 1182
Home 1182

LOS ANGELES
346 North Main St.
PHONES:
Main 670
Home A-7804

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

Grape Vines in Splendid Condition in Northern California.—Owing to the cold weather which prevailed during the last week of March it was feared that the vineyards of Sonoma, Napa and adjoining counties were injured by frosts. Later developments show that very little damage, if any, was done. Mr. G. de Latour, proprietor of the well-known Beaulieu Vineyard, visited the viticultural counties recently and found the vines in excellent condition. He states that all the new sproutings have come forth in splendid shape. There is every reason to believe that the 1914 season will be one of the best that California has ever known.

DRY WINES.—There is still a feeling of quietness, but conditions show a tendency toward improvement. The movement of stocks by sea and rail for the month was of good volume. By rail the figures were 1,020,010 gallons. By sea 817,682 gallons, making a total of 1,837,692 gallons. Cases 4,438.

Receipts by sea were 2,084 cases, 169 octs., 133 csks, 34 hhds., 28 bbls., 21¼ csks. and one butt. Champagne 1,775 cases.

SWEET WINES.—While prices are steady there is no great business being done, although shipments are somewhat better than they were during the corresponding month of last year.

BRANDIES.—Improvement continues and shipments are going on in good volume. Combined shipments by sea and rail were 54,823 tax gallons and 41 cases.

Imports totalled 1,859 cases, 43 csks., 16¼ csks., 8 octs. and one barrel.

There remained in bond on March 31, 1914, 2,623,113.2 tax gallons.

WHISKIES.—The market is quiet, although showing a slight improvement over the preceding month. The menace of prohibition, covering the entire coast, tends to make buyers timid, and the result is the reduction of orders to the lowest possible figure. Exports by sea were of small volume. Imports totalled 9,058 cases, 596 bbls., 73 csks., 41 octs., 3 hhds.

BEER.—There was not as pronounced an improvement during the month as had been expected, as a consequence of the increased activity during March. Trade is in fair volume. Indications are that the coming month will be a very lively one.

Exports by sea were of ordinary volume, the figures being 817 pkgs., valued at $5,189.

Imports of foreign malt liquors by sea were 734 bbls., 420 cases; stout, 188 cases, 65 bbls.; ale, 90 cases, 39 bbls.; ginger ale, 60 cases, 25 bbls.

IMPORTATIONS.—Trade was in about the same volume during the month just closed as during the last month preceding, although the tendency has been toward diminishment. About one-half the quantity of whiskies was imported as compared with the previous month, but there were five times the quantity of Vermouth imported. Imports of beer fell off fifty per cent and there was also a falling off in rum and liquor importations. More brandies and wines were imported and about eight times the quantity of champagne as compared with the previous month. About the same quantity of sake and gin was imported as during the month preceding.

Importations by sea were as follows: Whiskies, 9,085 cases, 596 barrels, 73 casks, 41 octaves, 3 hogsheads; Brandies, 1,859 cases, 43 casks, 16¼ casks, 8 octaves, 1 barrel; Rum, 31¼ casks, 25 cases, 5 casks, 3 octaves, 2 barrels, 1 puncheon; Wine, 2,084 cases, 169 octaves, 138 casks, 34 hogsheads, 28 barrels, 21¼ casks, 1 butt; Champagne, 1,775 cases, 1 barrel; Vermouth, 14,709 cases, 5 barrels; Gin, 8,819 cases, 53 barrels, 43 casks, 10 octaves, 3 kegs; Beer, 734 barrels, 420 cases; Stout, 188 cases, 65 barrels; Ale, 90 cases, 39 barrels; Ginger Ale, 60 cases, 25 barrels; Lime Juice, 403 cases; Liquors, 2,225 cases, 1 cask; Cordials, 51 cases; Bitters, 623 cases; Mineral Water, 446 cases; Fernet, 3,250 cases; Sake, 526 casks, 27 cases; Grape Juice, 454 cases; Fruit Juice, 21 casks, 1 barrel, 1 hogshead.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA
March, 1914.

Through shipments by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	1,020,0
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,0
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	817,6
Exports by sea, cases	4
Total bulk wine	1,837,6
Total cases	4,4

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
March, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	51,4
Exports by sea, gallons	3,4
Total brandy exports, gallons	54,8
Cases by sea	

SHRINERS BOOSTING GOLDEN STATE CHAMPAGNE

The California Shriners are taking on their pilgrimage to A lanta, Georgia, 150 cases of Golden State Champagne and 2,000 ca tons containing Tipo and literature on interesting and statistic data on the resources of California.

They are also taking along great quantities of fruits and raisi to be distributed with the usual California hospitality. They w endeavor to bring the Shriners' convention to San Francisco for t "Big Fair" in 1915, and we doubt not but that they will be su cessful.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN COMPANY TO USE PANAMA ROUTE.

In consequence of the Mexican troubles the American-Hawaii Steamship Company has made arrangements to carry on its ea bound service by way of the Panama Route. In a special a nouncement made on the 29th of April the company states that will dispatch the steamer "Isthmian" from San Francisco on t 11th of May in the service via Panama. Cargo will be accept under the company's regular tariff rates for New York and Eu pean ports as well as Panama. Shipping permits are now bei issued and freight received at Pier No. 30, San Francisco. Co plete deliveries should be accomplished by 5:00 p. m. May 8th.

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The most centrally located hotel in the city

Rooms, with use of bath - -	*$1.00*
Rooms with private bath - -	*1.50*

PERSONAL MENTION AND NOTES.

Mr. Robert E. Bode, Pacific Coast representative of Old Jordan hisky, spent a large part of the month of April in San Francisco, ere he made his headquarters with the Thomas W. Collins Co.

Mr. Duncan McLeod, special representative of the great Scotch stilling firm of Wright & Greig, Lt., of Glasgow, arrived in San ancisco from New York City on the 11th of April. It was the pectation of Mr. McLeod to remain for some time in the Golden te city, but after he had spent ten days he was called to Winpeg owing to an order being placed in that city for 5,000 cases d 69 octaves of the famous Scotch whisky produced by Wright Greig. Mr. McLeod found it to be necessary to give his perinal attention to this order, which is considered to be the largest ngle order ever placed for Scotch whisky on the American side of e globe. It is the plan of Mr. McLeod to return to San Franco about the middle of May.

Mr. C. E. Smith, representative of the firm of G. F. Heublein & other of Hartford, Connecticut, famous manufacturers of Manttan Club Cocktails, arrived in San Francisco on the first of pril. Mr. Smith will remain in San Francisco for some time.

Mr. H. W. Olmsted, Pacific Coast representative of Green River hisky, arrived in San Francisco from Los Angeles on the 7th of pril. Mr. Olmsted returned to Los Angeles during the last week April, but will be in the Golden Gate city again on the 3rd of ay. While in San Francisco Mr. Olmsted makes his headquarrs at the offices of the Thomas W. Collins Company at 34-36 avis street.

Mr. Frank T. Swett, member of the State Viticultural Comssion, arrived in San Francisco from Martinez on the 29th of pril.

Mr. W. H. Leekan, the Sacramento hop grower, is a visitor to n Francisco, having arrived in the city on the 28th of April.

Mr. W. A. De Coster, the wine man of Fresno, spent the last ek of April in San Francisco.

Joseph Melczer, head of the house of Jos. Melczer & Co., left early part of April for a six months' visit to Germany to his old me. Mrs. Melczer accompanied him.

Frank Becker was up from San Diego for a few days this month. drove up in his big automobile, bringing Mrs. Becker along and making a pleasure outing of the trip. Frank reports business as a little quiet, but says it could be a whole lot worse.

Fred Krueger, the Los Angeles manager for Becker Bros., has bought him a new Buick, town car type, and now all the chickens out in the suburbs where Fred lives scoot for cover when they hear him running the car out of the garage.

Adolph Becker is up from Imperial Valley, looking sun-burned and healthy from tussling with the business end of a pitchfork out in his alfalfa patch, where he goes out to boss things and make believe he's working. He will remain here for a few days and then go to San Francisco for the summer.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW, published monthly at San Francisco, California, for April, 1914.

Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Publisher—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Owner—R. M. Wood, San Francisco, Cal.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities—None.

R. M. WOOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this third day of April, 1914. (Seal)

A. K. DAGGETT,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 26, 1917.)

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

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Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Room $1; with Private Bath $1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

GREAT WINE AND CIDER CROPS OF FRANCE.

As to the whole of France, it appears from the records that 1875 was the greatest wine year with 2,213,270,400 gallons, a figure never approached before or since. For 1913 the yield is given as 1,176,134,358 gallons. The 1913 crop is valued at $290,560,025. The banner cider crop was in 1904, when the yield was 1,071,149,200 gallons, but the 1913 yield of cider exceeded all expectations and amounted to 794,242,422 gallons, valued at $61,742,424.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CALIFORNIA.

According to the latest compilation 600,000 men and women have registered to vote in California at the coming election in November. A large proportion of these are in the territory south of Tehachapi, where the drys enjoy their greatest power. As there are altogether about 1,750,000 voters in the State, and those in the northern part show less inclination to register than those in the southern part, it is clearly necessary to urge upon liberals the necessity of placing themselves in a position to vote. Up to the close of the day on the 28th of April the total number of voters registered in San Francisco was 47,502, including 35,032 males and 12,466 females. This is much below the proportion for San Francisco. After the registration office opened booths at different points in the city there was a rapid increase of registrations. For the 28th of April there were 8,500. At this rate San Franciscans should place themselves on an equality with the rest of the State in a short time. It is necessary to urge San Franciscans to take full advantage of the existing facilities for voting.

SAN FRANCISCO "EXAMINER" EXPOSES PROHIBITION GAME.

In its issue of the 29th of April the San Francisco "Examiner" says:

"The specter of State-wide prohibition is overshadowing the fair landscape, like the malignant jinn in the Oriental tale, released from its bottle.

"As for the prohibition forces sweeping the State at the November election, the more recent town elections seem to indicate that it is the barest of possibilities, notwithstanding the fact that the drys are better equipped with funds than ever before. If newspaper paragraphs speak truly, the prohibitionist army of invasion that is being recruited in the rum-soaked East, for the subjugation of our temperate State, is financed by John D. Rockefeller, most disinterestedly assisted by Armour, the beef baron and grape juice manufacturer. If this fact can be established, one would think that there could not be any grave doubt as to the result of the November election."

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PROHIBITION.

During the past fortnight the members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have been called upon to vote to decide what action should be taken by that commercial body on the State-wide prohibition movement. While the issue at stake is a clear-cut one and permits the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to place itself definitely on record, through some inexplicable manipulation the questions put to the members have served merely the purpose of confusing. The third proposition voted upon is in connection with a suggestion to approve a charter amendment calling for further regulation of the local liquor traffic. There is no good reason why such a proposition should be set forth at this time. But a little more than a year ago the people of San Francisco were called upon to pass on just such a proposition and they condemned it by a vote of four to one. There can be no doubt that every member of the Chamber of Commerce remembers this. Hence every member is now wondering why the proposition has been resuscitated at a time when there is no call whatever for it. Evidently an attempt has been made to confuse the issue. This attempt, coming, as it does, after the Chambers of Commerce of Fresno and Los Angeles and other cities have gone squarely on record against State-wide prohibition, indicates desperation on the part of some interested parties. The REVIEW would like to know who are the prohibitionists in the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce who have caused the confusion. **As we know that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is absolutely opposed to prohibition** we would like to learn who are the parties who have tried to place this, the representative commercial organization of San Francisco, in a bad light.

A RIDDLE FOR THE FRESNO "REPUBLICAN."

In a recent editorial the Fresno "Republican" describes how alcohol "abstracts water." It states that the more alcohol a human being drinks the more he drinks, as the alcohol abstracts water from the tissues and the tissues crave water. This stand of the "Republican" is based on a misconstruction of the well-known fact that alcohol absorbs water. Chemists regard water and alcohol as affinities.

It is practically impossible for alcohol to abstract water from the tissues, for the reason that to do so alcohol would have to remain outside the tissues. If alcohol can not enter the tissues it can not abstract water from them. If it enters the tissues it must become as closely identified with them as the water that is in them. In such a case it may absorb the water out, but as it remains in the tissues the water also remains.

The object of the "Republican" is to compare alcoholism with cancer. As the paper says: "The more you have it the worse it gets." It is more than probable that the experience of the editor of the "Republican" with alcoholics has been confined to those who drink pure alcohol. We can well agree with the editor that the more pure alcohol one drinks the more he will drink if no other drink is to be had. The more seawater a shipwreck victim drinks the more must he drink. But a poor human being must be in very desperate straits when he has nothing but pure alcohol or sea water to drink.

Of course the editor of the "Republican" knows that the more salt a human being eats the more will he crave drink. But he will not compare the salt habit to cancer.

It is a pity he does not know some men who drink water in some form to offset alcohol. Then we might reason together. We can not reason with a person who has known no other class of drinkers but that of Alcohol Ike.

There are, beside alcohol and salt, other elements which create thirst. The more they are consumed the more the craving for drink, but nature has given to every animal, even the human being, a knowledge of the limit.

It is strange that the further the animal goes from his original element or environment, the salt sea, the saltier he becomes. Some scientists fear that eventually the perfectly civilized animal will be after the style of Lot's wife. But the Fresno "Republican" is in a fair way to upset their calculations if it proves how far alcohol has built outdistanced in the operation. The progress of alcohol should make for real, true-blue alcoholics who would drink nothing but pure alcohol (if there were such a thing) and the more they would drink the more they would have to drink until the perfectly civilized beings would become perpetual drunkards. But then, as alcohol absorbs water, the drunkards would be highly hydropsical persons.

We should like to have a "solution" for this riddle at an early date.

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

The California Development Board has adopted a resolution opposing the initiative measure of the anti-saloon forces of the State. The resolution states that if the State-wide measure is passed it would kill the viticultural interests of the State, worth millions annually, would destroy the work of the State University in advancing viticulture until California stands in the first rank in the world, would destroy millions of dollars of invested capital and would prove disastrous to the public welfare of the State. The Development Board declares most emphatically that the prohibition measure must be defeated in the interest of California.

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND CALIFORNIA PROHIBITION.

There are various rumors in circulation to the effect that John D. Rockefeller is the real power behind the State-wide movement for prohibition in this State. As it is a well-known fact that this grim personage was the original force behind the organization of the Anti-Saloon League, and as it is very true that wherever John D. Rockefeller acquires property the Anti-Saloon League appears, it is but logical to conclude that the league is a political weapon in the hands of the oil magnate.

John D. Rockefeller has during the past ten years acquired many rich California oil fields which are a source of great profit to him. After he began to invest money in this State the Anti-Saloon League made its appearance. The league came like a Greek bearing gifts, promising to do no harm to the wine industry. There is no doubt that the methods of John D. Rockefeller and the Anti-Saloon League are analogous, to say the least. After all its promises to do no harm to the wine industry the Anti-Saloon League is now engaged in a movement to destroy that industry. Its hypocrisy has been such as to justify Californians in believing that it is acting at the behest of its original protagonist, John D. Rockefeller. Denials on the part of Rockefeller are to be regarded in the same light as those of the Anti-Saloon League. They are intended to mask their purposes. Californians must become vigilant. The Anti-Saloon League is a destructive organization and John D. Rockefeller is the most radical exponent of destructive competition in the United States. It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that John D. Rockefeller would use part of the money he has drawn out of the oil industry of California to destroy the greatest and most exclusive industry California has, namely, the wine industry. There should be stout resistance on the part of Californians to the destructive work of Rockefeller and his political machine, the Anti-Saloon League. If the wine industry is saved the vineyards will provide wealth for this State long after the oil wells have been exhausted. The destructive instincts of John D. Rockefeller and the Anti-Saloon League should be subdued at once. These destroyers are not entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Their history is too well known.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

Ten Year Abatement of Prohibition Vote Proposed

San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1914.

Editor PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Sir: The proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of California, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, or the transportation into the State of the same, being an initiative measure in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article IV of the State constitution as amended in 1911, is one that in the event of its approval at the coming general election would be full of consequence to particular property and business interests throughout the entire State. In case of its rejection, the situation would, nevertheless, still be pregnant with grave concern for such interests, since the proponents of the proposed measure are so obsessed by such a sense of the righteousness of their cause, that, even if it were rejected by a large majority of the electors, they would notwithstanding such rejection, continue their crusade with renewed fanatical zeal, and would, at the following general election, re-submit the measure.

Resultant agitation would seriously affect the property interests of all persons in this State, that are either directly or indirectly dependent upon, or in some degree related to the so-called intoxicating liquor business.

Stability in conditions calculated to foster and maintain important industries is an essential elment in the promotion of prosperity, and anything that tends to create unrest and uncertainty in business affairs is detrimental to both public and private interests.

The ceaseless clamor of the propagandists of prohibition principles, unless throttled by counter legislation, will materially depreciate the value of real estate in the cities and large towns of the State, not alone such as is or may be directly or indirectly used or made avail of in connection with the liquor business, but real property in general, since that by a disturbance of business tranquility, real estate values become precarious and in a measure speculative.

Taking advantage of the power reserved to the people, the initiative provided for in Section 1 of Article IV of the constitution of California, as amended in 1911, the anti-liquor crusaders were enabled to submit to the electors of the State their proposed amendment to the State constitution.

Why not then, the time being ample therefore, likewise invoke the advantage offered by the initiative and submit to the electors of the State, a proposed amendment to the said section or other appropriate section of the State constitution, which would provide for the submission to the electors or to the legislature of any initiative measure involving either constitutional or legislative regulation of the liquor business or industries, of State-wide effect, only at stated intervals of time, say for a period of at least ten years?

Such a proposed measure should appeal to all citizens of the State who are desirous of having business or industrial conditions remain stable, and free from the disturbing effects of agitation, for a fixed and definite period of time.

If our friends the prohibitionists be really, and not assumedly confident that their proposed amendment will be approved by the electors of this State, it assuredly will be in furtherance of thei cause to support it.

Happily, however, the advantage to be derived from the adop tion of the suggested measure, obviously, would be the conserva tion of the property interests involved for a determinative perio at least.

An alternative measure of protection, it may be suggested would be an amendment to Section I of Article IV of the const tution requiring that a petition presented to the Secretary of Stat under the initiative power provided for in said section, be signe by a much higher percentage of the qualified electors of this Sta than said section now requires; and, further requiring much stricte regulations in connection with the method of obtaining the signa tures of electors to such a petition than those now in vogue.

Respectfully,

J. B. GARTLAND,
Room 615, City Hall, S. F.

PROFESSOR BIOLETTI RESENTS DISTORTION OF HIS REPORTS.

The statement of Professor Bioletti regarding the use that ha been made of University of California bulletins by Mrs. M. Pett and Eugene W. Chafin, follows:

"I have read carefully the newspaper clippings from the Fres 'Republican' of March 5th and March 11th, containing a letter fro Mrs. M. Pettit and a report of an address by Mr. Eugene W Chafin. Both articles as printed, so far as they refer to win grape growing and grape juice are completely misleading.

"Mr. Chafin's statement that 'prohibition will not hurt the i dustry 'of grape growing a single cent's worth but will prove benefit,' is nonsense if he refers to the kind of prohibition conte plated by the proposed constitutional amendment. If enforce this amendment will completely destroy the value of all the wi grape vineyards and decrease the value of nearly all others.

"His statement that grapes are worth $32 per ton for grape jui and only $10 for wine is cruelly misleading. Ninety-five per ce at least of the wine grapes will be unsalable for any purpose at a price if they cannot be used for wine.

"Mrs. Pettit's use of a quotation from our Circular No. 108 Grape Juice is equally unjustifiable. Taken as it is, disconnect with the context, it is calculated to convey the impression that t grape grower can immediately find a market for grape juice. Th is untrue and on such impression would be received by any int ligent reader of the circular itself.

"Other similar unfair use of our publications have come un my notice, and I shall be glad if you can do any thing which w correct the erroneous impressions they are sure to make."

European Wine Merchant Wants California Wines.—The partment of Commerce announces that an importer of wines i European city desires to extend his connections with American s porters of California wines. Samples are required before any b ness can be done. He can use California claret containing ab 13 degrees alcohol. Casks should be the largest compatible w safe transport. He informs an American consulate that the te of payment preferred are two-thirds against documents and third after the receipt of goods. Bank references will be furnis

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Central and Northern California

Sacramento, April 25, 1914.

Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, member of the State Viticultural Commission, during the past month endeavored to have the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento place itself on record against any legislation that would confiscate the vineyard properties of California. At the same time the chamber was asked by the California Grape Protective Association to adopt resolutions opposing State-wide prohibition. For many weeks the executive committee tried to think over the question but failed. It finally decided that the liquor question has absolutely nothing to do with the workings of the chamber and, therefore, refused to consider it from any angle whatever. The answer to the riddle is that the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento is unduly influenced by one individual who happens to be a prohibitionist.

Lieutenant-Governor Wallace has appointed Samuel W. Odell of Los Angeles to write the argument in favor of State-wide prohibition and William Schuldt of San Francisco to write that against the proposition. Mr. Schuldt is the secretary of the Brewers' Protective Association of California, with headquarters in the Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco.

The Board of Trustees of Orland has declared the town to be dry as a result of the recent election which showed a tie vote. The wets will contest.

Policemen of Willows are kept busy chasing blindpigs. As there are more blind-pig operators than policemen in the town the men of the star are being overworked.

The Mint Saloon on Third street, Marysville, has been sold by Mr. T. McKenna to Mr. W. F. Corey. The resort will be remodeled and made one of the most up-to-date in the city.

A new saloon ordinance is proposed for Marysville, as the one now in operation is considered to be unfair. It has been found that the forfeiture of a saloonkeeper's license upon the first offense committed in selling liquors to a minor is in many cases unjust.

Mr. Paul Lepdin of Oakland has purchased the St. Helena Brewery at St. Helena from Mrs. Emilie Daeweritz. Mr. Lepdin is identified with the Golden West Brewery of Oakland.

In prosecuting four blind-pig cases the authorities of Red Bluff spent over $1,000 of the people's money. The results of the trials was a $100 fine for one of the offenders. The county is out just $900 on the operation.

Commissioner E. E. Welty of Ripon reports that cut worms are more active this year than for many years. He believes this due to the early warm weather. The cut worms appear to have been hibernating in the bark of the vines instead of on the ground.

Supervisors of Plumas County have repealed the ordinance preventing licenses from being granted to places within four miles of logging camps.

The Chico "Record" says: "The anti-saloon league is said now to be opposing the prohibition amendment to be voted upon at the November election. Mr. Chafin, the country's leading prohibitionist, is thus again substantiated in his oft-published statements that the anti-saloon league does not want an end to the liquor agitation. For when the agitation ends the leaders lose their jobs and incidentally fat salaries."

As no time is fixed by law for the opening of saloons in Merced as a consequence of the recent election the Board of Trustees must decide. The trustees may issue licenses whenever they see fit.

In a recent speech at Stockton the great Pasadena prohibtionist orator, J. M. Glass, said: "I have lived in California thirty-two years and I find that the wine industry has only been a curse to the people who make and use it, besides making drunkards, paupers, criminals and insane people for honest taxpayers to support. The wine men had better feed their grapes to hogs."

The "Record" of Stockton, a prohibition organ, ascribes the victory of the drys at Lodi to the women. The paper claims that the women confused the issue and voted against drying up Lodi because of the wine industry. It asserts that if only half the women had remained away from the polls Lodi would have been dried up. After showing that the women are averse to destroying the wine industry the "Record" predicts that the women will redeem themselves at the November election! Logic!

Drys are planning to call another election in ninety days at Lodi under the initiative. Wets are not averse, as many suburbs are to be annexed in a month or so and the wets are particularly strong in the annexed district.

In connection with the Lodi situation Mayor Lawrence of that city issued the following public statement: "Why all these carpet-baggers infesting our city? Did not my figures in a previous article convince you that we had made a fairly successful job of managing our own affairs. But if we are a lot of incompetents and in need of a guardian, in the name of common sense let it be not one blinded by prejudice or influenced by gold, but one with at least a partial knowledge of our local conditions."

The vines in the Lodi section are from three weeks to a month ahead of what they were last year. An early shipping season is expected.

The grape growers of Lodi are thoroughly organized against State-wide prohibition.

A complete bottling plant has been installed in the winery of the J. L. da Roza Estate, Inc., at Elk Grove.

Vacaville drys are much afraid of the women. Two years ago the saloons were put out of business by a majority of 76, no women voting. On the 13th of April, with women voting, the dry majority was just 24.

MID-DAY REST ROOM FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

There has been established at 510 Bryant street, near Third street, San Francisco, a Mid-day Rest Room for Business Women, where business women may at minimum cost secure all they require at mid-day. Women may bring their own lunches and be served with coffee, tea, chocolate, milk or boullion between the hours 11:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. A uniform charge of five cents is made for beverages, rolls, pies, cakes, etc. Women have the privilege of the reading and couch rooms. They will find the establishment one exactly suited to their need of comfort and relaxation at mid-day.

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MANY LICENSES BEING SOUGHT IN MERCED.

Twenty applications have been made for saloon licenses in the city of Merced since the recent election. It is believed that the number of licenses that will be issued will be limited to twenty, although more applications will be made.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

JOINT HARMONY COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

At the recent convention of the National Retail Liquor Dealers Association of America, which was attended by the president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and the secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, the suggestion was made that each of these three bodies appoint a committee of five to confer together in matters of mutual interest and concern. The following were appointed by the presidents of their respective organizations:

Peter Doelger Jr., New York; James R. Nicholson, Boston; Hugo A. Koehler, St. Louis; John A. Cervenka, Chicago; August Lindemann, Milwaukee, representing the United States Brewers' Association.

Frank Quinn, New Haven; M. F. Farley, New York; Neil Bonner, Philadelphia; Hugh F. Harvey, Washington; Ernest Kunde, Chicago, representing the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

John Sinnott, Philadelphia; William Culman, New York; Sol. Freiberg, Cincinnati; Emil Nathan, St. Louis; H. F. Westheimer, Baltimore, representing the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

The committee met on April 10th and elected Mr. Peter Doelger chairman, Mr. M. F. Farley, vice-chairman, and Mr. Henry F. Westheimer, secretary. Mr. Robert J. Halle, secretary of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, and Mr. Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association also attended the meeting, and were asked to serve as assistant secretaries to Mr. Westheimer.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. M. F. Farley, who stated that one of the objects was to strengthen the membership of the three branches of the trade, both nationally and locally, and recommended the lines of the system that has recently been adopted in various counties in Pennsylvania.

After hearing reports from various States and discussing the advantages of co-operation for the betterment of the retail trade, it was decided to recommend to the three National associations that the Harmony Committee be made permanent.

On motion of Mr. Nathan of St. Louis it was resolved: That the representatives present should report back to their respective organizations the desirability of the formation of a permanent joint committee on co-operation to consider matters relative to the sound licensing, regulation and control of the liquor traffic.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson of Boston it was resolved: It is the sense of this body that the president of each National association appoint one member of a joint executive committee of three on organization, co-operation and standardization of the liquor business, with power to act until the committee of fifteen is permanently organized.

The president of each of the three organizations was requested to select one member of an executive committee to compelete the organization of the joint Harmony Committee of Fifteen, and the officers elected above were requested to retain their respective offices until the completion of a permanent organization.

It was suggested that grievance committees be appointed in each State for the purpose of reconciling differences, and that all three bodies should work together, both nationally and locally in the effort to put the licensed trade abreast of public sentiment in the proper conduct of the business, and the character of its members as public victualers.

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LESSON OF THE OAKLAND ELECTION.

There was an election in Oakland that teaches a lesson. A few months ago the city council passed an ordinance reducing the number of saloons in that city from 393 to 200 and raising the license from $500 to $1000 a year.

The ordinance, which was to go into effect on the first of June, provided no compensation for the nearly two hundred places of business that were to be wiped out.

The argument was made that the saloon had no standing in law anyway, and therefore the idea of compensation for its destruction was ridiculous.

The people of Oakland evidently think otherwise.

More than 36,000 votes were cast, the heaviest ever polled at a special election in Oakland. The "Examiner" says that thousands of women voted. The "Tribune" says the women voters crowded the polls all day.

The city council's ordinance was knocked out and the 393 saloons will remain.

And this brings us face to face with the movement for State prohibition.

There are approximately 350,000 acres in California devoted to the growing of wine grapes. The industry represents $150,000,000.

This drastic State-wide prohibition amendment, if adopted, would wipe out these three hundred and fifty thousand acres of vineyard without compensating the growers.

The vote at the Oakland election may be taken as a fair answer. It surely teaches a lesson. Confiscation without adequate compensation is an un-American doctrine—repugnant to every sense of fairness.—Byron "Times."

The result in Oakland is not without bearing on the coming contest over the question of State-wide prohibition. Oakland is a city of homes. It is the third city in the State in point of size.

The vote in favor of liquor in that city would be much less proportionately than in San Francisco, and yet Oakland gave a majority in favor of a radically liberal liquor ordinance, drawn along lines desired by the liquor men.

Certainly there is nothing in the result to afford encouragement to those who are making the fight for prohibition in the northern part of the State. If the direct issue of prohibition had been raised in Oakland, it is probable that the vote for liquor would have been much larger than was given in the recent contest.

It is useless for the friends of the rigid regulation of the liquor traffic to disguise the fact that the Oakland result is a distinct victory for the liquor interests. It is a triumph for the wide open town principle.

If California is voted dry next fall it will be by the votes of Southern California and the interior counties. That these sections of the State can poll enough votes to accomplish this result is more than doubtful.—Sacramento "Union."

REPORT OF THOMAS W. COLLINS COMPANY.

The Thomas W. Collins Company reports that business is in good condition in spite of the stringent financial conditions which are prevalent throughout the country. In the marketing of the well-known Scotch brand, Rhoderick Dhu Whisky, the company reports very steady progress. Demand for this brand is increasing in a most satisfactory manner all over the Pacific Coast.

Naber, Alfs & Brune

Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the Following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.
ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.
ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.
DAMIANA BITTERS Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

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Rathjen Mercantile Co.

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

467-471 Ellis Street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agents for the following:

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F. Chauvenet, Nuits, France.
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"ST. MARCEAUX"
Andre Givelet & Co., Reims.
CORDIALS
F. Cazanove, Bordeaux.
SCOTCH WHISKIES
Peter Dawson's Perfection and Old Curio, Dufftown.
Strathmill's, Keith.
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
AMERICAN WHISKIES
"The Old Government"
R. M. C.—Billie Taylor.
ENGLISH GINS
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
BEER—EASTERN
Luxus, "The Beer You Like."
CALIFORNIA DRY AND SWEET WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
INVALID PORT AND SHERRY
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
AMERICAN GINS
R. M. C.

"THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKEY"

Standard Remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout Rheumatism Stomach and Kidney Trouble.
Pleasant and Palatable as a Table Water.

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L. C. Cornett, Mgr.

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CALIFORNIA VICHY

KINSNER & CORNETT BROS.
Owners and Distributors

This Water is Bottled at Springs in Its Natural State at Willits, Cal. and Is Not Carbonated.

Rathjen Mercantile Co.
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRIBUTORS

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

GORDON'S DRY GIN Co., Ltd. LONDON

Ship Cafe
VENICE

Under New Management
Most Modern and Unique Cafe in the World
Fine Cuisine—Best of Entertainment
Where the Spirit of Bohemia Reigns
SHIP CAFE CO., Prop.
R. H. FISCHBECK, Pres. and Mgr.

Watch this Space

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GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
Proprietors
540 MERCHANT STREET
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"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer
Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

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Kearny 1610
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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BOB HARRINGTON'S
333 Montgomery St.
Formerly "Caley's" San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, *Proprietor*
The Cutter
709 MARKET ST. Phone Douglas 2954
Call Annex Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

HOFFMAN BUFFET CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

The Hoffman Buffet at 619 Market street underwent a change of proprietorship during the past month. Mr. John P. Murphy having acquired the interest of Mr. Edward P. Baker. Mr. Murphy is well known in San Francisco. He left the Golden Gate City about thirteen years ago and established himself in Butte, Montana, where he became prominently identified with the affairs of the Copper City. With increased fame Mr. Murphy has returned to San Francisco. In connecting himself with the Hoffman Buffet and associating with Mr. Sam Bernhardt as a partner in the proprietorship of this establishment he has placed himself in an excellent position to add to the fame of the Golden Gate city as well as to his own.

MR. EDWARD P. BAKER IN BONDS OF MATRIMONY.

Mr. Edward P. Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company, has at last decided that the delights of single blessedness are subject to limitations. On the 15th of April he entered into the state of matrimony with Miss Cole Hewins. All his friends will wish him happiness in full. The REVIEW extends to him hearty congratulations.

"POP" FLOYD'S FAMOUS CAFE TO BE SOLD.

The cafe of the late Pop Floyd at 113 California street, San Francisco, is to be sold. Superior Judge Graham has issued orders to the executors of the estate to dispose of the establishment. The sale will be of a private nature subject to the approval of the court.

J. E. SHOEMAKER, Pres. H. I. NAGER, Vice-Pres. M. G. HUMMEL, Secy.

City of Hamburg Co. Inc.

OLIVES. CHEESE HORSERADISH

CABLE ADDRESS "GRUBMAH" IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS CODE USED ABC 5TH EDITION

OILS. PICKLES. VINEGARS.

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LATEST DESIGNS

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THE

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Successors to J. JULLIEN & CO. Formerly at 617 Pacific St.

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Importers of the Celebrated French Cognac
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Merchant's Lunch, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

129 Montgomery St. Bet. Sutter and Bush

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LIQUOR IMPORTERS

Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies in Bond or Tax Paid

NO RECTIFIED GOODS

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FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
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Cafe

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CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Have stood the test of time

Gilt Edge Whiskies

Rye or Bourbon

and

Old Identical Whiskey

Bottled in Bond

Wichman, Lutgen & Co., Inc.

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For explanation go to

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Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH STANDARD BRANDS OF

WINES AND LIQUORS

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BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND
SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE

THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, PROPRIETOR

S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO



Fernet-Branca

...BITTERS...

FRATELLI BRANCA
MILAN—ITALY

The King of Appetizers

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The

Nugget Cafe

Oysters and Straight Goods Specialties

41 POST ST.

Tel. Kearny 1762 San Francisco, Cal.

NEWS FROM OAKLAND AND SUBURBS.

Oakland, April 27, 1914.

THE victory of the liberals in Oakland is still causing sadness in the camp of the prohibitionists. Inability to indulge in destruction has thrown them into the dumps. The "Tribune" evidently does not like to be in such company very long. In order to win its way into the graces of the decent people the paper is publishing some editorials worth reading and, it is to be inferred, the members of the editorial staff are patronizing the little saloon in the corner of the "Tribune" building as often as their consciences feel sear and their purses are healed. Here is a sample of the editorials:

"Underwood voted in favor of the California wine-makers against the Pomerene tax. A committee of prominent Californians, including M. F. Tarpey and Theodore A. Bell, were in the national capital helping to conduct the fight. The contest was in the interest of pure wines as against the doctored product of some of the eastern States. Hobson made the matter an issue before the Alabama primaries, charging that Underwood was in favor of the liquor interests because he voted against a proposed big tax on brandy. Underwood met the charge fully, promptly and squarely. He gets the long term, commencing in March, 1915."

After such work it must be expected that the "Tribune" will come forth firmly in defense of California's wine industry this year. It may hesitate for a little time because of a lack of moral courage to defy the frowns of the W. C. T. U., but in the course of time it will make amends.

The Claremont Country Club was in hard straights during the last two weeks. The management forgot to procure a new liquor license when the social club license held under the old ordinanee expired. Liquor was served, however, a la blind pig, until a policeman threatened to put the club, millionaire directors and all, in the Bastile in the Clouds. Then total abstinence prevailed. Golf was played without Scotch whisky and lady guests were compelled to drink grape juice, etc. All the social club licenses had been granted. The Claremonters had to take out a retail license like a regular saloon. City Attorney Ben Woolner assisted the distressed clubmen in spite of the protests of the dry element. At the present writing there is enough Scotch whisky, champagne, etc., etc., at the disposal of the members of the club to float a Dreadnaught to the golf links. The Claremonters are determined not to be caught again. The "Enquirer" asks: "What is golf without a highball?" and then answers it own question, saying, "It is ——."

In connection with the new Hart ordinance relative to druggists Judge Donahue rules that a regular druggist's license to sell liquor is necessary and when this is obtained a physician's prescription is not required.

Chief of Police Walter J. Petersen is now the dictator of Oakland as far as saloon transfer matters are concerned. He has power to refuse licenses for any reason he may judge to be fit.

City Attorney Ben Woolner has rendered his opinion on the section in the Hart ordinance which prohibits proprietors of saloons from delivering liquors by delivery wagons to homes. It is his opinion that where orders are placed in the saloons deliveries can be made but saloonkeepers can not sell or solicit from the wagons.

The "Enquirer" endorses Jack London as candidate for President of the United States, saying, "It would be well to put Jack into the White House. Within a week he would fall off the water wagon and the prohibition movement would come to an end."

Rev. A. C. Bane of Berkeley has left the dry city for Westerville, Ohio, where he will become business manager of the National Anti-Saloon League.

The S. & S. Saloon at 266 Main street, Watsonville, has been sold by C. F. Sliter to Frank F. Stenz.

Alleged Breach of Contract.—Luigi Falconi, a wine merchant of Los Angeles and New York, has filed suit in San Jose against Marco Borello for damages in the sum of $1,050, alleging that the defendant agreed to deliver to him 6,000 gallons of wine at 30c a gallon and then disregarded the contract by shipping the wine to himself at New York and disposing of it at 55c a gallon, thereby causing Falconi to lose $1,050.

POVERTY AND IMMORALITY.

"Morality" and hunger are component parts of the State fight for prohibition. Should "morality" or rather fanaticism carry the day the result would mean the wiping out of the following industries of the great

Brewing Industry of California.

Number of breweries	75
Investments	$50,000,000
Wages paid yearly	6,000,000
Value of barley used in California	1,600,000
Value of hops used in California	375,000
Other material used, cooperage, bottles, rice, etc.	500,000
Yearly production of beer in California, barrels	1,300,000
Yearly revenue paid U. S. Government	1,350,000

Barley Crop, U. S. Government Census 1910.

Acreage	1,195,158
Value of barley crop	$ 19,831,467

Hop Crop in California.

Acreage	12,500
Value of hop crop	$ 4,255,000

Wine Industry of California.

Number of wineries in California	700
Total investment in viticulture in California	$150,000,000
Total production of wine in California, yearly, gallons.	45,000,000
Total acreage in grapes	320,000
Devoted to wine grapes acreage	160,000

About sixty per cent of table grapes and great portion of raisin grapes are also used in wineries.

Restaurants serving liquors	5,000
Saloons	7,000
Investments in saloons	$10,000,000
Saloons pay U. S. Government annually	125,000
Saloons pay cities and counties annually	3,000,000

Total number of persons dependent upon the traffic for a livelihood Breweries—20,000; Wineries, 150,000; Saloons, Restaurants, etc. 75,000. Total 245,000.

Prohibition in California would destroy an investment of $200,000,000 and take away the means of livelihood of 245,000 persons.—Broderick "Independent.

As it is generally admitted that poverty is the greatest produce of immorality that there is in the world today it may be clearly deduced from the foregoing that prohibition will multiply depravity and vagrancy throughout California. Prohibition will be followed principally by paupers and prostitutes when it is triumphant.

A. ROSSI & COMPANY'S COMBINATION GRAPE CRUSHER, STEMMER AND PUMP.

In the Improved Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump the firm of A. Rossi & Company, machinists and manufacturers of 32 Broadway, San Francisco, has produced a machine of great value to the wine industry. This machine is the result of experiments to the wine industry. This machine is the results of experiments of high importance in being directly operated by electric motor. All that is required to operate it after it is installed is the wiring to connect it with the motor. Troublesome and expensive belting is eliminated. The machine may be run with gasoline engine or with any other source of power if so desired, however. In the construction of the machine the "pit" is done away with and a Must Pan, containing an agitator, substituted for it. In this way the must is kept in uniform consistency and there can be no clogging of the Must Pump. Being built on a solid heavy cast iron base the machine is self-contained and compact. After being delivered it requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to be of immediate use. If it should be intended for direct use in the fields it can be made portable with a portable tank attachment for the must to be delivered to the winery. The firm is in a position to make a machine of any size, from a capacity of 50 tons per day upward.

The patent on this machine is one of very recent issue, being allowed on the 1st of December, 1913. There can be no doubt that this very meritorious machine will come into general use throughout California accordingly as it becomes known to the wine men

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL MAINTAIN SERVICE.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company announces that the Mexican situation will not in any way affect its service via Panama. Newspaper reports to the effect that the Panama Railroad Steamship Line is to be withdrawn are not to be relied upon. The company states that there is no congestion or threatened congestion of freight on the Isthmus of Panama. Shipments will continue to be moved through by the Luckenbach Company on schedule time of from 27 to 43 days west-bound, according to New York connection and 30 to 35 days east-bound. Time in transit for shipments forwarded by way of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line in care of the Luckenbach Steamship Company at Balboa will average considerably less than the water routes via Magellan, over which routes the time will average from 42 to 60 days, according to the steamers. The insurance rate is quoted at 40 cents to California terminal points and carries 3 per cent average.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FRENCH-AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S SAN FRANCISCO PLANT.

The French-American Wine Company is engaged in making extensive improvements to its plant at Fifteenth and Harrison streets, San Francisco. A lease upon the premises on the south side of the company's place having been terminated recently, the company is taking advantage of the opportunity to make large additions in that direction. The structure upon these premises is being converted into a warehouse for the company's products. This structure has a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 62 feet. It affords space for 150,000 gallons of cooperage, all of which will be utilized. With the new addition in use the plant of the company has a frontage of 400 feet. This makes it one of the largest wine establishments in the heart of San Francisco.

HOTEL MEN SHOULD POLL GUESTS ON PROHIBITION ISSUE.

In appealing to the hotel men to take a poll of their guests on the prohibition question, Mr. Percy Andreae said in an address before the convention of the Hotelkeepers National Protective Association in New York:

"I believe that ninety, if not ninety-five or ninety-nine per cent of the hotels of the country supply wines, beers and other liquors to their guests, and I presume that they do not do so with the purely malicious intention of causing them to yield to a temptation which they are yearning and praying to escape from, but in order to meet a genuine and spontaneous demand on their part.

"If the mass of the people, whose collective wisdom is superior to the wisdom of any legislative body conceivable, would take as determined an attitude towards the laws of the land before they are enacted, as it does towards the laws of the land after they are enacted, many of the troubles from which our republic is today suffering would be eliminated. It lies in this case with you to become the instrument through which the nation at large can unequivocally define its real attitude towards a measure, which, if enacted, will constitute the most radical departure in the government of men since the days of the ancient patriarchs."

WINE AND CIDER CROPS OF WESTERN FRANCE.

According to the Revue Vinicole, the 1913 wine crop of France was the poorest since 1910 in quantity, but one of the best in quality. Western France was one of the principal sufferers as a result of the short crop, the five wine-growing Departments of the Nantes district showing a yield of only 49,210,715 gallons in 1913 as compared with 117,215,656 gallons in the preceding year. A threefold increase in the cider crop of Western France is observed. The Nantes district shows a yield of 185,232,220 gallons of cider as compared with 62,675,659 gallons of 1912.

Tanks - - Pipe

All tanks we erect are guaranteed



Let us quote you on your needs

Wine Tanks, Brewery Vats, Water Tanks, Oil Tanks

FLAT OR ROUND HOOPS

Continuous Stave and Machine Banded Pipe

IN ALL SIZES AND FOR ALL PRESSURES

All material used is CLEAR AIR DRIED REDWOOD selected from our stock of fifty million feet which we constantly maintain at our factory

Redwood Manufacturers Co.

Factory: Pittsburg, Cal. **Office: 811 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco**

FOOD AND DRUG JUDGMENTS.

No. 2700. Misbranding of lithia water. The product of the Buckhorn Lithia Water Company of Henderson, North Carolina. Misbranding was alleged because of the statement on the label to the effect that it cured various diseases and afforded quick relief in all uric acid troubles. As the water did not contain substances with therapeutic effects the statement was misleading, deceptive and false. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court suspended sentence upon the payment of costs.

No. 2720. Adulteration and misbranding of orange wine. A product of the Pure California Orange Wine Company of Los Angeles, Cal. Misbranding was alleged because the statement on the label was false, misleading and deceptive, as the product was not wholly orange wine, but was a mixture of orange wine and ordinary fortified wine. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $10 and costs imposed.

No. 2721. Misbranding of jaquequina. Product of the Sidney Ross Company of New York City. Misbranding was alleged because the product contained acetanilid, although the label did not so state. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

No. 2723. Misbranding of whisky. The product of the Rock Springs Distilling Company of Owensboro, Kentucky. Misbranding was alleged because the product contained only 50 per cent ethyl spirits, although the label stated 99.89 per cent. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs.

No. 2731. Adulteration and misbranding of creme de violette, misbranding of quinine-whisky, adulteration and misbranding of banana flavor cordial, adulteration and misbranding of ruska nalivka or chrery brandy, adulteration of misbranding of tigers slivowitz or wodka, adulteration and misbranding of imperio blackberry cordial, adulteration and misbranding of apricot cordial, adulteration and misbranding of huska novlivka or cherry cordial, alleged adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries. Products of Liebenthal Brothers & Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Defendants entered pleas of nolo-contendere and the court imposed a fine of $200 on the first count and $50 on each count from 2 to 19, aggregating $1,100 and costs.

No. 2732. Adulteration and misbranding of wild cherry bracer, misbranding of fernet-lenora bitters, alleged misbranding of catawba grape juice and concord grape juice, misbranding of cognac type brandy, misbranding of damiana, adulteration and misbranding of cordialized peach brandy, adulteration and misbranding of cordialized apricot brandy, adulteration and misbranding of cordialized fig brandy, adulteration and misbranding of wild cherry and pepsin cordial. Same defendants, same plea, fine of $50 on first, second and third counts and $40 on counts 6 to 15, aggregating $550 with costs.

No. 2734. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of ginger cordial, alleged adulteration and misbrnading of peppermint extract and jamaica ginger extract, adulteration and alleged misbranding of wintergreen extract. The product of the Loewenthal-Strauss Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Defendants entered pleas of guilty to second and fifth counts and were fined $25 and costs on each count. Remaining counts were non-prossed.

No. 2735. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of monacco brandy, adulteration of apple flavor brandy, alleged adulteration of apricot cordial. Same defendants. Pleas of guilty to first and third counts. Fines of $25 and costs on each count. Second and fourth counts nolle prossed.

No. 2736. Misbranding of bitters, adulteration and alleged misbranding of peppermint extract compound and jamaica ginger extract compound. Same defendants. Pleas of nolo contendere on first and second counts and guilty on three and six. Fines of $25 and costs on each count. Counts four and five nolle prossed.

No. 2737. Misbranding of cordial panna, alleged misbranding of Fernet-L-Branca. The product of the Cordial Panna Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Plea of guilty to first count and fine of $25 and costs. Second count nolle prossed.

No. 2747. Adulteration of oil of cassia. The product of Magnus, Mabee and Reynard of New York City. Plea of guilty entered and fine of $25 imposed.

No. 2750. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of cassia, adulteration of oil of anise. Same defendants, same plea. Fine of $50 imposed.

WHITE TRUCKS

SOLVE EACH AND EVERY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM OF BUSINESS. THEY ARE MAKING GOOD IN YOUR LINE TODAY. WE CAN PROVE IT.

82 Brewing, Bottling and Distilling Companies Each Own From 1 to 8 White Trucks

FOR THE REASON THAT WHITE TRUCKS RUN FARTHEST AND COST LEAST TO OPERATE, WHETHER PER PACKAGE OR PER TON

THE WHITE COMPANY

G. A. URQUHART, Pacific Coast Manager

MANUFACTURERS OF GASOLINE MOTOR CARS, TAXICABS AND TRUCKS

Both in Quantity and Value of Production the Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Vehicles in America

Phone 1705 Market — Market St. at Van Ness Ave. — Catalogs on Request

San Francisco, California

A RIDDLE FOR THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The prohibition campaign is now on in California. Many prominent men have pronounced themselves to be either in favor or against. These, of course, are not the "strong men." The "strong men" from the East and West always wait until the majority of the people expresses its opinion before they come forth. But the people of this State are anxious to hear from the "strong men" on the subject of prohibition. They are particularly anxious to know whether Mr. Chester H. Rowell is for or against prohibition. Inasmuch as the Fresno Chamber of Commerce and Mr. James Madison, the head of the Fresno raisin industry, have gone on record against prohibition, the people of California would like to know how Editor Rowell of the Fresno "Republican" stands.

We should like to have a solution for this riddle at an early date.

GEORGE WINDELER'S NEW COOPERAGE PLANT.

The plant of George Windeler recently established at the corner of Eighth and Hooper streets, San Francisco, is equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of water, wine and oil tanks, as well as cooperage for brewers. During the past year the capacity of the plant has been increased about fifty per cent. While the cooperage business of Mr. Windeler is one of the oldest in San Francisco his establishment at Eighth and Hooper streets is one of the newest in the city. With strictly up-to-date machinery and select raw material to work with Mr. Windeler is in a position to respond more readily than ever before to the demands of the trade.

San Gabriel Winery Busy Shipping.—During the past month the San Gabriel Winery has shipped many cars of wine East, principally to Boston and New York.

Register Now! Insist that your friends register

The Wine Industry of your State of California represents, practically speaking, $150,000,000 invested. From the development of the grape to the final completion of the process of manufacturing and the marketing of these wines, almost every known enterprise has furnished its quota of material or labor and is benefited by this success. It is to be hoped that the people of California appreciate the magnitude of the Wine Industry and the reputation their State has among the Wine growing nations of the world, which is Second to None.

FOUR YEARS is the approximate time to develop a vineyard and in the interim no revenue can be derived for the owners thereof. To destroy the development and outcome of the Wine Industry of your State of California is ruinous not alone to your State but to your interests and yourself.

At the General State Election to be held in November of this year, it is proposed to vote either to proceed in the continued development of this most important industry or to destroy the efforts of years and the investment of millions upon millions of dollars, together with the curtailing of the earning capacity of thousands of men with dependent families.

Do Your Part to prevent the passing of this radical measure.

Vote NO on this Amendment.

Vote **NO** *CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION*

Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

OUR MILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUPPLYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COOPERAGE AND WOODENWARE TRADE

SHARON STEEL HOOP CO.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS

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J. W. RICHARDS, Agent, Room 809 Monadnock Bldg., S. F.
General Office and Works

THE PACKER FAMILY



Mr. Gallon Packer Mrs. Half-Gallon Packer Miss Qt. Packer

If you have not made their acquaintance we would suggest that you do so. We would be pleased to give you the necessary introduction.

They are all money makers and are willing to work for you.

Respectfully yours,

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

THE CROP OUTLOOK IN CALIFORNIA.

DURING March weather conditions throughout the State were normal. There was a general absence of rains and a great deal of warm days. In some cases there was extreme heat, which caused some damage to orchards in bloom in the apricot and cherry sections of Solano County and in the apricot and prune districts of Santa Clara.

Agents of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have reported on conditions all over California, and they agree that the season of 1914 will be one of extraordinary crops, which will make the general prosperity of the State so great as to be unprecedented.

Mr. W. R. Scott, general manager of the Southern Pacific Company, says:

"Railroads are making tremendous efforts to make the 1914 supply of freight cars equal to the demand that must come during the coming season. It is to be expected that the railroad commissions will call upon shippers to keep the cars moving. The shippers are preparing in advance to respond to the calls of the commissions."

Mr. G. W. Luce, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company, says:

"The prospects for crops in California are the brightest in years. Growers of fruit, hay, grain, wine, etc., should enjoy the fullest prosperity. There is a prospect of car shortage when the growers have a large surplus for the market. This would prove to be a drawback. If the shippers would co-operate with the railroads any difficulty in this direction would be eliminated. The railroads will be prepared as fully as possible."

The general summary of the Southern Pacific Company is to the effect that orchards throughout the State are in splendid condition, and there has been a great increase in acreage planted to prunes and apricots.

Outlook in Different Districts.

The outlook is favorable for immense fruit crops in the Santa Clara Valley. There has been a heavy setting on the trees, the blossoming being in clusters instead of being of a straggling nature as during the past two years; 1914 should prove to be a banner year for the fruit men of Santa Clara County. There was some fear during the past month that the warm spell would adversely affect the fruit, but it was unfounded.

Every indication points to a record crop of fruit in Alameda County. The fruit is in an advanced stage. The fruit gathering season should open ten days earlier than usual. This should make for high prices in the East.

The condition of vineyards and orchards in the San Joaquin Valley indicates that the fruit crops this year will break all records. Owing to the heavy rainfall and the assurance of ample water for irrigation from the snow in the mountains, the conditions are more favorable than they have been for years. Conditions in the orchards are exceptionally good. Whether or not these will continue depends entirely on the weather. There is some fear of frost. Growers will be uneasy until after the first week in May on this account.

Prospects are for record fruit crops in Sonoma, Solano, Yuba and Sutter counties. The cold weather has done no damage so far. If harmful frosts should affect the crops they must come later on.

Throughout the Sacramento Valley the outlook is bright for large crops of fruit. The orchards are all in very good condition.

Large crops are expected throughout Southern California.

In Northern California the orchards are in good condition. January and February rains gave the soil a thorough soaking, and the warm weather of March had a good effect. Blossoming was of the most favorable character.

PURE FOOD DECISION.

No. 2517. Adulteration and misbranding of cognac. Produced by Joseph Giachino for the French-Italian Wines, Liquors and Cordials Importing Company of New York City. Adulteration was alleged because the product contained other articles beside cognac, namely, highly rectified spirit. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10.

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Besides wine many products of the vine form an important factor in Spanish trade, such as fresh grapes, raisins, vinegar, alcohol, cognac, spirits, liqueurs, tartrates, and cream of tartar. The average quantity of grapes used annually in Spain for products other than wine is estimated at 275,000 tons, of which about 77,000 tons are made into raisins, 28,000 tons of these being exported to foreign countries. The rest of the annual grape production is consumed in Spain as fresh or table grapes or is exported in the same form, except about 13,200 tons, which are exported as pressed grapes (uva estrujada).

BIG WINE YIELD FOR SICILY IN 1913.

Wine-crop prospects in Sicily are exceptionally good, and a record production is confidently expected for 1913. If the weather continues favorable during vintage operations, which will begin about the latter part of September, the yield, it is predicted, will exceed that of 1912 by at least 50 per cent. The 1912 crop was returned at 540,400 tons. The fruit presents a most healthy appearance and does not seem to have suffered at all from the usual pests, such as the peronospora, etc. Prices for grapes and must out of the 1912 crop were the highest in the history of the trade; but while the prices for the wines were highly remunerative during the early part of this year, they have now dropped by 50 per cent and will probably remain on a low margin during the coming vintage.

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Jesse Moore Whiskey

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

THIS publication, as its name implied, is devoted to the wine, brewing and spirit interests of the coast and does not assume to intrude its opinions upon matters of purely individual concern. And we do not consider that we are departing from that attitude when we make the assertion at the present time that we are unqualifiedly against the ownership and operation of telephone systems by the Government. We feel that the consummation of such a plan will mean a farewell to good telephone service and therefore a decided detriment to the transaction of business, which as all admit, is now predicated on the use of that indispensable convenience.

By experience we know that those who follow the profession of politics must constantly find new fads and catchwords for "the people" whose interests they so carefully conserve at such great personal sacrifice. Our own industry already feels the blight of the threats of the bigot and that class which accepts no standard of thought or action other than that emanating from their own point of view. It behooves our readers to show an interest in and register their protests against the proposition of extending the function of Government in unwarranted ways, and not to supinely yield to the faddist and theorist in trying out the visionary schemes of the soap-box orator and the impractical meddler.

We do not hold a brief for the telephone and telegraph companies, our sole object being good service rendered at a reasonable price. In our territory we are just entering upon the proposition of regulation by State commissions. They have been given every power needed to enforce good service and compel reasonable rates. Why not give regulation a fair trial before "flying to ills we know not of?" The various public service commissions in our different States have the absolute power of fixing rates and we have had recent instances of the drastic exercise of this power. It can truthfully be said, inasmuch as these commissions are the direct representatives of the people, that the people themselves are now fixing their own rates and determining for themselves what rate of return the owners of public utilities shall receive. What more could they get under government ownership? The Government could not confiscate the properties of shareholders and would have to reimburse them for the actual value of their investment should it take over their property. The investment would have to be made by the public, and the public would also have to pay interest and for upkeep and depreciation. In connection with this particular utility, the whole public would have to pay for the service rendered to a part of it. Of course there are those who will say that under public ownership no return on investment will have to be provided for. As for ourselves, and as a matter of financial speculation, we will be glad at any time to take the amount wasted under political management rather than private profit, especially, as is now the case, when this profit is fixed by the ratepayers themselves.

The taxes of telephone properties, now amounting to millions of dollars, would be lost to the public. We know well enough to our sorrow that taxes are constantly growing greater. States and municipalities are constantly demanding more money, and if the telephone taxes are lost, this will mean that much added burden on the rest of the tax-paying public. In this connection, do not forget that it is the consumer who pays the tax. Do not think if you do not happen to be on the assessment roll that the matter of taxes is of no concern to you for there is no expense that is more easily distributed to the individual by the landlord, the butcher or the baker, than that of the increased taxes which they for any reason are compelled to pay.

Government ownership will mean more politics and more political jobs. To our mind these reasons are sufficient for a quick and emphatic condemnation of the proposition. Even the layman knows that the telephone business is complicated, requiring discipline, promptness and large outlay in dealing with it. The same layman also knows the delays, extravagance and indifference of those who administer municipal affairs. Do we want the same conditions in connection with such an important adjunct to our business and social life as is the telephone?

We do not mean to infer that the Government has not certain well defined functions which it should exercise, but we consider that Government primarily is to protect the individual in his own rights and not to exercise those rights for him when he does not interfere with other individuals, individually or collectively. In short, it is our idea that Government is organized to enforce the sentiment so succinctly expressed in the words attributed to William Pitt that "One person's liberty ends where another's begins." We look to the Government to secure the education, protection, health and comfort of those who are under it, but this publication is not in favor of the Government entering into commercial activities, and especially when the objects which it wishes to attain are already reached through existing legislation.

As stated, our readers want the best possible telephone service at reasonable rates. We have sometimes been annoyed at mistakes in connection with our service, but candor compels us to state that mistakes sometimes occur in our own composing room and commercial office, and in our other individual and business relations. We are glad that utility corporations are now held in check by regulating commissions of full powers and efficient organization, and we see no reason at the present time for a departure from the existing situation in the case of telephone and telegraph companies.

This article is written with the sole purpose of suggesting the careful consideration by individual and business interests of a proposition which so directly concerns them. Business men are interested in politics and should be. They cannot help it. If those who were affected by ill considered legislation and experimental statutes should take the trouble to investigate first rather than to wait until they found their business hampered and their legitimate objects thwarted by the results of the activities of the demagogue and the crank, they would be better off.

If you want a poor telephone service, then you will be for Government ownership; if you want more politicians and office holders here is your chance; if you want more bonds and more taxes, the way is open.

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A PROHIBITION LIE.

"Beyond all question, the greatest destroyer of human life and treasure is the liquor traffic. It destroys annually more men and money than the American Civil War—one of the most destructive wars of modern history—did in over four years!

"With an insatiate greed it mows down the child-life of the nation—born and unborn—with a most appalling, deadly sweep. There are valid scientific grounds for charging up to the liquor traffic the destruction, directly and indirectly, of no fewer than 700,000 American lives annually! It wastes—worse than wastes—more than two billion dollars!"—American Issue.

There were about 630,000 men killed on both sides of the Civil War so the editor of the Issue has the liquor traffic kill 700,000 more in the next paragraph, for good measure.

When a man makes such an assertion as that we can come to, but one of two conclusions, he is lying or he is grossly ignorant; we do not believe that the editor of the American Issue is grossly ignorant.

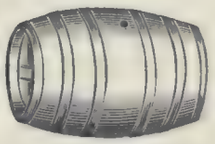
The U. S. Census report for 1900, bulletin 83, shows the number of deaths in 1900 to have been 1,039,094. From alcohol 2,811.

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GOVERNOR OSWALD WEST OF OREGON.

For general spectacular performances in the arena of politics it would be hard to find any one in public life in the United States to equal Governor Oswald West of the State of Oregon. The chief executive of the Webfoot State is certainly a whole show by himself. He combines the parts of every performer connected with the Oregonian circus. As a dashing rough rider he is superb, as a trapeze artist he is unparalleled and as a clown he is without a peer.

Oswald West became Governor of Oregon because the people of Oregon could not find a man better suited for the place than he. There are all kinds of persons in the State but there is not one particular individual who could fill the position so nearly to repletion as Oswald West. His performances have proven that he was the proper person for the place and the governorship was the proper place for the person.

Oregon has certainly chosen a winner in the gubernatorial circus of the United States. No other Governor in the entire Union has attracted so much attention to his State as Governor West has to Oregon. The Oregonians have reason to be delighted. They are all in the central ring of the national circus. Every act of Governor West showing how close he can come to being impeached serves to make Uncle Sam's hair to erect itself, and when the Governor happily finishes by an instantaneous change of costume through which he becomes a popular clown creating no end of merriment, the complete thrilling of the nation is accomplished.

It is generally believed that when his term is up as chief executive of Oregon Governor West will tour the country with a Wild West show which will overshadow the aggregation of Buffalo Bill. This show will be named after the Governor himself. Colonel Lawson, the Governor's crack shot, will give demonstrations of his marksmanship and will assume the title of the champion pistol shot of the world. As is known, the fame of Colonel Lawson is based on his ability to pink a rat at a distance of twenty paces. The colonel spent a great deal of his time around the Oregon State prison taking shots at the pestiferous rodents that thought well of the institution as a home until the soft-nosed competitors became too numerous. Miss Fern Hobbs will do all she can in the role of the Joan of Arc of Oregon, showing how easy it is for a woman with courage to subjugate such desperate bandits as saloonkeepers when she makes up her mind. She may also assume the title of champion lady rifle shot of the world. But the Governor himself will be the chief attraction. He will perform in such a way as to thoroughly demonstrate that the show will be rightly named after him when it is called the Wild West.

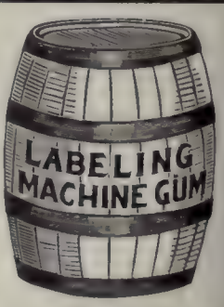
There are few Oregonians who can boast such a strong will power as Oswald West. The Governor's great force of character was manifested in his methods of dealing with the saloonkeepers of Copperfield. When the lawlessness of these saloonkeepers became so pronounced that the voters of Copperfield elected one of them to be Mayor of the city and another to be a member of the city council, the Governor found it necessary to deal with them with all his sternness. Most of the saloonkeepers had from $100 to $2000 invested in their liquor establishments. This money represented "ill-gotten gains" amassed by work in mines, on railroad and in the forests. One of the saloonkeepers had actually lost on of his legs while working in a mine and found it necessary to operate a saloon in order to earn his living, thus proving how desper ate a character he was. As soon as the citizens of Copperfield rec ognized the lawlessness of the saloonkeepers by electing them t office Governor West decided that he must act and act quickly. H served notice on the moving picture men to get in line and then h started things.

Governor West deputized his private secretary, who was non less than our heroine, Miss Fern Hobbs, to make a forced marc on Copperfield and surprise the lawless element. It is hardl necessary to say that Miss Hobbs was equal to the dangerous an arduous task imposed upon her. She armed and equipped hersel and arrived in Copperfield in due time. But, as bad luck woul have it, the outlaws had been forewarned. Before she arrived th desperate group had prepared their plans. They used their ill gotten money to purchase flowers and ferns with which they dec orated the town. When Miss Hobbs arrived she found herself am bushed. She was surrounded by masses of daffodils and lilies o the valley. The enemy took possession of her. She was carrie a captive to the city hall, which had been converted into a bowe of roses. The saloonkeeper mayor and city council confronted he and asked her if there was anything lacking to make her feel thor oughly at home. Then her patience gave way. When she com prehended how she had been treated she with that ineffable dig nity which is characteristic of her drew forth the ultimatum of he hero, Governor West, and demanded the instantaneous resignatio of the mayor and the council. But the outlaws were not to be s easily confounded. They quietly and deliberately refused to re sign, declaring that they were elected by their fellow townsmen an were responsible to them and not to Governor West. Restraining her indignation and maintaining perfect composure Miss Hobb proclaimed the city of Copperfield under martial law.

Miss Hobbs gracefully withdrew from Copperfield in order t allow that other heroic personage, Colonel Lawson, to appear o the scene and so disport himself as to win the plaudits of the ad miring public. Colonel Lawson's action was in keeping with hi motto "No sooner said than done." With big hat, steel spurs, sil ver-mounted pistol and all, he burst upon the startled bandits o Copperfield. The saloonkeepers were too surprised to speak. The were awe-stricken. As quiet as mice, all the saloonkeepers coul do was to watch for the next move of Colonel Lawson. They ha not long to wait. Colonel Lawson placed the militiamen in charg of the saloons. He had hoped that the saloonkeepers would resis so that he could use his silver-mounted revolver to good effect b perforating four or five of them, and thus adding to his fame. Bu he was doomed to disappointment. All the outlaws did was to s cure a writ of injunction from the judicial authorities and serve on the colonel to restrain him from confiscating their property.







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is needless to say that the gallant colonel, with supreme disdain, tore the writ of injunction into a thousand pieces and cast it to the four winds. He had already been instructed by Governor West to ignore the courts and to obey him only.

This should show of what stuff Governor West is made. Like Louis XIV of France he exemplifies the strength of that personal magnetism which brooks no opposition, and when told that the State of Oregon has certain well-defined prerogatives replies with calm defiance: "The State? That is me!"

Governor Oswald West is an executive with a big head. Some captious critics would say that there is too much bone in his head to permit of a large capacity of brain. But, be that as it may, the head is there. It is not a head like Colonel Lawson's which requires a big hat to set it off properly, nor is it a head like Miss Hobb's which if divested of hair and crowned with a man's hat would be perfectly fitted with a Size No. 4. Indeed, it may be said that Governor West has a head of his own.

To illustrate the kind of head Governor West has, the following narrative is offered:

Some years ago the Governor-to-be was travelling through Oregonian wilds with a friend who liked an occasional drink of liquor but abstained more or less to please his teetotal companion. Oswald West drank soda water principally. The friend did the same until his stomach began to suffer from the effects. One day, when his stomach could hardly endure soda water any longer the friend proposed as they were about to drink, "Oswald, put a little anisete in your soda as it will make it much more refreshing." The future Governor consented and they both enjoyed the soda-and-anisete. About half an hour later Oswald came to his friend and said, "Do you think that stuff contained any alcohol? It seems to have made my head dizzy." The friend replied, "Certainly it contained alcohol. It has just started the blood to circulating in your brain. If you take another one you will begin to think." Oswald declined to take another and some time later decided to have nothing further to do with his friend.

This shows that the Governor knows how to keep his head. He will not allow anything to disturb his prodigious mental tranquility, which may be summed up in that one word "Equanimity."

PROSPECTS OF PERUNA GREAT IN TEXAS.

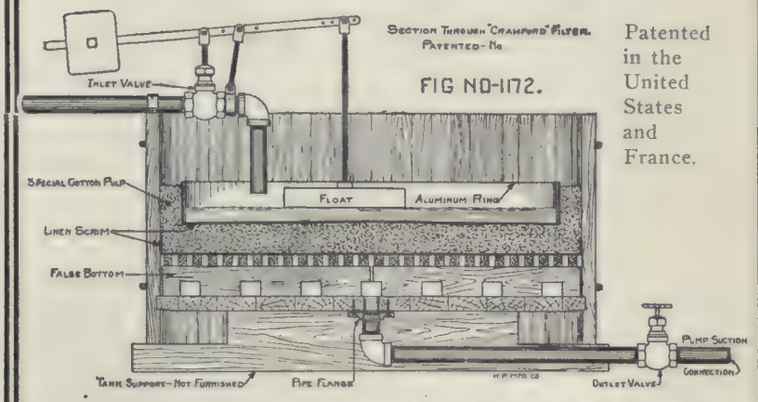
Mr. Charles Fisher of the firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company of San Francisco is responsible for the following story, which would indicate that the sales of Peruna in the State of Texas should increase steadily from now on in consequence of the closing of all saloons at 9:00 p. m.:

While traveling for the Angelo Meyer Company of Philadelphia in Texas Mr. Fisher found himself in the dry territory that surrounds Waco. He became acquainted with a prominent man whose father was a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During a sojourn in a saloon Mr. Fisher's acquaintance was advised by telephone that the minister was very ill. He asked Mr. Fisher to accompany him home. Taking an automobile the two found themselves with the clergyman in a short time. There was no doubt that the minister was in a serious condition. His wife was badly frightened and did not seem to know what to do. Mr. Fisher observed the minister closely and came to the conclusion that he was suffering from delirium tremens. He said to the son, confidentially, "It looks to me as though the old man has the snakes." The son declared that this could not be so, as the minister never touched alcoholic liquors in any form. It was his opinion that his father was suffering from indigestion. The local doctor arrived and examined the patient. He agreed with Mr. Fisher that the symptoms were those of delirium tremens and immediately administered an opiate. After the medicine began to have effect Mr. Fisher happened to visit the rear of the house. On rolling into the woodshed, he discovered a pile of empty bottles. Investigation proved that the bottles had contained Peruna. Mr. Fisher called the attention of the minister's son to the find. The son stated that his father had been in the habit of drinking from two to four bottles of Peruna a day as a tonic. A full explanation of the minister's illness followed.

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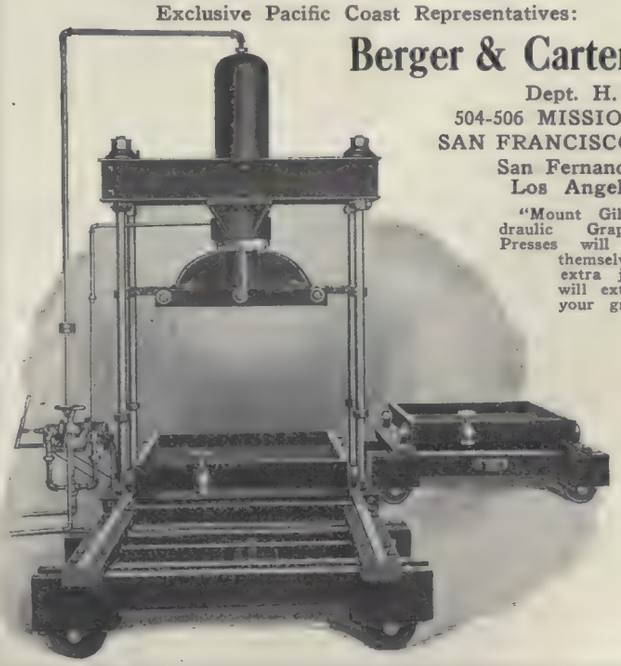
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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	None.
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	19,351.2
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	43,001.3
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	81,084.2
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	12,729.2
Remaining in bond March 31, 1914	2,385,903.9

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of March, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	424.7
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	98,568.9
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	858.7

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	246.8
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	4,322.3
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,467.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	2,248.5
Remaining in bond March 31, 1914	237,209.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of March, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	855.4
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	228.7

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL.

While some eminent theosophists, who have studied alcoholism very superficially, have expressed a belief that alcohol is one of the coarser elements, they acknowledge that in this instance they have jumped at conclusions. Theosophists are less inclined to jump at conclusions than other people, because it is their purpose to look at every question from every angle that is presented. To suppose that alcohol is a coarse element is a remarkable error due to lack of study of this particular subject. But this error is excusable when it is considered that but little more than half a century has elapsed since Madame Blavatsky unfolded the theory of the evolution of the soul and produced the first work on constructive lines ever produced by a woman, work that has never been excelled by any man from a constructive standpoint. While theosophy is being developed rapidly it is still in its infancy for practical purposes. It has not as yet ascertained what are the most essential elements of nutriment for the mental body. Theosophists must not be positive on this subject until more is learned.

While humanity is gradually accepting the theory of the evolution of the soul as logical, there are many differences of opinion as to how the mental body shall be best developed. Many persons believe that meats are more refined nutriment than vegetables. There are many persons who imagine that they are teachers when they should know that they are but students. Indeed, all human beings are merely students in the process of development.

There is every reason to believe that alcoholic liquors are the most refined nutriment now at this disposal of human beings. These liquors are distilled forms of food. The ingredients in them are essential food. As medical men agree, alcohol is the most easily digestible substance that can be consumed by the human being. It plays its principal part in connection with the brain which is so closely related to the mental body. It conveys nutriment more nearly directly to the brain than does any other substance. There is absolutely no proof that alcoholic liquors are "coarser" nutriment and there are many indications that they are the most refined food yet discovered.

Alcohol is a product of science and its development is on the lines of the evolution of the human race. The use of alcoholic liquors is most probable accountable for the rapid advancement of the human being mentally during the past nine centuries. Theosophists will do well to be tolerant toward alcohol, as they are toward everything else. The result may be that alcohol will be recognized as the best food for the mental body.

LOS ANGELES "TIMES" TO CALIFORNIA WINE MEN.

Washington Bureau of the Times, April 15.—If California vin yardists, wine producers, hop farmers and barley growers desi to be heard by the House Judiciary Committee on the resolution Representative Hobson of Alabama, providing for nation-wide pr hibition, which is now being considered at hearings by the commi tee, it will be necessary for the Californians to move quickly, the hearings may soon end.

These hearings have so far been one-sided, all witnesses appea ing before the committee advocating the resolution. Not a sing witness in opposition to the resolution has appeared, and no either for or against from California. At the hearing today ma W. C. T. U. delegates urged a favorable report on the resolution

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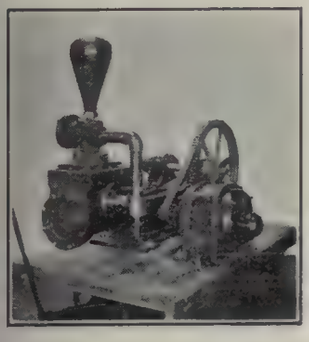
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We respectfully suggest that every person identified with the Wine and Liquor Interests, take up vigorously with their tradesmen and others (whether Employer or Employee) the direct and indirect personal financial loss and the great loss to the State at large, in the event that the Wine Industry of California is destroyed by the passage in November next of the Drastic Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, which prohibits the manufacture, sale or shipment, either throughout the United States or abroad, of our Wine products. A careful and intelligent reading of the arguments presented by the editor of this paper will give convincing data and facts. If every person eligible will register and vote, personal rights and sane reason will prevail.

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THE HOP MARKET.

During the past month the hop market has shown considerable activity. Contracts have been entered into freely all over the Pacific Coast.

Advices from the State of Washington are to the effect that the acreage in hops has been greatly increased. The yield of hops should be much larger than it was last year, when it was much below normal. Growers are somewhat discouraged over the prevailing low prices, but they expect improvement, as there are less than 400 bales of last year's hops remaining unsold.

In Oregon the vines are in excellent condition, and the acreage is large. Growers are of the belief that the yield will exceed that of any previous year. There are about 1,200 bales of last year's crop on hand. These are being held for better prices.

Hop acreage is being increased in the Sacramento Valley. Contracts for this year's output are being made freely. Most of these are on a basis of 14½c. Some contracts for 1915 hops have been made on a basis of 13c, and some for 1916 on 12c.

In Sonoma County hops are moving on a basis of 16½c. There are 2,200 bales of last year's crop on hand. At the prevailing prices it is believed that most of this stock will be moved in a short time. Contracts for this year's crop are not being entered into freely by the growers. The growers do not care to enter into contracts beyond 1914. The 1914 contracts are on a basis of 15c, although there have been some agreements on a basis of 15½c.

JACKSON BREWING COMPANY'S REPORT.

According to the Jackson Brewing Company business during the past month was fair. The sudden spell of very warm weather did not have as strong a stimulating effect as might have been expected. Sales of the bottled product of the Jackson Brewing Company have been increasing in a satisfactory way. The company contents itself with carrying on a quiet campaign in placing the merits of Jackson Beer before the public, and the results have been all that could be desired.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR HOPS AND BEER IN CHINA.

The importation of hops into China proper has been increasing in recent years in line with the development of brewing interests at Shanghai and Tsingtau. On the other hand, the large and splendidly equipped brewery at Hong Kong ceased operation something over a year ago and has therefore stopped the importation of hops which came formerly in larger volume than to any other single port. The Chinese Maritime Customs has itemized the importations of hops only since 1909. In that year the imports amounted to 46,333 pounds, valued at $12,497; in 1910 they amounted to 36,533 pounds, valued at $6,092; in 1911 they amounted to 35,100 pounds, valued at $16,873; and in 1912 to 68,300 pounds, valued at $25,238. During the first three years of this period hops were imported into Hong Kong in addition to the figures given to the amount of about 20,000 pounds annually.

The hops coming into Hong Kong were mostly American hops, but of those now being imported into China about 60 per cent come from Europe by way of Russia and about 24 per cent come from Germany, about 12 per cent from Belgium, and about 3 per cent from the United States direct.

The production of beer in China now consists of the output of a brewery at Shanghai and a brewery at Tsingtau. The output of the former is estimated at 14,000 to 15,000 hectoliters (369,839 to 396,256 gallons), and the output of the latter at 15,000 to 17,000 hectoliters (396,256 to 449,090 gallons) annually. The Hong Kong establishment, recently dismantled, had a capacity of 100,000 barrels annually, but was never operated to its full capacity.—Consul General G. E. Anderson, Hong Kong.

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Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

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Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

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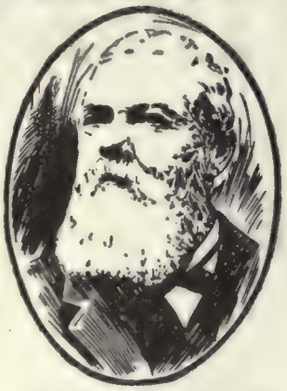
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PACIFIC WINE, BREWING & SPIRIT REVIEW

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MAY, 1914

R. M. WOOD - - - *EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR*

E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Seattle, May 26, 1914.

Cigarmakers of Seattle are seeking to benefit home industry by combining with the liquor interests in the fight against State-wide prohibition. They claim that 250,000 cigars are consumed daily in Seattle and are sold through the saloons principally. Most of the cigars are manufactured in the Eastern States. It is estimated by the cigarmakers that about 5,000 Seattle-made cigars go into consumption daily. Liquor men are being shown that the Seattle cigar is superior to most cigars imported from the Eastern States and the Seattle cigarmaker is more active in combatting prohibition in the State of Washington than the Eastern cigarmaker. Hence the necessity of patronizing home industry.

Mayor Cotterrill during the past month delivered an address to the W. C. T. U. of Seattle on the subject of "Prohibition as an Economic Measure." One of his most cogent remarks was: "As an example of the economic value of the age in regard to selling liquor, nothing could illustrate this better than the recent action of a railroad in Pennsylvania in discharging nearly 300 men because it was learned they were moderate drinkers."

Mayor Cotterrill declared that it was his belief that all men who drink liquors in any shape or form should be thrown out of employment so as to make place for men who do not drink. The man who does not drink, in Mayor Cotterrill's opinion, is so far more valuable from the economic standpoint to society than the man who drinks that there should be no hesitation on the part of any employer to discharge those who drink in any shape or form in order to give place to those who are total abstainers. It may be expected that in some future address Mayor Cotterrill will advocate that the right to vote be granted to total abstainers only. Mayor Cotterrill's moral equipment is such as to make him the champion prohibitionist of Washington.

Since the first of May Mayor A. V. Fawcett of Tacoma has caused a number of "No Treating" signs to be posted in the saloons of Tacoma. Three years ago Mayor Fawcett was recalled because of his anti-treating law. He is a candidate for re-election this year.

Superintendent George D. Conger of the Washington Anti-Saloon League announces that he has 100,000 signatures on the petition for State-wide prohibition and will present the petition as soon as the Legislature meets, if the city clerk of Seattle persists in refusing to certify to it.

Hop growers of Oregon have organized to combat prohibition. This means a hard fight in Oregon. Eastern brewers have informed the people of Oregon that they will buy Washington and California hops in preference to the Oregon product if the State of Oregon should adopt prohibition.

On the 5th of May the militia closed the Friars' Club at Milwaukee, by order of Governor Oswald West. On the 6th of May the club was re-opened, the Governor ordering the militia to withdraw. Managers of the club had a talk with the Governor. What they told him is veiled in mystery.

PURE FOOD JUDGMENTS.

Fines have been imposed on the following shippers of soft and alcoholic drinks: Fleishmann-Clarke Company of San Francisco, $10 and costs for adulteration and misbranding of Ginger Cordial; A. Graf Distilling Company of St. Louis, Mo., $5 and costs for misbranding of port wine; Eastern Oregon Brewing Company of The Dalles, Oregon, $25, for the adulteration and misbranding of beer.

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TEMPERANCE vs. PROHIBITION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY A. SBARBORO BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE FOR HOME RULE IN TAXATION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1914

MR. CHAIRMAN and Gentlemen of the Home League: I appreciate the privilege which you have given me to appear before you and speak on the great question of the day, "Temperance vs. Prohibition."

I will first say that I am strongly in favor of true temperance and for the achievement of that desideratum in our country, I have already devoted several years and am willing to devote for the same good cause the balance of my life. You will, therefore, see gentlemen that it is not commercialism which has brought me here today to speak on this subject.

Prohibition Creates Dissension, Strife and Animosity Between Neighbors and Families.

As much as I am in favor of temperance, I am decidedly opposed to prohibition. Prohibition, gentlemen, is the worse evil that our country is today afflicted with. It is creating a great trouble in every part of the land by fermenting dissension and animosity between neighbors and families, and the sooner this evil is removed from our midst the better.

Man Requires Some Stimulant.

It seems that nature has made man so that he requires some kind of a stimulant to help digestion and maintain good health. If this stimulant is taken in a light form and in moderation it is beneficial; when used as strong beverages and in immoderation it steals away the brain and is naturally very detrimental to the health. This fact is recognized by the foreign government of France, Italy and Germany, who have special departments devoted entirely to husbanding and improving the viticultural industry, as their experience has proven that the use of light beverages is conducive to true temperance.

Where Wine Is Used in the Family Drunkenness Unknown.

Thus we see that in those countries of the world where grapes grow in abundance and light wines are made and universally consumed in moderation by the people at their meals they have no desire for stronger beverages, and in those countries the evil of intoxication is almost unknown, whilst in countries where grapes are not produced strong beverages are made, and when used in immoderation cause the great evil of drunkenness, which all the good people of the country are trying to eliminate.

Thomas Jefferson on Wine.

Over one hundred years ago, gentlemen, this fact was thoroughly known and expressed in Congress by one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the men that America has produced—Thomas Jefferson—who gave us the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jefferson had been Minister to France and during his stay there had seen the habits of the people, and when he became President of the United States he had occasion to say in Congress: "I am glad, gentlemen, that you are about reducing the tariff on wines, for no country is drunk where wine is cheap and none sober where the price of wine is beyond the reach of the mass of the people."

Official Proof Obtained in Europe.

This fact, gentlemen, is of such great importance that during my visit to Europe I made it my business to obtain undisputable proof of it. I first called on our American Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, who made this statement to me:

"In reply to your request for my observations as to drunkenness among the people of Italy and of the city of Rome in particular, I have pleasure in stating that during my residence in Italy I have seen very few cases of drunkenness. The people, as a whole, are accustomed to drink wine at their meals, which perhaps prevents them from having a craving for stronger intoxicants."

I then visited the different American Consuls in the principal cities of France, Italy and Spain where grapes are grown in abundance and the wine consumed by the people at their meals in place of our tea and coffee, and I will now read a few of these reports.

From Mr. C. S. Crowninshield, American Consul, Naples: "Replying to your verbal inquiry of this morning I am happy to be able to tell you that drunkenness is almost unknown here. In this great city of 600,000 inhabitants one very seldom sees a person the worse for drink. Wine is taken freely among all classes; most workmen drink from a pint to a quart every day, but there is almost no use of strong liquor. I have lived nearly eight years in Italy and have seen very few drunken men during that time."

From Mr. William Henry Bishop, American Consul, Palermo: "Referring to our conversation of this morning I have to say that my experience of many years in Italy and Southern France, where the native wines form a regular part of the repasts of the inhabitants, is that drunkenness in these countries is of most rare occurrence. In Sicily it is a pleasure to witness the general temperate habits of the people. Even the usual place where drinks are publicly sold is most often a pasticceria, cake-shop or a pleasant cafe, which the most respectable persons, including ladies and children, may freely enter. There is no concealment of the interior or the inmates, for nothing takes place to require concealment."

From Mr. Jerome A. Quay, American Consul, Florence: "Replying to your inquiry relating to the prevalence of drunkenness in Florence, I can say that I have seen but two or three intoxicated men during my four-year residence here. Wine is in almost universal use by all classes. At the Gambrinus, a popular cafe, hundreds gather in the evenings, men, women and children, drink the light wines and beers of the country and spend the evenings in a pleasant manner and without disorder, and many of the lunch baskets prepared for the little children attending school are provided with a flask of wine."

Note the report of Mr. Jerome A. Quay, Consul in Florence. He says: "And many of the lunch baskets prepared for the little children attending school are provided with a small flask of wine."

Now, gentlemen, you all know that Florence has given more great men to the world than any other city on the globe. These great men when they went to school also brought in their little lunch baskets a small flask of wine. So you will see that wine is not detrimental to the health or brain of man. On the contrary, it seems to produce health and create genius.

From Mr. W. A. Rublee, Consul-General, Vienna: "Replying to your letter of March 20th I beg to state that the use of light wine is quite general in this part of Austria. So far as my personal observation extends, there is little drunkenness in Vienna."

From Mr. R. W. Bartlemann, American Consul, Madrid: "The drinking of wine at meals is universal in Spain and, as in France Germany and Italy, there is practically no drunkenness."

From Honorable William R. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor: "I am particularly grateful to you for your very able article on 'True Temperance,' upon which I had already read so many favorable comments. I well recall your request that while in Italy I make particular effort to spy out drunken men. I am glad to state that, much to my surprise, during the entire month which I spent there I did not see one drunken man, notwithstanding the fact that wine is the national beverage and universally consumed. This confirmed the opinion previously conceived that Italy is, in truth, a temperance country. I myself am a strong believer in and practitioner of temperance, but not prohibition. The great trouble with many well meaning people in our country is that they do not discriminate between the two. I assure you, my dear Mr. Sbarboro, that you shall at all times have my co-operation in your good work of preaching the 'gospel of the grape.'"

Dr. Martin Regensburger has been for the past ten years, and is still, president of the Board of Health of the State of California. Any statement which he makes is always accepted as being absolutely reliable. His letter reads:

"In your paper entitled 'Wine or Tea, That is the Question?' you expressed sentiments which I have been advocating for years. If the people of this country were educated from boyhood up to drink wine, alcoholism would be a rare disease, as has been proved in wine drinking countries. It is the forbidden fruit that tempts

In my experience in families where the wine flows freely drunkards are the exception, whereas many of the offsprings of teetotalers and wine abhorrers who have not tasted alcoholics until they almost have grown to be men, become drunkards. It would be interesting to compare the statistics of drunkards in wine and beer drinking countries with those of England and America. I hope that you will further pursue this question and that I may be able to assist you in an humble way."

I call your particular attention to the letter of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of New York, the grandest true moral leader in the United States. Dr. Parkhurst hase visited Europe twenty-five times during his vacations and, therefore, knows what he is writing about. Here is his letter:

"Although I believe in temperance, I try to be temperate in my belief and to be sufficiently radical not to defeat the ends of my conservatism. I am warmly in sympathy with you in the attitude which you take in regard to wine as a substitue for whisky. Judging from what I see in this country, and from what I know of the conditions of things in Europe—which I visited twenty-five times—I am decidedly of the opinion that the more wine there is produced in this country and the more freely it is transported from State to State, the less whisky will be used, and the smaller the amount of drunkenness. If the proposed bill is passed I earnestly trust that exception will be made of beverages containing less than a certain fixed maximu mof alcohol. I wish you the largest success in your propagation of the views which you so interestingly and persuasively expressed to me a couple of days since."

Now that I have shown you the means by which true temperance may be obtained let me show you the absolute failure of the people who would reach temperance by total abstinence or prohibition.

Prohibition Total Failure.

In the first place, this movement of prohibition has been of such long standing that we can now judge of its results. Let us take the State of Maine, which was one of the first States to vote for State-wide prohibition. This was carried over fifty years ago by a vote of 60,000 majority. After fifty years experience with prohibition official statistics showed that Maine was the drunkest State in the Union. The people of that State two years ago took the vote on the abolishment of prohibition law and the amendment was lost by only 700 majority. This showed that after fifty years experience nearly 60,000 voters of that State had changed their minds and desired Maine to abolish prohibition.

To corroborate these facts I will read you an article from the

First Victory Achieved in Congress.

To show you further the evil effects of prohibition, I will state that in 1908 I was requested by the commercial bodies of San Francisco to go to Washington to try to prevent the passage of a bill which prohibited the transportation of liquors, including wines from a free to a prohibition State.

In addressing the committee I had occasion to call their attention to the baneful effect of prohibition by showing the committee that during the time when the fleet came to this city from the East under the charge of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, some of the vessels went to Mare Island for repairs. Several of the sailor boys were given permission to go ashore, went to Vallejo and many of them came back in an intoxicated condition. The Commander notified the people of Vallejo that unless they closed their saloons he would not give the sailors permission to go ashore any more. They did so, and what was the result? I read from the "Evening Bulletin" of January 17, 1908, as follows:

"John Haff of the cruiser 'St. Louis,' died here yesterday from the effects of wood alcohol, surreptitiously taken to satisfy an irrepressible craving for drink. He is the third victim in a week to succumb to the poisonous debauch; two sailors are totally blind from the same cause, and five others are such complete wrecks that they will never again be fit for active service.

"Harry Wilson and James T. Hayes are the other two bluejackets who are dead from the fiery drink. They expired the day following the spree, but Haff lingered until yesterday, when he passed away in great agony. The men who are blind will probably never recover their sight and the remaining quintet will be decrepit invalids all their lives.

"The men procured the wood alcohol from a quantity of linoleum cement, which they stole from a gang of ship joiners, who were at work aboard the ship during the past week. They softened the cement by pouring water on it, with the result that the alcohol floated to the top. They managed to get about two and one-half gallons of the vicious concoction, which the ten of them drank.

"When discovered they were too intoxicated to tell what they had done, but their plant was found and the secret of their drunk aboard ship revealed. They were hurried to the hospital and stomach pumps applied. Heroic remedies, however, did not avail, for the poison was too virulent and proved fatal in three cases.

"The authorities at the Navy Yard are endeavoring to suppress the facts as far as possible, for there is a strict rule formulated by the department against the introduction of wood alcohol in any form aboard ship. Two years ago there was a somewhat similar scandal caused by the craving of sailors for strong drink, and since then the use of wood alcohol has been forbidden. The present affair, however, is far the most serious of the kind on record."

Prohibition Creates Insanity.

I also made another statement before the committee which I had read in the morning "Call" some years previous, where in the State of Vermont a town was so anxious to abolish the evil of drunkenness that it first permitted the sale of liquor only by drug stores. That did not work. Then it permitted the sale of liquors by drug stores only with the prescription from a doctor. That was ineffectual. They went a step further and prohibited the sale of liquors even by a drug store with a prescription from the doctor. What was the result? A few months after the passage of this drastic law, the Board of Health noticed that insanity was increasing in that town to an enormous extent. A committee of three doctors was appointed to examine the books of the drug stores and see if they had been importing liquors surreptitiously. After due investigation the committee reported that the drug stores had not been importing any liquors, but that they had been importing cocaine and opium drugs by the ton!

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, after hearing these and other facts killed the proposed measure.

Now, gentlemen, that I have shown you the moral benefit of encouraging the free use of wines at meals, I will show you what great material benefit the industry, if properly fostered, will become to this State.

Wine Greatest Future Industry of California.

France and Italy combined produce annually about 3,000,000,000 gallons of wine, having a valuation of over $600,000,000. California produces barely 50,000,000 gallons. But if the industry be encouraged, I assure you that California can produce just as much wine as either Italy or France of just as good a quality and at a lower price. Do you know what this means, gentlemen?

California Will Furnish World With Its Wines.

Already California is shipping wine as well as fruits to all parts of Europe, excepting France, Italy and Spain, but when the freight is materially reduced by the opening of the Panama Canal, I verily believe that we will be enabled to ship every gallon of wine that California can produce to all other parts of the world.

This may seem strange to you, gentlemen, but can be easily understood by those who have seen how the grapes are grown on the sides of mountains in Europe. On those mountains up to the topmost peak terraces are cut in the rock. Earth is brought by men and women on their backs to put on these terraces. Fertilizers are placed on the made soil and the little vines set out finally. Everything done is by hand labor. Certainly the wages are low to permit of such painstaking toil. But California, with its fertile rolling lands, has the advantage over Europe in spite of the low wages prevailing there. By working our vineyards with horses and machinery, we will be enabled to compete in price and quality with the entire world. And what will be the result?

Viticultural Industry Will Populate Our State.

Vineyards will be set out on all our rolling hillsides, creating new towns and cities and giving pleasant, healthy occupation to over 30,000,000 inhabitants, as are now supported in Italy with a territory one-third smaller than the State of California.

Destruction of California Vineyards Would Be Crime of the Insane.

Now, are the people of California going to commit the crime to compel the present vineyardists to pull up their vines and destroy the great future which is in store for our State? I cannot believe it to be possible. If they really intended to commit this crime, at least they should be compelled as civilized people to remunerate the vineyardists for their loss. I will show you an example.

True Civilization of Switzerland.

Switzerland for some years had been making a liquor called absinthe, which is a very strong liquor. It serves to make a beverage when combined with water, into which it is dripped. When, some years ago, the

vines of France were destroyed by the philoxera, the people of France, not having any more wine to drink, came into the habit of using absinthe which on due investigation was found to be really detrimental to health. The Government of Switzerland condemned the great absinthe-manufacturing industry which was giving employment to over a thousand people. How did the Swiss authorities proceed? They appointed a committee of appraisers, fixed the actual value of the establishments and paid the proprietors every dollar that their plants were worth; but they went still a step further. Knowing that these thousand laborers would be thrown on the street and added to the unemployed, they gave each one of these laborers, as a pension for three years, the same wages which they had been receiving from the absinthe establishments. I was particularly struck when I read that article by the fact that the little girls who went out in the fields to pick the grass with which this absinthe was made, receiving twenty cents per day, were given by the government this pension for three years, during which time they might find new employment. This, gentleman, is an act of true civilization. But here our good prohibition Christians would deprive the vineyardists and the laborers of their property and throw them and their families on the streets as paupers. I can hardly conceive this to be a holy religious act.

Logical True Remedy For Evil of Drunkenness.

The leaders of the prohibition people with all of their apparent desire to remove the evil of drunkenness have never proposed a true logical remedy for the abolishment of that evil which all good people so truly desire.

This makes me frankly believe that the true animus of the prohibitionist is not for the removal of drunkenness, but to serve his puritanical religious and nefarious political purposes.

It is appalling to consider that these same puritans who are attempting to deprive the American citizens today of their rights came from the same set as those who first left England on account of being deprived of their own religious liberty.

But, methinks, some of you gentlemen believe that drunkenness is an evil and it must be removed at all cost. Very good! I am heart and soul with you for that laudable purpose. That is what, as I have said, I am going to devote the balance of my life to try to achieve, and for that purpose I am going to suggest a few remedies which in my humble judgment will be effective.

Firstly, as we have seen that the proper use of wine diluted with water, as is generally done by wine drinkers at meals, is beneficial and not an intoxicating beverage, we should encourage its use and permit it to be served in hotels, restaurants and eating houses with meals free from all license.

Secondly, we have too many saloons in this State. The number should be gradually reduced and their business methods so strictly regulated that the baneful influence of the bad element would be eventually removed.

You know, gentlemen, that every saloon is compelled to have two licenses, one from the United States Government and the other from the local authorities. Now, each town and city should make, in giving these licenses, strict regulations as to how the saloon should conduct its business. For instance, saloon keepers should not sell liquor to a drunkard or quasi drunkard, disreputable characters or minors. No gambling or disorderly conduct should be allowed in the saloon, and there should be such other regulations as the municipalities might see fit. These regulations could be very easily enforced by notifying the saloon keepers that on the infringement of any of the rules their licenses will be for the first and second offenses suspended and for the third offense revoked, the name of the proprietor placed on the black list so that a license might never be given again to that man to carry on such illicit business.

Reform the Drunkard.

Furthermore, inasmuch as the unfortunate few drunken men are doing so much harm to their families and threatening to bring about the destruction of the principal industry of California, these men should also be regulated. For instance, when a person is found on the public streets or in public places in an intoxicated condition he should be put in jail and, instead of keeping him for twenty-four hours, which is a farce, he should be held for at least five days and, when released, he should be informed that the law would for the second offense imprison him for thirty days and for each subsequent offense thirty additional days, and in order that the taxpayers should not by the sweat of their brow be compelled to maintain this drunken man in jail in idleness he should be made to work, and, if he has a family depending upon him, the wages such as are earned by an ordinary laborer doing the same work should be paid to his family. In this way, gentlemen, you will soon remove from every town and city the evil of drunkenness, without destroying any property, without depriving any American citizen of the sacred personal liberty to eat and drink in moderation whatever he pleases and, what is best of all, in less than six months you will reform all the unfortunate drunkards in our country, who will then forever bless you for the benefits brought on themselves and their families.

OSBORN'S ANNUAL GUIDE TO AGENCIES AND CLUB LIST FOR 1914.

The REVIEW has received from Alfred F. Osborn, the publisher, a copy of **Osborn's Annual Guide to Agencies and Club List,** issued for the year 1914. The regular price of the book is $1.00. It is well worth the price to anyone who requires a hand-book with useful information on every phase of the liquor trade. There are in the book complete lists of agencies, clubs, hotels and wholesale dealers. In the 170 pages which compose the book every brand of beverage produced in the civilized countries is duly mentioned. The 1914 number is the thirteenth issued by Osborn and adds great credit to the publisher, whose headquarters are at 45 Beaver street, New York City.

LOS ANGELES AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, May 26, 1914.

According to Chief of Police Sebastian the sales of sake in the city of Los Angeles amount to $100,000 a year. He states that the beverage is used entirely by Japanese. The chief is very much perturbed over the fact that there are 20 Japanese restaurants engaged in the business of serving guests with sake. The sake contains, on an average, 19 per cent alcohol, which is 19 per cent too much in the chief's opinion. Chief Sebastian has suggested to the police commissioners that dealers must secure special permits to sell sake. The commissioners have handed his recommendation to the city council.

Retsina wine is being produced in Los Angeles by the Retsina Wine Company. According to the Los Angeles "Herald" these are the only wines of Retsina type manufactured in America. The wines compare very favorably with the celebrated Retsina wines of Greece. The Los Angeles company also produces brandy of the Retsina type. The company has its headquarters at 330-332 North Anderson street and its warehouse and distillery on Utah street. It markets its products all over the Eastern States.

Los Angeles prohibitionists are very enthusiastic over the prospects for victory at the coming election. The discord made by the reverend gentlemen of San Francisco who wished to give the winemen six years to get out of business does not appear to bother them. Los Angeles drys are unanimously in favor of putting the winemen out of business five days after the November election. Nothing can shake their resolution.

The Boege Winery at Anaheim, which has been in existence forty years, is being extensively improved under the direction of Mr. Max Boege.

Liquor forces lost their battle in the San Bernardino courts. Judges Oster and Bledsoe decided that the supervisors had authority to deny saloon licenses regardless of the local option vote in the territory in question. So, in spite of the fact that the desert voted wet some months ago the prohibition policy will be enforced. The fanatical supervisors have declared that they will deny licenses to those who would establish saloons and wholesale liquor houses. Needles will be the only wet spot on the desert, as it is incorporated. Victorville will lose its saloons after the first of July.

The capital stock of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company has been increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Referring to the law passed in Pasadena to stop everybody from smoking on the street cars, the Los Angeles "Times" says: "We suspect what is needed is a new world and a fresh race. It is probably a mistake to think that tobacco using or the abuse of alcohol is all that is the matter with the earth and the people on it. The fact that this man swears or that another man beats his wife only shows where the race's meanness breaks out in individuals, but does not suggest any cure for the weakness of humanity. Men are not such a bad lot as a whole, but they are more or less partners in vice as well as development, and it is going to be a difficult matter to legislate absolute goodness into them."

Mr. G. De Mateis, president of the Italian-American Vineyard Company, is having further extensions made to the system of filtering and pasteurizing employed at the plant of his company.

The Methodist Ministers' Association is much incensed at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for its attitude against prohibition. Following is part of a resolution passed by the ministers: "So, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, we ask you to clin

into the water wagon and that without delay. We bid you a hospitable welcome. Come in voluntarily before you are compelled to do so."

For some time the special committee (which for want of a less appropriate name may be called the Graft Chasing Committee) has been devising ways and means of further gouging the liquor traffic of Los Angeles. It has found that Los Angeles has one saloon for each 2500 of its population; that total daily receipts of the 208 saloons in Los Angeles, which includes two in Wilmington and six in San Pedro, is $25,733, and that the annual gross receipts amount to $7,977,230.

These municipal leeches have discovered that they can draw still more blood out of the liquor traffic. They recommend a minimum license fee of $100 per month for saloons doing $50 a day business. They would have an extra fee paid upon the basis of four per cent of the gross sales above and over sales averaging $50 per day. Under this recommendation twenty-four of the 208 saloons will not be affected, while over the remaining 184 will be distributed the increase in license upon the just basis of their respective traffic.

Other changes in the liquor ordinance are recommended as follows: License fee for a winery to be changed from $10 a month to $25, an increase of 150 per cent; license fee for a social club, from $25 a month to $32.50, an increase of 50 per cent; wholesale liquor establishments, from $75 a month to $100, an increase of 33 1-3 per cent; wholesale drug store, from $75 a month to $100, an increase of 33 1-3 per cent, and of a brewery, from $100 to $200 per month, which is an increase of 100 per cent.

Pirate Morgan was in the A. B. C. class compared with these Knights of the Sand Bag, who expect to increase the revenues derived from the liquor traffic from $472,920 to $712,000 or 36½ per cent at a clip. As showing how deep-set the piratical instinct is in these salaried politicians, their "plea for fair play" is enlightening. They state that "inasmuch as it is unfair to tax a saloonkeeper doing $37.50-a-day business as much as one doing $500 a day, those doing more than $37.50 a day should be taxed more. They do not propose to bleed the small saloonkeepers less, but the larger ones more.

Of course the committee expected to secure the support of the small saloonkeepers. But it was disappointed. After the large saloonkeepers entered their protests the smaller ones appeared with even more vigorous ones. The smaller men showed plainly that they did not derive any pleasure because of the proposed gouging of the bigger ones. The pirates were, therefore, disconcerted. Even the minitsers, ever alert to inflict injury on the liquor dealers, protested against the proposition, claiming that it would result in developing the low groggery.

As a result of the protests, the predatory committee has asked the city council to defer action until some future date.

A petition to close Seventh street, between Olive and Grand avenues, has resulted in the closing of the block for two years to saloons. The chief of police is considering a proposition to close Ninth street between Main and Broadway.

On the 23rd of May the State Vitcultural Commission exhibited motion pictures at Blanchard Hall to illustrate the viticultural industry of the State. There was a very large audience present. Mr. Secondo Guasti, head of the Italian Vineyard Company, presided over the affair.

Another wet-and-dry war has been started in Santa Monica because the city council issued a liquor license to Mr. William O. Baxter. The W. C. T. U. has put on armor. Petitions are being circulated to call an election at an early date.

Watts, Los Angeles County, has gone wet with a bang, to the consternation of all the drys. It looks as though sentiment in the county is changing rapidly.

DECISION IN THE PRIDHAM CASE.

During the month of April the Pridham case, involving the question of rates on shipments made in fiber and wood containers, was decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The R. W. Pridham Company won its point that the rate on commodities shipped east from the Pacific Coast should be the same as on commodities shipped in wooden boxes. The Interstate Commerce Commission did not go into details as much as had been expected. Both the wooden box and the fiber and corrugated paper container manufacturers see in the decision a victory for their respective sides. As a consequence the railway people will be enabled to make investigations as to whether the loss and damage due to insecure packages is what the wooden box manufacturers claim that it is. Fiber packages will hereafter be subject to close tests. As showing of what importance the decision is to the wine industry the rates which prevail on California wines, other than champagne, are herewith given: In carload lots, fiber containers, $3.70; wood, 75c; in less than carload lots, fiber containers $3.70, wood $3.70.

The decision makes the equalization of rates effective July 1, 1914.

UPTON SINCLAIR, PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Upton Sinclair, widely known as a Socialistic dreamer, writer of a book called "The Jungle," dealing with the Chicago stock yards in lurid but greatly overdrawn word pictures, and who attempts to live on raw vegetables among his other fads, has signified his consent to accept the nomination for President of the United States on the prohibition ticket.

Upton, we are told, rejects all flesh, except when a savory turkey lies steaming before him on the groaning board at Thanksgiving dinner, when he temporarily lapses from grace, and, like Rip Van Winkle when he took a nip, doesn't count the time. Mr. Sinclair's customary nourishment is vegetables, and uncooked at that.

In our kindly suggestion to the prohibitionists not to hesitate in snapping up Upton Sinclair as their ideal candidate, we are backed up by the Hearst papers, which close an editorial on him as follows:

"We need enthusiasts like Mr. Sinclair who can only feel and imagine.

"And we need balanced men who can think and reason, and who know that the human nature of today, based upon a hundred thousand years of gradual development, must be dealt with intelligently, sanely, conservatively—and not as an irritable, well meaning old lady who deals with her pug dog, when she takes away the mutton bone and says: 'You must live on oatmeal.'

"You can do that to a pug dog, for he can't help himself. But the prohibitionists, sincere and earnest as they are, cannot do it to the body of the inhabitants of the United States."—Mida's Criterion.

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The Finest Wines Produced in California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY

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PROPRIETORS

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SAN FRANCISCO

Chas. H. Hermann to Chicago "Record-Herald"

Charles H. Hermann, president of Chapin & Gore, liquor dealers, in a letter to the editor of "The Record-Herald" of Chicago, gives his views on the attitude of "The Record-Herald" in refusing to accept further contracts for liquor advertisements. His letter is as follows:

"CHICAGO, April 11.—To the Editor: Recent stories in 'The Record-Herald' indicate that the management of your paper has received a great deal of favorable comment on the action taken relative to your refusal of liquor advertising.

"As there are two sides to all questions, I thought it might not be objectionable to you to receive a letter from one holding opposite views.

"Does it not occur to you that those individuals who are agitating for legislation which would annihilate the vast distilling, wholesale liquor dealing and brewing interests of this country are mostly people who have nothing to lose by such legislation, and therefore are perfectly indifferent whether such legislation carries with it any clause or any provision which would deal fairly with those who have all of their possessions invested in a business which, since the establishment of the federal Union, has been recognized by our government as a perfectly lawful occupation?

"In fact, the United States government is the most important partner in this great business of the production of distilled and fermented liquors.

"The United States government derives from this copartnership almost one-third of its entire revenue.

"I desire to impress upon you most strongly that the so-called liquor question is not a controversy between a few distillers, brewers and dealers and the great moral forces of our country.

"The real controversy is between that great majority of American citizens who desire to purchase and use liquors properly and soberly and a few self-appointed agitators backed by a thoughtless minority whose object is to deny and frustrate this personal right to purchase and use liquors.

"If this were not true the controversy could not last for a day.

"Would it be any more than justice to those engaged in the liquor industries to say that no laws be passed that would summarily throw everybody engaged in that line of business into idleness and loss?

"Should not compensation be decreed to those manufacturers who have invested millions in extensive plants where the making of such goods is supervised by government officials with an eye to the collecting of the government tax of $1.10 a gallon?

Government Takes Tax.

"Is it not idle to say that the government is not a partner in this enterprise? Does not the government through these industries derive an income which, in respect to whiskies, is several times the value of the goods on which the tax is levied?

"Has not the government uniformly protected the men who carry on this business lawfully and who pay a tax of $1.10 a gallon on their output, and has it not exterminated ruthlessly the plants of those men who seek to evade the payment of this income to the government?

"It would seem to me that if newspapers such as yours have not lost all their conscience they would give some thought to this aspect of the case, and that possibly they might sell just as many newspapers if they were to keep Uncle Sam and the States and the municipalities from doing something which establishes a most serious precedent, namely, practical confiscation without compensation.

"It is useless to beg the question by saying that the government does not take this property.

"A railroad which is forbidden to operate its trains is to all practical purposes utterly destroyed—call it confiscation or quibble on the term as one may.

"The same is true of distillers when forbidden to operate their plants.

"If such a precedent is established it might be far-reaching and later would certainly extend itself into other lines. So far as I am concerned I can see no difference between that process of destruction and the methods of the burlgar who holds up and plunders a citizen.

Compensation in England.

"In England when the excise board decides to diminish the number of 'public houses' (the English synonym for the American saloon) the owners are fully compensated for loss in stocks, value of real estate, good will, fixtures, etc.

"In one year, as indicated by the London Victualer's Guide, copy of which I have at hand, it is shown that the British government expended $3,200,000 in thus extinguishing licenses where the number of public houses was deemed excessive.

"I am sure that the great majority of the distillers and wholesale dealers of our country are willing that the people should by their ballots decide whether they wish to continue the use of liquors.

"It is the people who have perpetuated our existence and who have the deciding voice in this matter.

"We do not make purchasers in our business. It is the buyers who make the sellers possible.

Tells of Swiss Method.

"Do other governments enter into partnership with their citizens and then destroy their property as national prohibition would do in this country?

"I take the liberty of inclosing for your perusal copy of an article indicating in what manner the Republic of Switzerland in 1910 totally abolished the manufacture and sale of absinthe within the confines of the Swiss Republic.

"A careful perusal of this document (translated from the original French) will indicate to you that manufacturers were compensated for their plants, dealers for their stock on hand, loss of good will and depreciation of real estate.

"Furthermore, all employes were provided for, and this compensation extended down to the women and children who cultivated the herbs used in the manufacture of absinthe. No man, woman or child was allowed to suffer loss."

Grape Juicery for Escondido.—Mr. D. Cozzolino, president of the Escondido Vineyard and Winery Company, announces that he will manufacture grape juice from grapes grown in the Escondido Valley. He has planted fifteen acres to Alicante Bouschet grapes and in three years expects to have a grape juice plant in operation.

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GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.
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J. A. J. NOLET
Schiedam, Holland .... IAIN WHITE BOTTLE GIN

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Torino, Italy ..... ITALIAN VERMOUTH

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.
London, Eng. ..... BREWERS' MATERIALS

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FINCH'S "GOLDEN WEDDING RYE" in Bulk
IRISH WHISKY
FEDERAL DISTILLING CO'S. Double Eagle GINS

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy

Of all the great men of our day Josephus Daniels, the celebrated Secretary of the Navy, is beyond all doubt the farthest ahead of his time. History proves that great men of every epoch have been very much in advance of the times in which they lived. No doubt Josephus Daniels keenly realizes this when he thinks of himself. In looking backward the celebrated Secretary of the Navy comprehends how Jesus, who planned the brotherhood of mankind, was many thousands of years in advance of the rest of the world and how Napoleon I, who aimed at the unification of Europe, was several centuries too previous. Josephus Daniels must be keenly alive to the fact that Jesus and Napoleon compare but faintly with himself in being ahead of the rest of mankind. The geologists agree with the historians in upholding the celebrated secretary on this score. Geologists are unanimous in the belief that the water on the surface of the terrestrial globe will disappear in the course of some tens of millions of years, and the earth will then be a dry planet. This makes it evident that Josephus Daniels is some tens of millions of years ahead of his time. He has Jesus and Napoleon completely outdistanced. His supreme ability as Secretary of the Navy can never be rightly appreciated in our day. It is a great pity that his appointment to the head of the navy was not postponed some tens of millions of years. His wonderful genius as chief of the navy would be shown to greatest advantage after the seas had vanished and the earth had become perfectly dry.

This celebrated lord of the admirals was born in a rural district of the State of North Carolina. He first became known to other men as the editor of the Raleigh "News and Observer." His work while in charge of this paper consisted principally of advocating prohibition. In this he was eminently successful, as his rustic readers were every way opposed to personal liberty. They were the descendants of a long line of slaveholders. Josephus Daniels through them helped greatly in making North Carolina a prohibition State. His rise was steady afterward.

When President Wilson was paying off his political debts he found it necessary to recognize the "distinguished" North Carolinan. As one of the traits of President Wilson is to pay off his debts regardless of consequences, he made Josephus Daniels Secretary of the Navy. The President did not expect that Daniels as Secretary of the Navy would prove to be cause of annoyance to him. But he has since realized that in making Daniels Secretary of the Navy he has paid his debt to this prohibition advocate several times over. Of course, Daniels is satisfied. It does not worry him in the least to have people pay their debts to him as often as they wish to. He gives no receipts and offers no excuses.

The first great work of Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy was to ruralize nautical terms. As it was difficult for him to understand such words as "port," starboard" and "lee" he considered that it would be much easier to make the seamen adopt such terms as "right" and "left." Although the seamen were confused Daniels was completely successful.

Having achieved so much, it became necessary for the great chief of the navy to rise to still higher glories. His dream appears to have been to become the most egregious incompetent of his day. It is to his credit to say that his dream, if such it was, has been almost completely realized. Contrary to the expectations of President Wilson, who hoped that Daniels would not assert his peculiar form of assinity, the prize butt of the navy refused to act as a docile jackass and persisted in becoming the most obstreperous of his species.

In order to gain distinction Daniels set out giving lectures after the style of William Jennings Bryan. He told those who had sufficient fortitude to listen to him that the men of the United States Navy were of pious character and were to be compared only with the members of bible classes. He seriously asserted that navy men are not roysterers. Those who know how the Yankee naval men conduct themselves in every port in the world and how much trouble they put United States consuls to to keep them out of jail wondered at the audacity of Daniels. People all over the world know that men of the United States navy when on shore lose control of themselves after they indulge in a very few drinks while men of all other navies continue to conduct themselves properly even after drinking three and four times as much as the Yankee tars. But very few people know that this condition exists because the men of the United States navy are not allowed any alcoholic beverages on board ship while the men of other navies are accustomed to beer, wine and grog. Indeed, few people will charge that the misbehavior of the Yankee tars on shore is due to the stupidity of the heads of the navy, who are either too stingy or too ignorant to allow navy men of the United States beverages which every seaman of other nations is accustomed to. That is why Josephus Daniels managed to convince those who listened to him that Yankee naval men are not roysterers and should be treated like Sunday School children.

Having succeeded so far the intellectual giant of the navy proceeded to further lengths. He proclaimed that inasmuch as the men of the United States Navy were not allowed alcoholic beverages the officers should not be allowed them either. This thoroughly demonstrated the fact that the celebrated North Carolinan holds ideas on personal liberty which thoroughly identify him as a member of the old Slave Party. Following his line of reasoning that because men of the navy have no right to wine, officers should be deprived of the right, the far-seeing secretary would undoubtedly argue that because women have not the right to vote men should be deprived of that right. If it were possible for the women of prohibition North Carolina to summon up enough courage to make a demonstration before the idolized Daniels in favor of woman suffrage there is no doubt that the egregious incompetent would reply to them as follows: "Christian sisters, I understand you. You have not the right to vote. The men should, therefore, be disfranchised. We have already disfranchised the black men of North Carolina. It is time to start on the white men. As a matter of fact, the only people who should be allowed to vote are Sunday School teachers and rural editors."

As exemplifying the high reasoning power of Josephus Daniels one of his explanations for the abolition of the wine mess for officers may be set forth as follows: "Many young men who have never tasted wine become officers. Not being accustomed to wine, they lose control of themselves after they partake of it. To save them it is necessary to abolish wine in the navy." It must follow that Secretary Daniels will issue an order that officers in the United States navy shall not accept invitations from foreign naval officers to sociable affairs since the United States officers, not being accustomed to wine, might lose control of themselves after partaking of the wine served at all such affairs.

The latest bid for fame made by Josephus Daniels is in connection with Mexico. In this he shows that he has a nose for glory. As secretary of a navy victorious over Mexico he scents the trail of history and finds himself on the way to undying honors. So, when a half dozen United States marines forget to dress themselves for shore leave, land in Tampico, a foreign port, in regular uniform and are arrested in strict accordance with international law, Secretary Daniels starts complications by declaring that for the very reason that the marines were in their regular uniform they should not have been arrested. In this way the rural editor would reverse international law. While any other man in his position would proceed slowly in an investigation to determine whether or not the marines might be in the wrong the egregious incompetent demands precipitate action. Holding, as he does, that the United States marines are Sunday School boys incapable of any breach of good deportment (so different from the marines of other nations) he insists that they could not have been in the wrong. This shows that he knows when opportunity knocks at his door. War with Mexico is an opportunity for him to glorify himself. It would cost him, personally, nothing and he would be getting something entirely at the cost of others. That is what he has been doing in all his dealings with President Wilson. It would be no more

than consistent for him to proceed in the same way with Mexico. As matters stand, all that blocks the way for Daniels to make a war for the extension of his celebrity is the personality of President Wilson. The question now is: Can he overcome that personality?

In concluding this sketch of the wonderful Josephus Daniels it is not amiss to refer to the efficiency of the navy over which he holds undisputed sway. Like all other prohibitionists, Daniels condemns alcoholic liquors on the ground that they reduce the efficiency of those who drink them. Since Daniels became Secretary of the Navy the efficiency of that military arm of the republic has so decreased that he himself proposes that the battleships be converted into merchant vessels. At the same time the efficiency of the British navy has been increased over fifty per cent. According to the "Scientific American" and the "Army and Navy Journal," the efficiency of the marksmanship of the British navy has been raised from forty per cent to sixty per cent, while that of the United States navy has remained at forty per cent. These authoritative journals state that the fighting strength of the British navy has been still further increased by the use of oil instead of coal as fuel, while the United States navy remains on the same old coal-burning basis. Unit for unit, the British navy is nearly sixty per cent more efficient than the United States navy. Alcoholism appears to be more progressive than teetotalism, as far as navies go. Probably this is the reason why Josephus Daniels sagely remarks, "Future wars will be decided by battles in the air, not on the sea." Let us hope so, for our country's sake, if Daniels should continue to be the Secretary of the Navy.

There is one achievement to the credit of Josephus Daniels which should not be overlooked. Daniels has succeeded in convincing the people of the United States that the head of the navy department should be a man conversant with the affairs of the navy. And the people, realizing this, should impress upon President Wilson the necessity of allowing Daniels to retire gloriously. The President has paid his political debts. All he owes now is to the country and to himself. Josephus Daniels should be allowed to shine as the most resplendent political luminary of North Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We, Kleiber & Co., Inc., of San Francisco, manufacture motor trucks. We are not new at the automobile truck business. We have been at it for the last five years and we have been successful in the wagon business for over seventeen years. We do not see why we could not make automobiles in California the same as in the East, and we can make them even better because we know the local conditions. We know the hills in California and we know that we have to have a better truck in California than in the East, because Eastern cities are more or less flat. We always were able to build a better wagon in California and we are able to build a better automobile truck in California.

We do not ask you to patronize us because we are making trucks at home. All we ask you is if we make just as good trucks as they make in the East and even better and not charge you any more, give us the preference. You must remember that you always can get truck parts here in your own factory, and, besides, there are a hundred million dollars sent East every year for automobiles. Let us leave some of this money here in California and give people work here. You will help us a whole lot by buying your truck from us and help local conditions along. Before you buy a truck come and examine our produce and you will agree with us when we say you can get a better truck from us than you will get from any Eastern manufacturer. Our prices are reasonable and our goods are "A-1." We use only the very best material that money can produce. Our company is run by the best business people in San Francisco. Our firm is not new; we have been in business a long time.

KLEIBER & CO., INC.
1426-1440 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Tulare Grapes to Ripen Early This Year.—Owing to ideal weather conditions Tulare grapes will mature ten days earlier this year than last. A heavy crop is expected.

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Do you realize that this means that the majority of consumers have the firm conviction that Betts & Co., Ltd., give them the best service?

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EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM APRIL 20 TO MAY 20, 1914

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	2	.....	$ 11
" British Columbia	35	764	435
" Central America	20	27,769	9,820
" China	....	1,223	465
" Japan	....	5,342	1,816
" Mexico	20	1,536	601
" Philippine Islands	....	1,026	340
" South America	2	11,718	3,946
" Samoan Islands	....	269	178
" Society Islands	....	4,351	1,333
" Cooks Islands	....	1,076	366
" India	31	.....	130
" Dutch East Indies	....	99	39
" France	....	7,725	2,900
" Holland	....	3,315	880
" Germany	....	3,315	880
" Cuba	....	510	204
" Scotland	55	.....	377
" Hawaiian Islands	109	63,734	31,477
" New York	371	833,652	317,837
Total	645	967,424	$374,035

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Japan	....	26	$ 23
" South America	2	....	17
" Hawaiian Islands	40	1,646	2,561
" New York	....	2,631	3,303
Total	42	4,303	$5,906

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	7	35	$ 236
" Central America	94	....	736
" China	50	....	164
" Japan	....	10	23
" Australia	4	....	42
" Hawaiian Islands	105	260	1,310
" New York	100	165	1,295
Total	360	470	$3,806

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	9	$ 114
" Central America	94	1,402
" Philippine Islands	154	1,025
" South America	150	420
" Society Islands	19	154
" Samoan Islands	1	8
" Cooks Islands	28	275
Hawaiian Islands	248	2,182
Total	703	$5,580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	4 cs Alcohol, 1 cs Champagne, 1 cs Mineral Water
" Alaska	4 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cordial, 2 cs Vermouth, 2 cs Gin
" British Columbia	2 kegs Caromel
" Central America	2 cs China Wine, 52 cs Mineral Water
" Central America	7 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 30 cs Grape Juice
" China	7 cs Grape Juice
" Korea	7 cs Grape Juice
" Japan	5 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cider
" Philippine Islands	15 cs Cider, 18 cs Grape Juice, 2 hf bbls Gin Cordial
" Philippine Islands	2 hf bbls Syrup, 19 cs Ginger Brandy Cordial
" South America	25 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	2 cs Mineral Water
" Samoan Islands	3 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	28 cs Grape Juice, 76 cs Mineral Water, 6 cs Cordial
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Fruit Juice, 8 cs 4 bbls Alcohol, 18 cs Bitters
" Hawaiian Islands	606 cs 4 bbls Gin, 55 cs Vermouth, 5 cs Amer Picon
" Hawaiian Islands	8 cs Peach Cordial, 5 cs Ginger Ale, 10 cs Syrup
" Hawaiian Islands	2 hf bbls Cider Syrup, 2 cs Cocktails, 25 cs Champagne
" Hawaiian Islands	15 cs Apricot Cordial, 5 cs Cassia, 5 cs Kummel
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs Cherry Cordial, 2 cs Anisette, 1 cs Cider
" New York	42 bbls Vermouth, 5 cs Apricot Cordial
" New York	5 cs Grape Juice, 2 bbls 14 hf bbls 21 kegs Gin
" New York	5 cs Raspberry Juice

Total—1111 cs, 52 bbls, 20 hf bbls, 23 kegs.
Value—$11,510.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM APRIL 20 TO MAY 20, 1914

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Manchuria," April 22, 1914.

167 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
30 c Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "Cuzco," April 23, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

5 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
25 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
8 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
46 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
11 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
8 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
415 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
27 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
61 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
500 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky ..... San Diego.
100 c Beer ..... Victoria.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lyra," April 23, 1914.

248 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
11 bbls Gin ..... Portland.
6 c Gin ..... Portland.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Georgian," April 25, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

22 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
10 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
56 c Cordial ..... San Francisco.
27 c Grape Juice ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
25 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
1 oct Whisky ..... San Francisco.
100 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
7 bbls Whisky ..... Oakland.
1 bbl Gin ..... Oakland.
50 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
2 oct Whisky ..... Seattle.
13 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Nile," April 28, 1914.

85 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
50 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
60 c Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Virginian," April 30, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

14 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... San Francisco.
680 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
7 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
2 oct Whisky ..... Oakland.
105 c Wine ..... Sacramento.
26 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
30 c Whisky ..... Portland.
1 csk Wine ..... Portland.
44 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
15 bbls Gin ..... Seattle.
28 bbls Whisky ..... Tacoma.
1 c Brandy ..... Tacoma.
10 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Honolulu.
125 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
10 c Bitters ..... Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

25 c Brandy ..... Portland.
50 c Wine ..... Seattle.
205 c Wine ..... Tacoma.
25 c Vermouth ..... Honolulu.
105 c Gin ..... Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Tenyo Maru," May 1, 1914.

192 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
100 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
25 c Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Sydney," May 3, 1914 (via Ancon).

25 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
100 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
8 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Nebraskan," May 3, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

5 c Whisky .....San Francisco.
11 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 c Liquors .....San Francisco.
4 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
10 c Gin .....San Francisco.
1 oct Gin .....San Francisco.
115 c Wine .....San Francisco.
3 c Beer .....San Francisco.
2 oct Wine .....Oakland.
2 c Brandy .....Sacramento.
6 bbls Whisky .....Seattle.
54 c Liquors .....Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Nippon Maru," May 5, 1914.

50 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
30 csks Sake .....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Louis Luckenbach," May 5, 1914 (via Ancon).

311 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
15 c Whisky .....Portland.
99 bbls Whisky .....Portland.
10 c Liquors .....Portland.
25 bbls Whisky .....Vancouver.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Mongolia," May 6, 1914.

50 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
50 c Sake .....San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Salatis," May 7, 1914.

500 c Liquors .....San Francisco.
5 csks Prune Juice .....San Francisco.
6 csks Whisky .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pleiades," May 10, 1914 (via Ancon).

305 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
325 c Whisky .....San Francisco.
15 c Lime Juice .....Portland.

FROM VICTORIA, per "Umatilla," May, 10, 1914.

15 c Gin .....San Francisco.
5 csks Whisky .....San Francisco.
5 oct Whisky .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Aztec," May 17, 1914 (via Ancon).

79 c Whisky .....San Francisco.
1 bbl Whisky .....San Francisco.
3 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM APRIL 20, 1914 TO MAY 20, 1914.

VIA NEW YORK—

6 c Wine, from Antwerp .....San Francisco.
51 c Whisky, from Antwerp .....San Francisco.
35 c Champagne, from Antwerp .....San Francisco.
4 bbls Wine, from Antwerp .....San Francisco.

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

April 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Alliance."

060 bbls.....Lachman & Jacobi
149 " .....French-American Wine Company
100 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
70 " .....Parodi, Erminio & Company

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

814 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
15 " ..... A. Lachman
275 " .....C. Schilling & Company
273 " .....California Wine Association
800 " .....E. L. Spellman & Company
100 " .....Samuel Bros. & Company
150 " .....Pessagno & Montressor
100 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Company
175 " .....Italia Wine Company
500 " .....A. D. Rudini
100 " ..... Piemont Winery
400 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company
850 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
120 " .....Swiss-American Wine Company
161 cases.....E. de Pue
125 bbls.....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
365 " ..... Scatena Bros.
376 " ..... S. Sebastian
234 " ..... J. Pacheteau

From San Francisco, steamer "Montanan."

200 " .....o..... Cella & Brogli
475 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
50 " .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Company
175 " .....Sonoma Wine & Brandy Company
100 " ..... Chas. Schueler
175 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
60 " .....C. Manzella & Son
200 " ..... A. D. Rudini
360 " ..... Piemont Winery
60 " .....Swiss-American Wine Company
175 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
100 " .....Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
307 " .....Roma Wine Company
240 " ..... M. Ajello
550 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company
70 " ..... Brotherhood Wine Company

April 16-30

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

455 bbls.....Lachman & Jacobi
223 " ..... J. Pacheteau
82 " ..... A. Lachman
302 cases.....Cresta Blanca Company
1300 bbls.....California Wine Association
163 " .....Samuel Bros. Company
65 " .....Steinhardt Bros. Company
150 " .....Pessagno & Montresor
332 " .....Scatena Bros. Wine Company
165 " .....P. & W. Samuel
480 " .....C. Schilling & Company
235 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Company
939 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
72 " .....G. Cella & Bros.

From San Francisco, steamer "Minnesotan."

185 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons
290 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Company
282 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
250 " .....French-American Wine Company

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A.FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

103	"	C. Jouard
52	"	Rosenblatt Company
296	"	Roma Wine Company
222	"	Order

May 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Kentuckian."

75	bbls.	Ginter Grocery Company
90	"	Chas. Stern & Sons
125	"	C. Manzella & Sons
60	"	Neapolitan Wine Company
500	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
180	"	Lachman & Jacobi
444	"	Ciocca-Lombardi Company
180	"	Piemont Winery
589	"	French-American Wine Company
75	"	A. D. Rudin

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

160	"	C. Manzella
100	"	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
787	"	Lachman & Jacobi
284	"	C. Schilling & Company
100	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
75	"	Italia Wine Company
60	"	Roma Wine Company
383	"	Italian-Swiss Colony

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

26	"	A. Lachman & Company
200	"	Lagomarsino Wine Company
255	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
1605	"	California Wine Association
200	"	C. Schilling & Company
110	cases	Cresta Blanca Company
491	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
215	"	J. Pacheteau
220	"	Roma Wine Company

SECRETARY DANIELS AND HYPOCRISY.

When Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued his order forbidding the use of wines by the officers at their mess, he claimed in his statement, which was given out to the press, that he wanted to stop drinking in the Navy because of "the temptations it set before the younger officers!"

The real reason, as it now appears, is that Secretary Daniels is a full-fledged anti-saloon leaguer, and his arbitrary and absurd order was intended to please his professional anti-saloon agitators.

On page 225 of the Anti-Saloon Year-Book, 1914, under the heading of the "North Carolina Anti-Saloon League," appears this paragraph:

"Headquarters Committee.—J. A. Hartness, Statesville, N. C.; Arch Johnson, Thomasville, N. C.; N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. Hight C. Moore, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. L. S. Massey, Raleigh, N. C.; **Josephus Daniels,** Raleigh, N C.; Jas. R. Young, Raleigh, N. C."

There is an old saying that "the Lord loves a cheerful liar," but we doubt if He loves a political hypocrite.—American Wine Press.

LOMBARDY, ITALY, WINE OUTPUT IN 1913.

The grape crop of Lombardy, Italy, in 1913 was exceptionally large. The total crop was estimated at 853,621,120 pounds, compared with 653,402,520 pounds in 1912, and an average of 495,594,080 during the four-year period ended with 1912. It is estimated that about 2½ per cent of the grapes were consumed or exported, and the rest converted into wine; a quintal of grapes (220.46 pounds) producing 68 liters (17.96 gallons). The production of wine in Lombardy was estimated at 2,591,000 hectoliters (68,446,475 gallons) compared with 1,921,000 hectoliters (50,747,100 gallons) in 1912, and 2,046,600 hectoliters (54,065,036 gallons) in 1911. The wine produced in the district was nearly 5 per cent of the total of the entire country.

PROHIBITION IGNORAMUSES.

The following is from the issue of May 6th of the Sebastopol "Times" of Sebastopol, Sonoma County, the only prohibition paper published in the wine region:

"Mrs. St. John, who spoke for the W. C. T. U. Sunday and Monday evenings is not familiar with California soils and climate or she would not have made the assertion that alfalfa would grow wherever wine grapes would. To imagine alfalfa growing on the red hills of Sonoma County that are at present covered with vineyards is too much for the most agile mind. This is not to say, however, that nothing but wine grapes will grow on these hills. Far be it from us to slander the fertile soil of Sonoma to that extent."

The editor of the Sebastopol "Times" exposes the ignorance of Mrs. St. John and at the same time shows that he is no less ignorant than she. It seems that all he knows is that alfalfa will not grow on the red hills of Sonoma. He simply presumes on his self-conceit as a prohibitionist when he says that something beside wine grapes might be grown on those hills. If he had consulted Wizard Burbank he might have learned that spineless cactus will grow where wine grapes will grow, but the Wizard would undoubtedly disapprove of displacing the grapes with the cactus. It is evident that the editor of the Sebastopol "Times" is not a native of Sonoma County. Indeed, it would be a slander on Sonoma County to suggest that that county could produce such an ignoramus.

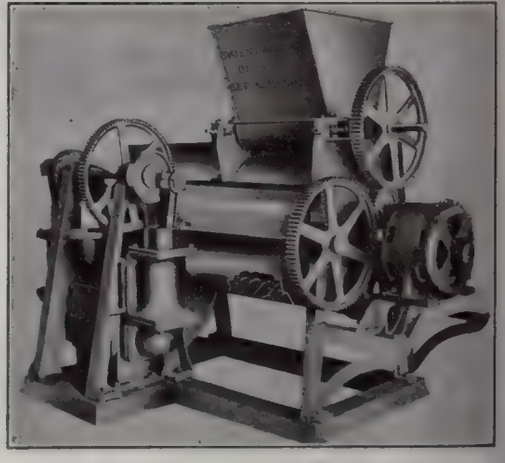
ARRAIGNMENT OF PROHIBITION.

In its recent issue the magazine "Vindicator" arraigns prohibition in the following terms: "Prohibition has made no nation great; it has made no people eminent; it has made no continent conspicuous; but where it has reigned for decades and now reigns in the state religion we find a savage sultan hurled from his beastly, brutal, bloody throne and in place a constitutional monarch in a seraglio, his palace less than a national bagnio and his people a race of semi-slaves, libinous fatalists, lustful paupers, unspeakable fanatics and coucupiscent imbeciles."

THE ROSSI
Improved Combination Grape Crusher Stemmer and Must Pump
A GREAT LABOR SAVER

After years of practical experience in the manufacture of machinery for the Winery, we are presenting for your consideration the "Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump" of our latest pattern.

The special features are the direct connected Motor Drive, doing away with troublesome and expensive belting — however, if desired, can also be run with a gasoline engine or with any other source of power. Another feature is the doing away entirely with the "pit," which is the source of all trouble with the Must Pump in other makes of machines, and substituting the "Must Pan," containing an "agitator," adapted to keep the Must in uniform consistency, thus preventing the clogging of the "Must Pump."



Patent Allowed Dec. 1, 1913, Ser. Number 781,277

The machine, built on a heavy cast iron base, is self-contained, compact and when delivered requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to the motor to be ready for immediate use.

The machine can also be made portable to be used directly in the field—the Must to be discharged into a portable Tank and by this means delivered to the winery. The saving of labor in handling—also the saving of materials, i.e., boxes, etc., is quite evident, even to the most skeptical.

We are in a position to supply this machine from 50 tons daily capacity and upwards. **PRICES ON APPLICATION.**

A. ROSSI & COMPANY

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GRAPE CRUSHERS, HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES FOR ALL PURPOSES

322 BROADWAY, nr. Sansome Phone Kearny 4668 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROHIBITION TO BE PUT ON BALLOT.

Mr. William Schuldt, secretary of the California Brewers' Association, on the 25th of May filed with Secretary of State Jordan at Sacramento the official argument in opposition to the proposed prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. It is as follows:

Against Principles of Political Liberty.

"Prohibition is contrary to sound political principles. The best government is that which most liberally lets its citizens alone, constraining them in nowise inconsistent with common sense ideas of perfect freedom. The unripeness of total abstinence is evident from the failure of prohibition in Maine, Kansas, Georgia and other States where it is at once a scandal and a farce.

Contrary to Religion.

"Prohibition is immoral and contrary to the teachings of religion and physiological science. A form of intolerance, it substitutes enmities and hatreds for peace and good will, the foundations of the soundest morality. It breeds general demoralization, since wherever it is enacted moonshine distilleries, little kitchen breweries and hidden wine presses flourish, and the spy system, most mischievous of all governmental agencies, is established. Further, prohibition is immoral in that it breeds intellectual dishonesty among its advocates.

"In the manufacture and distribution of liquors 282,000 persons are employed and dependent.

Would Destroy Property.

"Prohibition would not only destroy great properties and industries, impoverish thousands of families and increase the army of unemployed, but it would substitute the vilest of poisonous concoctions for our pure wines, beers and brandies and make every taxpayer pay the cost of the industrial cataclysm."

Mr. Schuldt, in concluding the argument, states that the liquor interests pay to the State of California $3,000,000 in revenue annually and he declares that $700,000,000 worth of property would be confiscated five days after the certification of the vote in November, if the State should vote in favor of prohibition.

San Benito Wine Crop Prospects.—Mr. A. Hollister is shipping the wine produced at his vineyard, El Gavilan, near San Benito, in 1913 to Winehaven. The yield of 100 acres was 29,000 gallons, valued at $6,000. Mr. Hollister predicts that the yield in 1914 will be double that of 1913 in the San Benito section.

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DRY WINES.—There has been an improvement in the market for dry wines during the month. Business is now considered to be fair.

By rail the figures were 4,000 cases and 770,429 gallons. By sea 643 cases and 967,424 gallons, making a total of 1,737,853 gallons and 4,643 cases.

Receipts by sea were 528 cases, 48 casks, 41 barrels, 7 casks, 1 octave. Champagne, 535 cases.

SWEET WINES.—The market has been bettered during the month past. It is now in a fair condition.

BRANDIES.—Activity in the market for brandies continued during the past month, with the result that stocks are almost cleaned up. Prices are on a very firm basis.

Combined shipments by sea and rail were 53,167 gallons and 360 cases (by sea). Rail cases not obtainable.

Imports totaled 53 cases, 8 octaves, 5 casks.

There remained in bond on April 30, 1914, in 1st District 2,385,905.9 tax gallons.

Production in 1st District month of April, 116,825.4 tax gallons; 6th District, no report for bond.

WHISKIES.—The same dullness which prevailed in the whisky market during the previous month continued during May. Dullness is reported all over the United States. This is due to the effect of the work of the administration in Washington and does not involve the whisky trade any more than any other business. In California the work of the prohibitionists has aided the policy of the administration in depressing the whisky trade. Some wholesalers are reluctant to extend credits and some retailers refrain from buying usual stocks.

Imports were 1,298 cases, 871 barrels, 68 casks, 18 octaves.

Miscellaneous exports—1111 cases, 52 barrels, 20½ barrels, 23 kegs. Value $11,510.

BEER.—No great improvement has occurred in the trade. Until the last week of the month the weather was not favorable to consumption. Of course, the prohibition movement has no effect on the beer trade, as no large stocks are kept by retailers, and people drink this beverage with greatest satisfaction when the weather is sunniest. No one hints that the weather agent has joined the prohibition movement. The last week of May was favorable to brewers as far as weather was concerned and it looks as though June ought to prove a good month. Let us hope so.

Exports by sea were 703 packages, valued at $5,580.

Imports by sea were 125 barrels, 103 cases.

IMPORTATIONS.—There was a very pronounced falling off in the trade during the month. A notable diminishment in the importations of every class of goods all down the line, with the single exception of sake, occurred. Indeed, this was the month of most meagre imports that the importers have known in a long time.

Importations by sea were as follows: Whiskies, 1,298 cases, 871 barrels, 68 casks, 18 octaves; Brandies, 53 cases, 8 octaves, 5 casks; Wine, 528 cases, 48 casks, 10 octaves, 4 barrels; Champagne, 535 cases; Vermouth, 25 cases; Gin, 841 cases, 41 barrels, 7 casks, 1 octave; Beer, 125 barrels, 103 cases; Mineral Water, 30 casks; Liquors, 658 cases; Bitters, 110 cases; Sake, 624 casks, 265 cases; Lime Juice, 15 cases; Grape Juice, 27 cases; Prune Juice, 5 casks.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
April, 1914.

Through shipment by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	770,42
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,00
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	967,42
Exports by sea, cases	64
Total bulk wine	1,737,85
Total cases	4,64

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
April, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	52,69
Exports by sea, gallons	47
Total brandy exports, gallons	53,16
Cases by sea	36

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 24, 1914.

There is a general quietness in the trade. This is in part du to the unsatisfactory business conditions throughout the country Conservatism prevails in the Kentucky whisky trade. There i a disposition on the part of buyers to curtail purchases. As a re sult, prices remain stationary. The slight movement of goods wil undoubtedly have the effect of causing the distillers to reduce th size of their output this year.

Eastern rye whiskies are on a firmer basis than for some month past. This is owing to the fact that there are less ryes being of fered. There is an especially strong feeling in spring '10s and '11s An improvement has shown in withdrawals during the month No improvement has as yet materialized in the spirit and alcoho markets. There is a tendency toward a weakness in prices. A threatened overproduction augurs evil to prices.

Quietness prevails in the market for California wines. Move ment of goods is very limited in volume and still more so in values

Some of the more prominent clergymen of San Francisco hav been discoursing wisely on the subject of eugenics during the pas month. It appears that they believe that they have discovered a new source of revenue. But whether eugenics detract their atter tion from prohibition is questionable. Eugenics certainly offe themselves to the springing of sensations. Lectures on such que tions as "Is your husband fit to be the father of your child?" ough to excite keen interest among the class of hysterical female refo mers who complain about being mismated. Further development of eugenics by the energetic preachers are being anxiously awaite

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FRESNO "HERALD" ON PROHIBITION AND THE WINE INDUSTRY.

One of the latest and most extraordinary arguments advanced by prohibition leaders who favor the destruction of the wine industry, is that wine vineyards yield smaller returns than either raisin or table grape vineyards. They have compiled statistics to show that 50,000 acres of table grapes in California yield six and a half millions of dollars, that 110,000 acres of raisin grapes yield five and a half millions, while 170,000 acres of wine grapes yield but five millions. In other words, the raisin and table grape acreage, actually smaller than the wine grape acreage, yields two and a half times as much income.

Nobody doubts the authenticity of these figures, but what do they prove? Nothing except that the table and raisin industries pay better than the wine grape industry. It would be quite as logical to argue that since the table grape industry is at present nearly twice as profitable as the raisin industry, all the raisin vineyards should be destroyed, and then supplanted by table grapes. The argument of the dry advocates is that since the wine grape grower is making but a small profit, even that profit should be taken away from him, and that his land should produce nothing at all.

And a lamentable feature of the situation is that one reason for the cause of low prices for wine is the prohibition movement itself. Dry advocates have for years been warring on the wine industry with more or less success. Now they say "We have made it hot for you. We have succeeded in restricting the market for your product. We have aided in making the wine grape industry the least profitable in viticulture, and now we are determined to finish the devastating work and put you out of business altogether. You are hardly making a living, anyway, and for that reason you won't suffer so very much through being forced into bankruptcy. Tear up your vineyard. Start at the beginning again with a little patch of worn out ground and see what you can do!"

It is true that the wine grape industry is less profitable than the raisin industry. Every industry has its up and downs. There was a time when growers shipped raisins east, gave them away to the commission men and had to pay the freight. And when that was taking place wine grape growers were reaping rich returns. The prohibition pendulum is bound to swing the other way. The wine war has been settled. The purity of our California wines is steadily developing a broader market. There is every reason to hope that in a very short time the wine industry will have its rightful place as one of the great industries of California—Fresno "Herald."

NO SPECIAL EDITION OF "PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW."

As some of the regular subscribers and advertisers of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW have been falsely impressed with an idea that this paper is to issue a special edition bearing on the coming election, it is considered necessary to advise all readers and advertisers that **no special edition** of the REVIEW will be issued. The propaganda of the REVIEW will be attended to in the regular numbers. Arguments against prohibition will appear in every issue of the paper. The number just prior to the day of election, that is to say, the issue of October 31, will be devoted to exposing the work which the prohibitionists may be expected to take up during the fortnight preceding the battle of the ballots. That issue will appear at a very opportune time. It will be circulated throughout the State just when it will have the greatest effect.

NEW PLANT ADDED BY THE S. BAUER COOPERAGE FIRM.

The firm of S. Bauer, coopers of 833 Florida street, San Francisco, has established an additional plant in San Francisco. This is at 18th and York streets. A new boiler equipment has been installed to operate in connection with the apparatus for washing barrels. This will increase greatly the facilities of the firm for handling cooperage and attending to the wants of the established trade which the firm enjoys. Special attention will be paid to all repair work. The expansion made by the firm, which is one of the pioneers in the cooperage field of California, is due to a fast increasing trade.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Room for Improvement.—Speaking of the reform wave in the United States the last year the figures are a little discouraging. While many counties and several States have showed an increase in dryness the consumption of the drink that cheers has gone steadily on. The consumption of beer increased by 8,000,000 gallons, whisky by about 2,000,000 gallons. Wine dropped about 1,000,000 gallons. But the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages increased by about two and one-half quarts.—Manteca "Bulletin."

PROPOSED ANTI-PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS TO STATE CONSTITUTION.

TWO propositions to amend the State Constitution so as to ri California of the nuisance of prohibition agitation are worth of the earnest consideration of everybody connected with the liquo traffic. The first of these is that which the PACIFIC WINE BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW offers, namely, an amend ment by which the State of California shall recompense all person whose business is closed by electoral or legislative action. Thi was ably set forth in an interview with Mr. Herman Lange som six months ago. The second is the proposition of Mr. J. B. Gart land outlined in a communication to the REVIEW published i the April number. According to this the initiative should be in voked to submit to the electors a proposed amendment which woul provide for the holding of elections on State-wide prohibition onl at stated intervals of time, say for a period of at least ten years.

Conditions in California call for the immediate consideration o both these propositions. Representatives of the REVIEW have interviewed leaders of the liquor industry and trade and have ascertained that winemen, brewers, distillers, wholesalers and retailers are practically unanimously in favor of the proposed measures, but are divided in their opinions as to the suitability of securing action on them at the coming election. Those who favor placing the propositions on the ballot this year believe that the sentiment against prohibition is so great that it will carry both the proposed amendments. They believe that by making issues of the propositions votes will be gained for the wet side and that the propositions would stand greater chance of success this year than two years hence. Those who oppose the propositions at the present time do so because they believe that they would confuse issues, might draw votes to the dry side and would be more safely handled two years hence.

The REVIEW favors placing both propositions on the ballot this year. We, therefore, suggest that the Grape Growers' Association, Brewers' Association, the Associated Industries and the Knights of the Royal Arch hold elections so as to determine what action is to be taken. There is no doubt that Opportunity is knocking at the door of the liquor traffic. The least that can be done is to welcome it and take it into council.

WINE DAY NOVEMBER 1.

AS it is the custom to set apart certain days for the celebration of products that are especially conducive to the prosperity of communities, the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW is pleased to suggest that November 1 be designated as Wine Day. The nation as a whole is now celebrating Raisin Day every 30th of April to the great good of California, of which State the raisin is a peculiar product. Wine and the raisin are to all intents and purposes blood relations. They are, indeed, practically brothers and wine is the bigger brother. They are dependent one upon the other for the prosperity which they bring to communities in California. There is every good reason for having Wine Day if we have Raisin Day. Wine is just as much entitled to a day of celebration as the raisin, if not a little more so. As far as the North American continent is concerned, wine is the peculiar product of California. It is destined to be the leading source of wealth of the Golden State. There is every good reason why a day should be set apart for the celebration of this, one of the greatest gifts of Nature to mankind. As a day for the celebration the first of November should prove especially appropriate. It is near to the close of the vintage season and it is just prior to the regular election day. This year should be particularly propitious for the inauguration of Wine Day, inasmuch as the State-wide movement for prohibition is on. The celebration this year would be very effective from the standpoint of education as well as of advertisement. We would like very much to have the opinions of the readers of the REVIEW on the subject.

REV. AKED AS A FAKE PATHFINDER.

Until the past month no one had suspected that the Rev. Mr. Aked was a rival of Professor Cook of North Pole fame, as a seeker of doubtful honors. But everybody who watches the clergyman must now be aware of the fact that he lays claim to discovery as an explorer. In a recent sermon Rev. Mr. Aked said:

"There is a well-beaten path from the saloon to the brothel."

The first impulse of an investigator would be to ask the Rev. Aked how he came to discover this path. It is a well-known fact that he does not frequent saloons. Putatively, he has never entered a saloon in his life. Hence, he could not have found the path by issuing from a saloon. In consequence the investigator must overcome the first impulse and ask a more logical question, to-wit: Did the Rev. Aked discover the path from the saloon to the brothel while he was on his way from church?

Those who frequent saloons have never been able to discover the path from the saloon to the brothel. They know that it is much easier for the habitue of the brothel to enter a church than a saloon. In fact, it is a well-known fact that some lewd women attend church regularly. There are some immoral women who are hypocritical enough to disport prayer books in their hands on their way to and from religious edifices. Of course, such women are not of the brothel but, as far as depravity is concerned, they are the same class as those of the brothel. It is to be understood that nearly all women who go to church are good women of sound virtue. But it is, nevertheless, true that some women of no virtue go to church. **In no case do women of the brothel enter saloons.** Indeed, very few women enter saloons and the few who do are just as virtuous as the best women who go to church. Practically the only women who enter saloons are women of the Salvation Army. There is no question that these women are just as good as any women who go to church. Certainly Rev. Mr. Aked would not connect them with the path which he declares to lie between the saloon and the brothel.

It would not be fair to say that the Rev. Aked discovered no well-beaten path whatever to the brothel. He very likely did discover one while he was on his way from church. But when he declares that the path leads from the saloon he is in error. Most probably what he discovered was a cross-path and he did not have enough experience as an explorer to follow it to both ends. After finding that the path led to the brothel he should have turned around and followed it to see if it terminated in a saloon. But probably his thoughts were otherwise occupied. Under any circumstance he would not compare well with John C. Fremont as a pathfinder.

Most probably the Rev. Aked, having found a brothel at one end of the path, simply jumped to the conclusion that there was a saloon at the other end. Indeed, the cross path might have proven to be only a blind trail lost in the bush, where the clergyman supposed the saloon might have been.

If Rev. Aked imagines that it is what men drink in saloons that cause them to go to brothels he is very badly mistaken. It is what men drink in saloons that cause them to forget such institutions as brothels. Alcohol is an antaphrodisiac. Alcoholic liquors affect only the upper man. They assist men to control their lust by stimulating all the organs excepting the generative. If the Rev. Aked is looking for any paths to the brothels he should pay no attention to the saloons whatever, but closely observe establishments where amatory foods, such as oysters, eggs, etc., are sold.

California Wine Company's Santa Monica Store.—One of the largest and most attractive stores in Southern California has just been completed at Santa Monica for the California Wine Company.

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COMPENSATION AMENDMENT IS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

The REVIEW has espoused the compensation proposition for educational purposes first of all. This paper recognizes in the prohibitionists an element of primeval thinkers who are in the kindergarten class morally. Before any progress can be made in enlightening prohibitionists an elementary education must be given them.

From an ethical standpoint there can be no adequate compensation for the suppression of the liquor industry or any other industry. Any proposition to take a man's livelihood from him on the pretext of paying him for it is like offering him a mess of pottage for his birthright.

But those who are engaged in the liquor industry and trade are opposed by a group of enemies who reason like aborginal savages, that is to say, they hardly reason at all. Because of the destructive acts of these enemies, the liquor men are in danger of losing their livelihoods and being denied even the mess of pottage as well.

Prohibitionists must be handled like primitive people. They must be taught that if they break their neighbor's windows they should, at least, pay for them. This lesson is merely intended to start them to thinking. Once their consciences are awakened so that they can think there will be some hope of teaching them that they have no right to break their neighbor's windows even if they do pay for them.

It is over-foolish to propose to start the education of the prohibitionists by trying them out first of all in the high school. They must be put through the A B C class first and the time has come when they should be taken in hand.

Judged on the highest ethical standard compensation would not stand. To ask a man to destroy his vineyard or hopyard for a price and then seek elsewhere for the revenue of livelihood is wrong morally. But the liquor traffic is not being judged on the highest ethical standard. Its fate is really in the hands of people on the very lowest plane ethically. That is why the compensation proposition must be clearly advanced. The liquor men are not dealing with enlightened enemies. They must confine themselves to arguments which will serve merely to educate these enemies.

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NEWS FROM THE DESERT STATES

Nevada—Las Vegas, Clark County, has fourteen saloons, all of which are flourishing, as the city is the center of a large region which is developing rapidly.

Mr. L. R. Skinner has purchased the interest of Mr. A. H. Kramer in the liquor firm of Kramer & Skinner at Las Vegas.

The Reno Brewing Company has now one of the most complete manufacturing plants on the Pacific Coast. This is located on East Fourth street in Reno. The plant gives employment to twenty-five men. Business is done throughout the section north of Reno to Lakeview, east to Lovelock, south to Goldfield and west to Susanville.

Arizona.—At Tucson Eugene Chafin announced that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate. He predicted that the prohibitionists would carry California by a majority of 100,000 and that they would also carry Oregon and Washington.

Petitions are being sent out from Yuma by Peter T. Roberson to initiate a prohibition law to be voted on next November. This makes it highly probable that Arizona will be involved in the State-wide movements that are in progress on the Pacific Coast.

The executive committee of the Temperance Alliance of Arizona met at Phoenix during the latter part of April and unanimously decided to repudiate the endorsement of Eugene W. Chafin as candidate for United States Senator. This step was taken on the ground that Chafin, because of his intemperate oratory, was detrimental to the State-wide prohibition movement in Arizona. It is believed that the Temperance Alliance people will endorse Dr. H. A. Hughes, the Democratic candidate.

After conducting what it is pleased to call an "Open Forum" to discuss State-wide prohibition for several months, the "Republican" of Phoenix realizes that it has perpetrated a very bad joke on the public. The "Open Forum" is in charge of G. E. Rinehart, leader of the prohibitionists in Arizona. Nothing is allowed in the "Open Forum" but arguments in favor of prohibition. The "Open Forum" is for the use of prohibitionists only.

Following is a sample of editorial from the prohibitionist "Republican" of Phoenix: "The time has passed in the evolution of this country when we feed our sailors on liquor and gunpowder to make them fight more savagely. More of our fighting is done with brains than with muscles and the brain needs to be clear, just as we used to think that the muscles were temporarily strengthened by the use of strong drink."

Is the frightful grammar due to a brain that is not clear or to the poor training that the editor received in the State University of a prohibitionist State?

There are now 22 saloons in Phoenix, which has a population of 23,000.

At the recent election of officers of the Bartenders' Union of Prescott, William Oliver was elected president and Rev. Kes Pherson chaplain.

The State-wide prohibition campaign was started at Safford during the first week of May by Mrs. Grady Gammage, who has been employed to stump the State by the W. C. T. U. From Safford Mrs. Gammage went to San Simon, where she collected $15 for the work.

In the fire which nearly wiped out Casa Grande the saloon of Thomas Meehan was destroyed.

The number of saloons in the unincorporated towns of Cochise County must be reduced according to the revised statutes of the county. Tombstone, Bisbee and Douglas are the only incorporated towns.

The University Prohibition Study Club of Tucson, composed of members of the faculty or student body of the University of Arizona, has elected the following officers: Edward B. Oxley, president; John W. Voller, vice-president; Harry T. Hobson, secretary Henry H. Shattuck, treasurer; W. W. Vaughan, reporter. It is pretended that the object of the club is to study the liquor question from every standpoint, but the real aim is to promote prohibition Students of the university who do not believe in prohibition will find things very disagreeable for them.

The Parlor Exchange Saloon of Flagstaff has been sold by Mr George Black to Mr. L. M. Hoghe.

A convention of delegates from organizations opposed to the liquor traffic is to be held at Phoenix March 31 to organize a campaign for State-wide prohibition. The Prohibitionist Party, Socialist Party, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., W. C. T. U., ministerial asssociations and churches are to send delegates.

The Wellington Bar at Globe has been improved greatly during the month. Many lounging rooms have been added and expensive decorations installed throughout.

The Turf Saloon at Tombstone has been placed under the management of Mr. T. Giacoma.

New Mexico.—San Juan County has decided to remain dry The vote was 378 for prohibition and 126 against.

Alamogordo is having trouble. It has but one saloon, which pays a yearly license of $1,800. The saloonkeeper, Walter H Reber, finds the license too high and threatens to close the place The city authorities are striving to ward off the disaster as they need the money.

Voters in Las Cruces promised to make the city dry but on election day gave a big majority to wetness. Prohibitionists now propose to inspect the ballot of every man who professes to be in favor of prohibition just before the vote is cast so that no mistake may be made. Refusal of inspection is to be considered as treason

During the past month a group of fanatics started a movement against the saloons of Santa Fe. It is expected that an election will be held in June.

El Rito, Rio Arriba County, has gone dry with a bang. The 100 Spanish speaking natives thought that this meant Americanization and they all voted for it.

Three saloons were put out of business by the dry election at Glorieta during the past month.

Las Cruces, after voting wet by 30 majority, raised the license fee for saloons to $600 per year.

Torrance County is to vote on the liquor question on the 2nd of June. It will go dry as most of the people are Spanish speaking and believe they can not be Americanized without prohibition

An election on State-wide prohibition will be held in New Mexico in November if the prohibitionists have their way.

A new liquor ordinance is to be drafted for Albuquerque.

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PAUPER LABOR AND THE DRY FEDERATION.

In a recent bulletin the California Dry Federation, over the signature of that beneficent lover of humanity, S. W. Odell, "fairly chortles" over the following statement made by Mr. H. F. Stoll in one of his works on wine growing:

"One of the most serious difficulties which we must overcome if we hope to compete successfully with France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal in the wine market of the world is the labor problem. This fall pickers were at a premium in the vineyards and as a result prohibitive prices had to be paid to Japs, Hindus and other available help. But with the opening of the Panama Canal it is expected that the influx of immigration from Southern Europe will help adjust the vexing problem."

The Dry Federation takes Mr. Stoll severely to task, saying:

"So now Mr. Stoll has let the cat out of the bag!

"With pauper labor from Southern Europe the wine growers expect to compete in the markets of the world. With good, honest American labor—yes, even with Jap and Hindu labor, they cannot do it; but with pauper labor they may!

"What have the laboring men of California to say to these men who have been hiring Japs, Hindus, Chinese and other cheap labor and are hoping that the Panama Canal will admit hosts of pauper laborers from Europe?

"Of all the mean, un-American, low-down hopes, this is one of the worst! Already armies of unemployed are making the lives of city officials and State officials weary with demands for labor. They are camping on the highways, spurned and persecuted or they are condemned to jails, while the liquor traffic is hoping for the Panama Canal to let in hordes of pauper labor to help it reap profits out of its industries!"

This is the kind of stuff that shows how racial, as well as social, prejudice gnaws at the undeveloped minds of the prohibitionists of California. Of course these prohibitionists are not natives of California and, therefore, they can not reflect any discredit on this State by their utterances. But let us try to enlighten these pitiable bigots.

Mr. Stoll referred principally to Italians. It is to these people that the California Dry Federations directs its shafts of calumny and race hatred. Let us expose the lies of the Dry Federation.

In the United States the Italians are the very last people to be classed as paupers. They are lovers of work and, therefore, are seldom in quest of charity. Of course, "pauper labor" is peculiarly a term used by persons who are not familiar with the English language. A man may be a pauper or he may be a laborer but never can he be a pauper laborer. The Italians are laborers and not paupers.

If the Dry Federation would call Italian labor pauper labor on the ground that Italians work for low wages the federation lies again. In Argentina the Italians form the vast bulk of the agricultural laboring class and the highest wages paid for agricultural labor in the world are those paid in Argentina. The wages paid to agricultural laborers in Argentina are three times as high as in prohibition Kansas and four times as high as in Maine.

The wine industry of California wants Italian laborers, not because those laborers are paupers, but because they are workers. The Italians will come to California, not to work for less wages than other laborers, but because they can earn nearly as good wages as in Argentina, better than in many Eastern States.

There is more danger of paupers from Maine and Tennessee than Italy.

TELLING NEW YORK WHAT THEY TOLD CALIFORNIA.

William H. Anderson, head of the Anti-Saloon League in the State of New York, recently declared the league to be "not a total abstinence society"; that "it recognizes a man's personal traits are something it is impossible to bring within the view of any statute."

But yet in California the Anti-Saloon League has joined forces with the prohibitionists in support of a most drastic prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, which would wipe out not only all saloons but the wine industry as well—an industry that promotes true temperance by its tendency to substitute light wines for whisky and other ardent spirits.—Sacramento "Bee."

FRESNO AND VICINITY.

Fresno, May 27, 1914.

Since the county of Fresno has been favored by increased moistness prosperous conditions are beginning to assert themselves. The city of Fresno is profiting greatly in consequence. Building is going on apace and most of it is in connection with the liquor industry.

Mr. A. Mattei is putting the finishing touches to his wholesale liquor store at the corner of Los Angeles and I streets, Fresno. This store is considered by travelers who have visited it as the finest of its kind in the United States. It is a reinforced concrete structure so built as to permit of the addition of eight stories. There is no doubt that Mr. Mattei, who is known as the leading individual wine grower in the world, has ample confidence in the ability of Fresnans to keep the city perpetually wet.

The bottling plant of the Wieland beer people in Fresno is fast nearing completion. This will be the most modern establishment of its kind in this section. Mr. A. Mattei is the agent in charge of the distribution of the Wieland product.

Fresnans are now confident that the city will have a population of 100,000 within a decade, providing that the moistening of surrounding territory continues at the same rate as during the past year. There is nothing like moisture to make a city grow.

Seven retail liquor licenses were granted by the board of trustees of Hanford on the first of May. Schnereger and Downing were granted a wholesale liquor license for their establishment at 305 East Sixth street. No remonstrances of any kind were made.

At Taft on the 3rd of May the saloon establishment of Wilson and Dunlop was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $18,000. Insurance was carried in approximately $12,000.

On the 4th of May the city trustees of Merced fixed the fees for licenses as follows: Retail liquor, $1,200 per year, wholesale $400, table $200. The number of saloons is limited to eight and wholesale houses to two. Saloons are to be closed on Sundays and on week days are to be opened not before 6 a. m. and closed at 11 p.m.

Lancel's



Choice Vintages of California



E. H. Lancel Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

Growers and Distributors

Contra Costa Winery, Martinez

Office and Salesrooms:
242-244-246 JACKSON ST. San Francisco

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

WET VICTORY IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

As showing how well the people of this State are awakening to the danger of prohibition another wet victory achieved in Supervisorial District No. 2, Humboldt County, following on the dozen victories of the 13th of April, is enlightening. In 1912 Supervisorial District No. 2 went dry by a majority of 34. On the 5th of May, 1914, the district went wet by a majority of 74. In several of the precincts no vote was cast, as all the people had departed since the inauguration of the dry regime. But wherever the people voted they showed that they had completely changed their opinion of prohibition. It is more than likely that the effrontery of the State-wide prohibition movement was the cause of the complete reversal of judgment.

On the 18th of May the city of Eureka held a wet and dry election. The result was an overwhelming victory for the wets. Wets cast 2,869 and drys 1,727 votes, giving the wets a majority of 1,142, or an increase of 800 over the majority for wetness two years ago. This election put the finishing touches on the victory for the wets in Humboldt County.

FROM GEORGE NEWELL MORAN, PUBLICITY AGENT.

Sir Thomas Dewar of John Dewar & Sons (White Label Scotch) has just returned from a big game hunting expedition of several months in British East Africa and Uganda. He brought back more than a ton weight of trophies, including eleven lions and three leopards shot by him in a hitherto unhunted district fourteen days trek into the wilds beyond Nairobi. Sir Thomas enjoyed his trip so thoroughly, despite narrow escapes and hardships, that he is already preparing for a similar expedition to the sources of the White Niles this fall.

Robert Collins Locates in San Leandro.—Mr. Robert Collins, formerly with the Buffalo Brewing Company, has purchased the saloon of Mr. J. F. Silva on East 14th street, San Leandro.

Telephone Douglas 4277 I AM THE LIME MAN

A. CALDERONI & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MEXICAN LIMES
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Limes and Lemons

GOODS DELIVERED ANY HOUR

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Bar, Store and Office Fixtures

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"RODERICK DHU"

SCOTCH WHISKY



The choicest product of the best Distilleries in Scotland, and renowned for its mild mellow flavor, and exceptional delicacy and character.

Distillers

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GLASGOW

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Oakland Brewing & Malting Company's

Blue and Gold Imperial Lager

The Beer That Satisfies

Ever Increasing in Popularity
Solely Because of Merit

A HOME PRODUCT OAKLAND, CAL.

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"Gibb's Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

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SUPREMACY

Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's acceptedly foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole *Taylor* make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

TOPMOST

1ST

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS

DISTILLERS INCORPORATED FRANKFORT, KY.

JULIUS LEVIN CO., 44-50 BEALE ST.
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Pacific Coast Agents

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THE

Lick Bar

33 Montgomery St. San Francisco

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. Wobber, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

Mr. Frank Daroux, well known man about town, shows his confidence in the intelligence of the people of California by offering to lay wagers at odds of 15 to 1 that California will not be voted dry at the November election. Mr. Daroux's first bet was with Mr. F. L. Olmstead, the capitalist. Mr. Daroux posted $15,000 against $1,000 produced by Mr. Olmstead. If he wins Mr. Daroux will make less than 8 per cent on the money which he is risking. This should indicate the greatness of his confidence in the reasoning power of the people of the State.

During the past month the Hotel Terminal Bar receipts were double those of any previous month. This indicates prosperous times in the vicinity of the Ferry Building.

Mr. William A. Gaynor, the liquor dealer, recently sued Mr. M. Wolf for $819.80 for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Wolf claimed that the goods in question were his own, as he was a partner in the liquor business with Gaynor. Judge Murasky gave Gaynor a judgment for 42 cents against Wolf.

The first large shipment of beer from Seattle for the summer season arrived in San Francisco on the 8th of May as principal part of the cargo of the "Admiral Watson."

Mr. A. F. Baumgartner, the manufacturing manager of the Fredericksburg Brewery at San Jose, joined hands in matrimony with Miss Florence Dustin of San Jose during the past month and started on a tour of California, setting out from San Francisco.

Mr. H. F. Stoll, secretary of the Grape Protective Association, organized the "Grape Growers' Team" on the 2nd of May to assist in raising the fund of $180,000 for the St. Francis Technical School, where orphan girls of all denominations are taken care of.

Mr. A. Sbarboro delivered a stirring address at the weekly meeting of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, held at the Hof Brau Cafe on the 20th of May. His audience, in which there were many women, applauded him when he recommended that the prohibition proposition be defeated at the polls in November.

Mr. W. S. Leake has made clear his position on prohibition. He says: "My plea is to let alcohol stand by itself. I would accept no favors from it, neither would I strong-arm it. I have no faith in local option, high license, or even prohibition, for all these things mean force, and force has ever been met with resistance."

The San Francisco Real Estate Board on the 13th of May adopted resolutions opposing prohibition. Part of the resolution is as follows: "Be it resolved, That the San Francisco Realty Board vigorously oppose the adoption of the said proposed amendments as being inimical to the industrial, viticultural, agricultural and general development of California, with the resultant general depreciation of real estate values, and that suitable and proper measures be taken by this board to institute a campaign of education in opposition thereto."

As a result of the referendum vote of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on prohibition, the members of that body went on record against prohibition by a vote of 1187 to 41.

THE WET VICTORY AT UKIAH.

In reference to the wet victory at Ukiah the Ukiah "Press" says: "At the election Monday Ukiah stayed in the wet column by a majority of 206. The grape and hop growers were of the opinion that if Ukiah should go dry it would cost them a great many votes in the State dry election this fall and a number of them worked in the interests of the wets. The majority of the business men were also wet. It was thought that the women would vote dry, but the result seems to show that a majority of them voted wet."

Telephone Douglas 2496
SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS
Incorporated
Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER
All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES
436 GREEN STREET SAN FRANCISCO

COOK'S WATER
IS RIGHT
A NATURAL CALIFORNIA MINERAL WATER



Roth & Co.
115 Front St.
San Francisco


Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For—isn't the man who pays the highest rentals—the highest license—the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit—even on cased goods.

And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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BECKER BROS., Proprietors

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SAN FRANCISCO'S
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OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
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THE
WALDORF ANNEX

521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our Bar Whisky "OLD JORDAN"
ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

"Jellison's"

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Greenopal
An
ABSINTHE

from which EVERY HERB objected to by National Pure Food Bureau has been eliminated and can be shipped anywhere.

L. E. JUNG
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Peychaud
The Only
BITTERS
For All MIXED DRINKS

On the Market since 1840

can be found everywhere, makes all drinks in which it is used very attractive.

OJEN—Spanish Absinthe

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PHONE KEARNY 1634 ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

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YELLOWSTONE

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Best of Everything
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RE-OPENING THE BARBARY COAST OF SAN FRANCISCO

Recently there has been some discussion in San Francisco over a proposition on the part of the Police Commissioners to reopen the Barbary Coast. Two of the commissioners generously suggested that more liquor establishments might with safety be permitted on the coast. As a result some preachers made quite a lot of the agitation, through which they gain a living.

It might be well to give a warning to liquor dealers in this respect. It will be remembered that not more than a year ago the resorts of the Barbary Coast were closed by the Police Commissioners. Proprietors of establishments were forced out of business on five days' notice. Most of them lost practically ninety per cent of their property.

There would be nothing to prevent Police Commissioners from re-opening the Barbary Coast resorts and closing them again in short order after having secured $10,000 or $15,000 for the municipality in license fees. Liquor dealers should look upon the allurements of the Police Commissioners with reference to the Barbary Coast with skepticism. If they should allow themselves to be induced to enter the coast again they will sooner or later fare as they did before and be only the worse off for their experience.

GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY A FAILURE.

As far as San Francisco was concerned Go-to-Church Sunday, celebrated the 17th of May, was a dismal failure. There were but few more people present in the churches on the day mentioned than on other Sundays. The preachers did not have to sit up very late on the evening of the 17th to count the money that was collected during the day.

Saloonkeepers did all they could to assist the preachers make a success of the day. Cards announcing that the 17th of May was especially set apart as Go-to-Church-Sunday were prominently displayed in many saloons for weeks ahead of the time. Proprietors of saloons earnestly asked their patrons to visit the churches on the 17th of May, if only to satisfy curiosity. They certainly showed that they understood what Jesus meant when He said, "Love thine enemies!" But their efforts were almost in vain. All the churches held meagre congregations. It must be said that many saloonkeepers were present in the churches and contributed generously on the occasion. In this single instance Go-to-Church-Sunday was a success. The day also served its purpose in permitting the saloonkeepers to demonstrate that they have a great deal more of the Christian spirit than those who would destroy them.

It is to be regretted that Go-to-Church-Sunday has not been a success. The churches are in need of public support and many preachers have a hard time eking out an existence on the slender incomes that are being derived. But it is doubtful if conditions will be improved by any such methods of advertisement as Go-to-Church-Sunday celebrations. There must be some more substantial campaigning done. The REVIEW is not in a position to suggest what this should be. But the preachers ought to know.

New Industry for Marin County.—The Mason Distillery at Sausalito has received permission from the United States government to manufacture whisky.

Naber, Alfs & Brune

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Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the Following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.
ANDERSON S. M. WHISKEY, Bottled in Bond, strictly pure.
ARP'S RED CROSS BITTERS, Ernst L. Arp, Kiel, Germany, Mfr.
DAMIANA BITTERS Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

635 Howard St. San Francisco

Rathjen Mercantile Co.

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

467-471 Ellis Street, - - San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agents for the following:

BURGUNDIES
F. Chauvenet, Nuits, France.
CHAMPAGNE
"ST. MARCEAUX"
Andre Givelet & Co., Reims.
CORDIALS
F. Cazanove, Bordeaux.
SCOTCH WHISKIES
Peter Dawson's Perfection and Old Curio, Dufftown.
Strathmill's, Keith.
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
AMERICAN WHISKIES
"The Old Government"
R. M. C.—Billie Taylor.
ENGLISH GINS
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
BEER—EASTERN
Luxus, "The Beer You Like."
CALIFORNIA DRY AND SWEET WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
INVALID PORT AND SHERRY
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
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"THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKEY"

Standard Remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout Rheumatism Stomach and Kidney Trouble.
Pleasant and Palatable as a Table Water.

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ASK FOR A DRINK OF KINSNER

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This Water is Bottled at Springs in Its Natural State at Willits, Cal. and Is Not Carbonated.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

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Under New Management
Most Modern and Unique Cafe in the World
Fine Cuisine—Best of Entertainment
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GOUAILHARDOU & RONDEL
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"Coffee Royal"
A Mighty Bracer
Hot Luncheon
At 11 A. M. Daily

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H. P. ANDERSEN, *Proprietor*
The Cutter
709 MARKET ST. Phone Douglas 2954
Call Annex Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

THOMAS W. COLLINS COMPANY AGENT FOR VAL. BLATZ BEER.

The Thomas W. Collins Company of 34-36 Davis street, San Francisco, has during the past two months made very satisfactory progress in extending the market for the beer produced by the Val. Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Sales in San Francisco, Oakland and the surrounding territory have been in large volume. The Thomas W. Collins Company has the agency for the Blatz beer for all of California north of Tehachapi. The company is going after the trade strongly, corresponding to the policy of the Val. Blatz Brewing Company of extending its Pacific Coast field. As the beer is highly spoken of wherever it has been placed there is no doubt that the success of the Thomas W. Collins Company as agent, however satisfactory it has been up to date, has only just begun. Being on the eve of the best consuming period of the year and of the Exposition time the progress so far made is merely preliminary to what may be expected.

San Diego Exposition Will Be Wet.—The city council of San Diego has voted unanimously to issue restaurant liquor licenses to the Panama-California Exposition Company. The company will give the licenses with restaurant concessions. There was considerable opposition on the part of the Anti-Saloon League.

REV. A. C. BANE LEAVES CALIFORNIA FOR OHIO.

The Rev. A. C. Bane, long connected with the Anti-Saloon League of California, has departed for Westerville, Ohio, where he will be secretary of the National Anti-Saloon League. While California is glad to be rid of Rev. Mr. Bane it looks much as though Ohio is getting more than she deserves. On top of what California gave to Ohio on the wine question it looks as though the delivery of Bane to the sister State is, to say the least, iniquitous. It is like sending a package of poison as a holiday gift. Pomace wine is not to be compared with this class of bane. But after all California is not responsible. The bane was ordered by Ohio and that State is getting what she evidently wanted. If she makes a wry face she should do so while looking in her mirror. She owes it only to herself. But just the same California is glad. Goodbye, Mr. Bane! Don't come again!

Mr. W. H. Pratt, formerly representative of the Julius Levin Company of San Francisco, on the Pacific slope, is now established in Salt Lake City, where his work in behalf of Old Taylor is maturing. He expects to place the Mormon capital on a par with San Francisco in respect to the patronage of Old Taylor. Mr. Pratt finds that the Mormons, judging by their attitude toward Old Taylor, are in favor of downing prohibition at every turn.

J. E. SHOEMAKER, Pres. H. I. NAGER, Vice-Pres. M. G. HUMMEL, Secy.

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Merchant's Lunch, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

129 Montgomery St. Bet. Sutter and Bush

M. CUSHNER, Prop. Phone Market 5633

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674-676 McAllister St. San Francisco

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Fine Goods, Square Prices

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SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"Castlewood" Bourbon and Rye

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San Francisco, Cal.

FINE GOODS A SPECIALTY
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834 MARKET STREET

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PURE GOODS

BERT LEVY, *Proprietor*

105 MONTGOMERY STREET : : : Near Sutter St.

"ONLY THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS"

CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Have stood the test of time

Gilt Edge Whiskies

Rye or Bourbon

and

Old Identical Whiskey

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For explanation go to

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Formerly 733 Market and 15 Powell St.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH STANDARD BRANDS OF

WINES AND LIQUORS

PHONE DOUGLAS 925 HOME C 1366

House Founded 1853

Bank Exchange

BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND
SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE

THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, PROPRIETOR

S. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND WASHINGTON STS.
SAN FRANCISCO



The Trade Mark Protective Co.

141 Broadway, New York

On Behalf of

Messrs. FRATELLI BRANCA

MILANO, ITALY

has started criminal proceedings against persons counterfeiting their labels (sentences as high as ten years) and civil proceedings against large dealers for imitation and infringement of their label, a fac-simile of which is herewith shown.

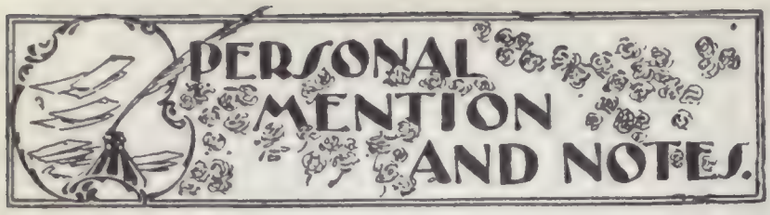
—The—

Nugget Cafe

Oysters and Straight Goods Specialties

41 POST ST.

Tel. Kearny 1762 San Francisco, Cal.



Mr. L. M. Friedman, one of the leading brewers of Hartford, Connecticut, arrived in San Francisco on the 3rd of May. Mr. Friedman is spending several months on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Peter Zanetti, representative to the firm of E. H. Lancel & Company of San Francisco, spent the first week of May in the south coast range section of California.

Mr. A. E. Pine, who has important bottling works at Grass Valley, visited San Francisco during the first week of May.

Mr. W. H. Noel arrived in San Francisco from Vacaville on the 14th of May on business connected with his vineyard interests.

Mr. George A. Donnelly, wholesale liquor dealer of Vallejo, arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of May and remained several days in the city.

Mr. Frank T. Swett, member of the State Viticultural Commission, visited San Francisco during the third week of May on business connected with his winery at Martinez.

Mr. E. A. Service, the liquor dealer of Durham, arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of May from his home city.

Mr. H. Eicher, prominent brewer of Pacheco, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of May.

Mr. Charles Alley, wholesale liquor dealer of Los Angeles, arrived in San Francisco on the 15th of May and made a stay of a week in the Golden Gate city.

Messrs. R. L. Farrell and S. E. Burrows of Fresno were visitors to San Francisco during the third week of May on a flying trip in connection with their vineyard interests in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. J. B. Breenleaf, liquor dealer of Norman, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of May and spent several days in the city.

Mr. F. Gianini, prominent wine man of Tulare, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of May.

Mr. Oscar Fincke, manufacturer of bar and brewery fixtures, left San Francisco on the 16th of May for Santa Rosa on a pleasure outing. Mr. Fincke was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. R. A. Quayle, Pacific Coast representative of the E. J. Burke of Dublin interests, arrived in San Francisco from Canada and the British Northwest on the 2nd of May after having made an extensive trip through the Dominion territory. Mr. Quayle will spend a month or so in San Francisco attending to the interests of the Dublin firm in the Exposition.

Mr. Charles Baltz of the California Brewing Company of San Francisco visited Santa Rosa during the third week of May.

Rev. A. C. Bane of the Anti-Saloon League left Oakland for Westerville, Ohio, on the 18th of May. The Rev. Mr. Bane will be secretary of the National Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. N. Kraus of the Anchor Brewing Company arrived in San Francisco from Sonoma County on the 18th of May, after having spent several days on recreation in the favored region of hops and wine.

Mr. S. Bauer, one of the pioneer coopers of San Francisco, was subject to a three weeks' siege of sickness during the past month owing to an attack of appendicitis. While still a patient at Mt. Zion Hospital, Mr. Bauer is now convalescent and it is expected that in a short time he will be on the high road to a complete recovery of his health.

Mr. Clarence M. Leavey, famous propagandist of Cyrus Noble, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of May. Mr. Leavey spent some time in the Fresno district promoting the interests of the Crown Distilling Company. He found conditions very satisfactory.

Mr. Fred Graham, representative of the Crown Distilling Company, arrived in San Francisco from Eureka on the 22nd of May. Mr. Graham was able to enjoy some of the exhilaration of the big wet victory in Eureka. He reports business as being good throughout Humboldt County.

Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore, president of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company, left San Francisco on the 28th of May for New York and Europe. Mr. Wetmore is accompanied by his family. He will leave New York City on the steamship "Imperator" in June for Europe, where he will make an extensive tour. It is the expectation of Mr. Wetmore to return to San Francisco about the middle of September.

Colonel H. W. Olmsted, Pacific Coast representative of Green River Whisky, left San Francisco on the 30th of May for Los Angeles. He will return to San Francisco early in June.

Mr. R. E. Bode, Pacific Coast representative of Old Jordan Whisky, returned from Seattle and the Pacific Northwest during the last week of May. Mr. Bode found business conditions in the Northwest good.

Mr. George B. Posen, the Selma vineyardist, arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of May on a business trip.

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR OF PAUL MASSON.

During the past month arrangements were made by which the Cresta Blanca Wine Company becomes the exclusive agent of Paul Masson Champagne. The entire output of the Paul Masson Champagne Company of San Jose will be distributed by the Cresta Blanca Wine Company. Under the new arrangement the Cresta Blanca Wine Company will have an immense stock of champagne, clarets, sauternes and sparkling wines in general on hand and will be in a position to take care of the great trade that must materialize during the Exposition year.

Mr. Paul Masson will have direct supervision of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company's Livermore vineyards, wineries, tunnels, etc. Through his care and vigilance the excellence of the Cresta Blanca product will be maintained. Mr. Masson will also attend to the vineyards and wineries of the Paul Masson Champagne Company. In this way the famous champagnes of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company and the Paul Masson Champagne Company will have the benefit of the expert knowledge of one of California's best known champagne producers.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

Mr. G. de Latour, owner of the Beaulieu Vineyard at Rutherford, Napa County, is having extensive improvements made on his property. He is having a new distillery built near the large winery. The building will be 50 by 60 feet and of attractive architecture. It will be equipped with a continuous still system to make brandy for the fortification of sweet wines. At the same time the winery is being enlarged by an addition 50 feet in length, which will increase the capacity of the plant by from 300,000 to 500,000 gallons. New wine-making machinery of the most modern type is being installed. Mr. de Latour contemplates the erection of a re-inforced concrete winery for the aging of wine. This will have a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

The choice vines on Mr. de Latour's acreage are being grafted to Muscat grapes in order to meet the demand for Muscat wine. Mr. de Latour is showing by his enterprise that he has full confidence in the intelligence of the people of California. He believes that the prohibition movement will be defeated by a very substantial majority in the coming election.

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR SIMONDS MACHINERY CO.

During the past month the plant of the Simonds Machinery Co. at 12-14 Natoma street, near First, San Francisco, was visited by a disastrous fire, which completely gutted the four-story establishment. The company without loss of time re-established headquarters at 117 New Montgomery street, and with characteristic energy overcame all the inconveniences of transacting business under the circumstances. The new headquarters are larger and more commodious than those formerly occupied. A complete stock was obtained from the factories without loss of time, so that the company is now able to take care of all orders with its usual promptitude.

MR. CHESTER H. ROWELL OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

After keeping the good people of Fresno County guessing for a long time on his attitude toward the present State-wide prohibition movement, Mr. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno "Republican," made his stand plain to his fellow-Fresnans in a speech which he delivered in Fresno city on the 30th of April. Mr. Rowell said:

"History records the fact that wine is one of those gifts of Nature to Man which barbarism could never destroy. In spite of the anarchy and turmoil that have raged at times in this world wine has always remained a benefit to the human race. It has withstood all the destructive elements of war and fanaticism."

While this is not as strong a statement as we would like to have from Mr. Rowell, it is as strong as could be expected from him. Probably after he ascertains how strong the sentiment against prohibition is in the State of California he will take courage to voice his opposition to the prevalent fanaticism more energetically. All the other "strong" men will do the same.

PRESIDENT WILSON A TRUE SOUTHERNER.

On the 15th of May President Wilson approved the order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels abolishing the wine mess in the navy. The rule goes into effect July 1. It is final.

On the 25th of May President Wilson declined an invitation to attend the reunion of the G. A. R. The next day he accepted an invitation to address the Confederate Veterans.

The old Slave Party is enjoying itself while it can. Its new name is the Prohibition Party. The most prominent members of this party are four members of President Wilson's cabinet and President Wilson himself.

THE PROHIBITION CRUSADE.

The hired agitators of the prohibition propaganda are now foregathering in our midst, and some of them are already on the bema shrieking against the liquor evil and calling on California to submerge itself in the wave of frenzy that is sweeping over the South. Poor old California! It has not been tormented enough by its own demented citizens. Now it must listen to the vaporings of a lot of superheated and inspired bigots sent to us from other States to appeal to ignorance and intolerance with a view to aggravating our burdens. They are a pretty tough lot, these propagandists of prohibition; direct descendants most of them of the witch-burners of other days; cheap politicians who have run their course in public office, braying preachers who mirror the heavens in their eyes, and embrace a cause for what there is in it. These hired invaders are going to make a lot of trouble all over this State. For there is not one among them with a squeamish conscience, as their record in other States conclusively proves. What they hope to win by is hysteria; and the methods they employ to afflict a community are far from conducive to good feeling. Naturally there will be opposition to the crusade, for it threatens not only to revolutionize economic conditions but to impoverish thousands of families. In sections where hops and grapes are grown and where wines are manufactured there will certainly be manifestations of the profoundest resentment. Men are not going to sit idly by while the incendiary agents of a politico-religious organization, affecting to be concerned for the welfare of mankind, are trying to start a disastrous conflagration. The incendiaries will find that the reception they get in California, a State that prides itself on its wine industry, is not precisely of the character of the receptions they experienced elsewhere.—San Francisco "Town Talk."

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"ONE 175TH OF THE ACREAGE PRODUCES ONE-TENTH OF THE CROP VALUES."

Editor H. E. Butler of the "Bible Review" of Applegate, California, recently very effectively discomfited the "New Republic," national organ of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Butler is an astrologist of considerable clairvoyance, since he has made a careful study of social and political conditions in relation to astrology.

In his denunciation of the "New Republic," Mr. Butler said: "You say to the California farmers that they must not raise grapes on their farms, when grapes are the most natural product of their soil. We consider that an outrage that ought to be prosecuted and punished by law. We consider it really a criminal act against honest farmers. Would it not be a criminal act for men to come into your field and to destroy your crop and give you no remuneration for it?"

The national organ of the Anti-Saloon League has clearly shown that either the effect of Mr. Butler's arraignment has been that of a thunderbolt striking a vampire bat while drawing the blood of a victim at midnight or, otherwise, that the Anti-Saloon League organ has not even as much befuddled intelligence as the creature with which it is most fitly compared. Note the reply of the "New Republic" to Mr. Butler:

"There is no proposal to tell the California farmers that they must not raise grapes. Only one 175th part of the acreage of California is devoted to wine grape raising.

"Less than one-tenth of the value of farm crops of California represent the value of wine grape production.

"Eighty per cent of the California wine is produced by bloodless corporations anyhow."

Here we have a plain statement (?) to the effect that the one 175th part of the acreage of California that is devoted to wine grape raising produces one-tenth of the value of the farm crops of the State!!! If this were true there could be no better argument in favor of planting the entire acreage of the State of California to wine grapes. Unfortunately, the statement (?) only serves to illustrate the density of the stupidity of prohibitionists and the bluntness of their sense of justice. All the statistics (?), arguments and pleadings of prohibitionists go to prove their deplorable inefficiency. The only alcoholics capable of making themselves as ridiculous as the prohibitionists are those suffering from delirium tremens.

As to the last item in the reply to Mr. Butler the "New Republic" indicates that it believes that the vampire Anti-Saloon League has had its beak in the wine industry of California long enough to leave that industry bloodless. The national organ of the Anti-Saloon League is consistently absurd in this. Thanks to the blood-making qualities of wine, the wine growers of California, including the corporations, are still full of rich, red blood and it is this blood which will eventually make of the United States a nation as strong as those countries of Europe which have lived to dance on the grave of prohibition.

A ROCKEFELLER TOOL.

The Anti-Saloon League which is financing the crusade in California was organized in Ohio by the political agents of that incredible personality John D. Rockefeller. It was organized to crush Attorney-General Frank Monnett who had prosecuted the Standard Oil Company under the anti-trust law of the State, procuring its expulsion. Monnett was running for Governor, and the Anti-Saloon League was organized to create a diversion. Monnett was beaten. Rockefeller being satisfied with the political value of the new tool has been supporting it ever since. In whatever State he has obtained an industrial foothold, his Anti-Saloon League becomes active. Also, it becomes powerful because it puts money into the pockets of the greedy preachers who turn their churches into forums and use the league as a support to any particular scheme in which they are interested.—San Francisco "Town Talk."

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San Francisco, California

WHY A LIQUOR LICENSE IS NOT A FRANCHISE.

Mayor Rose of Los Angeles believes that a saloon license is a franchise. When it is considered that Los Angeles saloonkeepers pay $1,200 a year for licenses it might be supposed that they are something like railroad concessions. But Mayor Rose is very badly misled if he regards a license as a franchise.

A franchise imposes obligations on both the municipality granting it and the party receiving it. A saloon license imposes obligations only upon the saloonkeeper. It is purely a one-sided affair.

The officials will require a saloonkeeper to pay them $1,200, but they will not give him any protection in return. After they take his money they may allow another saloonkeeper to set up a business alongside his establishment, providing the latter pays them $1,200 also. It is of no importance to them if there are twenty saloons in a block and if all the proprietors are on the verge of bankruptcy, providing the $24,000 are in the official pockets. No, indeed. The liquor license is not a franchise. It is just an effective way of getting something for nothing and placing the victim of the transaction in the position of debtor to boot.

What Mayor Rose might have said was that the liquor license should be considered as a franchise and that the man who pays his hard money for it should receive something in return. The municipality should be placed under some obligation to protect the saloonkeeper or the license game should be exposed.

COLONEL TAYLOR IMPROVING GREAT ESTATE.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is letting the contract this week for the construction of turnpike roads on his 1,300-acre estate on the Frankfort and McCracken's turnpikes. Not a pound of tobacco will be raised on his big farm. He is putting it all in grass, except about 200 acres to produce silage for his silos, and will raise Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. When Col. Taylor has carried out his plans his Woodford estate will be one of the "show places" of the State.—Woodford, Kentucky "Sun."

Register Now! Insist that your friends register

The Wine Industry of your State of California represents, practically speaking, $150,000,000 invested. From the development of the grape to the final completion of the process of manufacturing and the marketing of these wines, almost every known enterprise has furnished its quota of material or labor and is benefited by this success. It is to be hoped that the people of California appreciate the magnitude of the Wine Industry and the reputation their State has among the Wine growing nations of the world, which is Second to None.

FOUR YEARS is the approximate time to develop a vineyard and in the interim no revenue can be derived for the owners thereof. To destroy the development and outcome of the Wine Industry of your State of California is ruinous not alone to your State but to your interests and yourself.

At the General State Election to be held in November of this year, it is proposed to vote either to proceed in the continued development of this most important industry or to destroy the efforts of years and the investment of millions upon millions of dollars, together with the curtailing of the earning capacity of thousands of men with dependent families.

Do Your Part to prevent the passing of this radical measure.

Vote NO on this Amendment.

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NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento, May 26, 1914.

Mr. Emil Seidel, formerly mayor of the city of Milwaukee, delivered a notable address before Socialists at Turner Hall in the city of Sacramento on the 15th of May. He discussed prohibition. Mr. Seidel opposed prohibition in every way. He suggested that if the people did not believe that the liquor business was being run properly it was the duty of the people to take it over, recompense the private owners equitably, operate the business itself for a time and then, if it were found to be productive of more harm than good, to abolish it.

"We have too many dont's and prohibitory commands," he said. "Reformers only satisfy their own hypocritical and political selfishness. Don't let politics divide you when it comes to the main issue. It is not prohibition of alcohol, it is the wage question that concerns you. Settle the liquor question by running the business yourself. If there is no profit in it, it won't run."

This should show certain misguided Socialists of California who favor an alliance with the prohibitionists just how distantly related Socialism is to prohibitionism. If Socialism stands for the conservation and improvement of industries it can not stand for the destruction of industry and that is all that prohibition stands for.

The Diamond Match Company has decided to refuse to employ men who frequent saloons at its factory in Chico. Of course the company is a trust and, therefore, the liquor trade can not decline to buy its products. But if an independent match company were organized it would be sure to do a large business with those who buy and sell liquors. A trust can always be punished for its despotism.

Wets won a complete victory in the third supervisorial district of Lake County on the 4th of May. This district went dry two years ago. The majority for wetness on the 4th of May amounted to thirty per cent of the total dry vote.

Fees for liquor licenses at Angels Camp were raised from $40 to $75 per quarter on the 1st of May.

The Yolo Winery shipped 25,000 gallons of wine to Winehaven during the second week of May.

Mr. E. A. Olcese of the Pacific Produce Company of San Francisco made contracts for wine grapes in Sutter County during the past month on a basis of $10 per ton. The grape crop will be a record-breaker.

In Yuba County contracts for wine grapes are on a basis of $12.

The city trustees of Lodi have adopted an ordinance to raise fees for liquor licenses from $600 to $1,200 per year.

WHY NOT PROHIBIT SOCIABILITY?

One of the most nauseating of the illogical assertions of the prohibitionist preachers is to the effect that the principal cause of drunkenness is sociable drinking. Saloons are condemned by the bigots because men who patronize them drink to excess just to be sociable. The logical conclusion to be arrived at is that men become drunk because of sociability. Such being the case may not the prohibitionists be asked, "If sociability is the cause of drunkenness, why not abolish sociability?" Certainly if we sincerely wish to overcome an effect we must start by eradicating the cause. Why not prohibit sociability?

Laws might be passed forbidding any man to drink with any other man. We might even make laws to forbid two or more men from walking together abreast. Most probably prohibition China made and enforced some such laws in the past, since orthodox Chinese always walk single file. If Chinese prohibitionists could reduce sociability to a minimum surely the more efficient prohibitionists of this country could do so. Let us begin a campaign against sociability. Give the thing a bad name and time will do the rest. There is no doubt whatever that sociability is the cause of most drinking. Why not prohibit it?

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FROM SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

San Francisco, May 4, 1914.

PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Dear Sirs: The "London Daily Mail" had an interesting reference lately to the enormous magnitude of the London holiday crowds during Easter and to the sobriety and decency everywhere witnessed.

The letter enumerates that the London crowd Easter Monday figured as follows: At the Zoo, 55,000; Crystal Palace, 60,000; Kew Gardens, 147,000; Hendon Aviation Field, 50,000; Epping Forest Region, 100,000; total, 412,000. In this vast concourse, the London letter recites, there was no roughness and that he saw only one drunken man.

In the same letter the correspondent refers to the annual statement of the British Drink Bill prepared by Geo. B. Wilson, showing that it figured out an average of over £3 sterling, an increase of something more than 2 shillings per head than the year before.

The writer goes to show, however, that there is very little inebriety in London, for instance, and that the many hundreds of thousands that go off for the day's holiday enjoy themselves rationally and that their requirements, whether beers, wines or spirits do not hurt them.

Yours very truly,

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SOME HOTEL NEWS.

On the 30th of May the new Modesto Hotel at Modesto, Stanislaus County, was formally opened. Invited guests from all parts of the State of California were present on the occasion. The opening was a brilliant success in every particular. Visitors were delighted with the entertainment and expressed their admiration of the hotel from every standpoint. The general plan of guest rooms, the architecture, furnishings, cuisine and service were found all that could be desired. Messrs. Hunsicker and Price, who have the management of the hotel, left nothing undone that might contribute to the complete success of the opening and thereby showed that they will overlook nothing to make the great hostelry a place of rest and comfort for those who patronize it. The people of Modesto must thank the anti-prohibitionists for the establishment which adds so much to the prestige of their city. And the anti-prohibitionists will appreciate the achievement of the proprietors of the hotel, Messrs. Crow and Hogan, in providing Modesto with a permanent argument against prohibition.

The Hotel Terminal, 60 Market street, San Francisco, is enjoying in full the advantages which position in the center of the main channel of traffic in the metropolis gives to it. Every department is being favored with a constant increase of business and the prospects are that the hotel will be operated to full capacity from now on through the Exposition year and thereafter.

In Sacramento the New Travelers' Hotel at 5th and J streets was formally opened on the 16th of May. The opening was successful in the superlative degree. Invited guests from all parts of California were in attendance. Among the features were the extraordinary floral decorations. All those who were present admired the elaborate fittings of the hotel and expressed the opinion that from every standpoint the New Travelers' is easily the first hotel of Sacramento and ranks with the leading hotels of the Pacific Coast. The building is of reinforced concrete, six stories, and contains 225 rooms, all outside. It is absolutely fireproof throughout. The proprietor, Mr. J. L. Flanagan, was especially fortunate in his choice of the site for the hotel. The New Travelers' is situated in close proximity to the passenger stations of the Southern Pacific and Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railroads, and should enjoy the full benefits due to a position at a point where the traffic of Sacramento converges.

FROM MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

London, March, 1914.

Dear Sir: We have again the pleasure of sending you our reports on the sherry and port vintages.

Sherry—Our Jerez house reports: "The yield of the vintage of 1913 was even shorter than that of the preceding one, owing to the exceptionally dry weather experienced throughout the year, but quality in general is good. These successive short vintages tend to raise the prices of wines, especially in the cheaper grades. Stocks of old wines are becoming scarcer, and the prices of casks and brands are still very high."

Port—Our Oporto house writes: "The weather in the Douro was very unsettled during the earlier part of 1913, so that the growth of the vines was somewhat retarded, and being followed by an intensely hot summer the vintage fell short in quantity and quality compared with the previous year; but many of the wines will be useful for lodge purposes."

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A BEAST OF PREY.

In a speech delivered at Woodland April 23rd the Rev. C. F. Aked of San Francisco said: "You fellows pray, but you don't vote as you pray; the saloonkeeper votes as he prays because he is a beast of prey."

If such an utterance came from an intoxicated person it might be understood. What connection is there between a saloonkeeper who prays and a beast of prey? If the Rev. Aked had said that he who prays too much is a beast of pray, the pun would be comprehensible. Overindulgence is what makes a man a beast. The saloonkeeper certainly does not overindulge in praying. It is more likely that Rev. Aked overindulges in that line and is, therefore, more nearly entitled to be called a beast of pray.

Being an Englishman, the Rev. Aked should have a little respect for the King's language. It is true that English is a very defective language. The pun is the proof of it. One can pun on any word in English. That is why punning is generally eschewed as being very ordinary. But the Rev. Aked puns on all occasions. He overindulges in puns. He is a veritable beast of pun.

A pun without logic is intolerable. To call a saloonkeeper a beast of prey is certainly most illogical. Upon whom does the saloonkeeper prey? Certainly not upon the Anti-Saloon League, of which the Rev. Aked is a model exponent. The Anti-Saloon League lives off the saloonkeeper. Its harpy beak is deeply fixed in the vitals of the saloonkeeper. If it were not for the saloon keeper the Anti-Saloon League and the Rev. Aked would have to seek fresh victims. Does the saloonkeeper prey on the municipality? He pays the salaries of the municipal officials. The municipal officials have their vampire beaks in the very life-blood of the saloonkeeper. Is it upon his patrons that the saloonkeeper preys? This can not be, because the patrons are victims of the same beasts of prey as the saloonkeeper. Before the patrons can drink the municipal authorities must have more than half of what they pay for what they drink, and the landlords take more than half of what is left. No, Rev. Aked! The saloonkeper is the victim of beasts of prey, among which Anti-Saloon Leaguers are most prominent. It is natural for beasts of prey to berate their victims. The thief always uses the cry "Stop thief!" to detract attention from himself. But the time will come when the beasts of prey will pay for their work.

Effect of the Revival of Hop Fairs in Russia.—Special attention is directed to the revival at the hop fairs in Warsaw and Kharkof. The demand was considerable, both for the interior and for foreign markets, and three-quarters of the supplies were sold during the first two days. Special attention was paid to the highest grades, of which there was a scant supply.

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APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS IN PATENT OFFICE.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone who claims ownership of any of these trademarks, or similar ones, or considers that he would be injured in his business by any of the proposed registrations, may oppose same if steps be taken promptly in compliance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, trademark solicitor, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Serial No.

60,000 Words: Creme De La Creme. Used on whisky since Feb. 2, 1887. Applicant, The I. Trager Co., Cincinnati, O.

69,911 Word: PICADOR. Used on Sherry wine since July 24, 1903. Applicant, Julius Wile, Sons & Co., New York, N. Y.

73,613 Representation of a hotel and words Vieille Cure arranged within a rectangular border. Used on liquors since June 23, 1911. Applicant, Ste. Ame de la Vieille Cure de Cenon, Cenon, France.

74,659 Word: Cream. Used on whisky since Oct. 1913. Applicant, The Strong & Trowbridge Co., New York, N. Y.

74,753 Letters: V. O. S. Used on whisky, cherry cordial, wild-cherry rum, rum, cognac brandy, gin, rock and rye, dry Martini cocktail, apricot, liquer and Manhattan cocktail, since Dec. 1894. Applicant, Randolph Rose, Chattanooga, Tenn.

76,169 Word: Valley. Used on hops since April 1, 1887. Applicant, Carl S. Dillenback, Cobleskill, N. Y.

76,170 Word: Hillside. Used on hops since April 1, 1887. Applicant same as for 76,169.

76,171 Words: Sunny Side. Used on hops since April 1, 1887. Applicant same as for 76,169.

76,368 A black five-point star and sprays of hops, arranged within a heavy black circular border. Used on beer and porter since 1886. Applicant, Menominee River Brewing Co., Menominee, Mich.

76,385 76,385 is similar to 76,368 except for the border, and is claimed by The Star Brewing Co., Minster, O. Use claimed since 1870.

76,405 Word: Champanale. Used by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on a beverage made from white-grape juice, since Dec. 20, 1913.

76,467 Words: GOLD TOP. Used on champagne since June 1889. Applicant, The M. Hommel Wine Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

76,511 Word: Tango and representation of a couple dancing. Used on wine since July, 1913. Applicant, Herman C. Myers, New York, N. Y.

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Brewers' Department

SAN FRANCISCO SITUATION.

Owing to the cool weather that prevailed during the past month there was no pronounced activity in the business of the brewers of San Francisco. It had been expected that there would be an improvement in the trade but nothing of the sort materialized. Brewers are in a position to take advantage of the increase of the demand from consumers that must soon set in and continue for the succeeding eighteen months which embraces the term of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

CALIFORNIA BARLEY CROP WILL BE LARGE.

Reports from all parts of the State of California are to the effect that the crop of barley this year will be the largest ever cut in the State. The weather has been ideal for the development of the crop. In some sections it is estimated that the yield will run as high as fifteen sacks to the acre. Cutting is now under way in many sections of the State and the growers are complaining at the scarcity of men for the work. Notwithstanding the heavy harvest it is believed that the barley will command good prices.

PROSPECTS FOR A LARGE HOP CROP.

Although the cool weather that made itself felt during the past two months the hop crop of the Pacific Coast is in a very satisfactory condition. The latest estimate is 275,000 bales for the coast.

FREIGHT RATES ON MALT REDUCED.

A rate on malt of 60c per 100 lbs., a reduction of 20c, will become effective on the northern railroads between California and Montana common points after June 1.

ESTIMATED BARLEY CROP OF CALIFORNIA.

It is estimated by Mr. Frank A. Guernsey that the crop of barley of the State of California in 1914 will amount to 817,000 tons. The yield in 1913 was 326,000 tons and in 1912 544,000 tons.

ESTIMATED BARLEY CROP OF SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

The crop of barley of San Joaquin County for 1914 is estimated at 110,000 tons as compared with 35,000 tons in 1913 and 90,000 in 1912.

HOPGROWERS AND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON.

The Hopgrowers and Dealers' Association of Oregon has been organized to resist the attempt of the prohibitionists to dry up the State. Over 2,000 growers, with $25,000,000 invested, are affiliated with the association. Headquarters have been established in Portland. Mr. A. J. Ray is president and Mr. Harry L. Hart secretary. County organizations will be formed throughout the State.

Those who organized this association make the following statement: "The hop crop, in proportion to its total value, brings more outside capital into the State than any other farming. The value of the Oregon crop ranges from about $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year. It is practically all sold in the Eastern States and in Great Britain.

"Since 1894, when Oregon first became a large producer, about $55,000,000 of Eastern and foreign money has been paid to hopgrowers of this State, and a large part of it paid for hoppicking and other labor.

"The purpose of the newly-formed association is to bring these facts before hop growers, hop pickers and others whose livelihood depends in any measure on hop production and in that manner offset the efforts of prohibitionists. Beyond this, the association will take no part in political matters."

IMPORTATIONS OF HOPS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

In its annual summary the United States Brewers' Association says: "Our exports of the 1913 crop have reached a total of 100,000 bales, and yet there is no apparent shortage. On the other hand, our imports from Germany have reached nearly 5,000,000 pounds, which is equivalent to 25,000 American bales. Although imported hops have cost twice as much as the domestic article the American brewers have used them quite extensively.

"The reduced quantity of hops used by brewers, as compared with former years, marks the demand for light, sparkling beers of the temperance type, which contain only about half the amount of alcohol that is found in the cider of the prohibition States.

"The demand for the costly Bohemian hops is due to the rapid growth of the bottled beer business, which in turn is due to the great increase in the family trade. As a table drink, beer is gaining steadily in popularity, and most brewers make special brews for their bottled beer, in which they employ the costliest materials, such as the finest barley-malt, imported rice and a good percentage of Bohemian hops."

Big Loan to Hop People.—The Anglo-California Trust Company has loaned the owners of the Durst hop ranches in Placer and Sutter counties the sum of $200,000 at eight per cent interest, the loan being secured by real estate.







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BRITISH BREWING INDUSTRY IN 1913.

A British Government White Paper just issued states that the number of barrels of beer produced in the United Kingdom by brewers licensed for sale during the year ended September 30, 1913, was 37,078,760, and the amount of beer duty charged was $67,020,474. There were 3,846 firms or persons licensed, the license duty paid being $1,946,765.

In addition there were 4,829 persons licensed as brewers for sale, 821 of these private brewers being liable to beer duty. There were 85,936 victualers licensed, 26,939 persons licensed to sell beer on the premises, and 22,217 off-licenses.

During the year 651,768 barrels of a declared value of $10,308,-091 were exported, the principal customers being the British East Indies, $2,209,235; Australia, $1,611,038; Belgium, $1,402,165; and the United States, $1,313,887. Germany took $228,370 worth of beer, and France $154,068. British beer found its way also to Algeria, which took only one barrel, Siam, Papua and Paraguay.

Crop Work of United States Brewers' Association.—The crop improvement committee of the United States Brewers' Association has undertaken an extensive work in furthering the betterment of crop conditions in the barley and hop producing States. It is working in close co-operation with the crop improvement committee of the council of grain exchanges, the agricultural experiment stations and the leading producers, in the endeavor to improve quality and standardize conditions. It is also helping the State colleges of agriculture in the attempt to revive the hop industry in New York State, by practical demonstration work in the fields. In California it is assisting in hop and rice experiments.

Arizona Liberals Will Give Prohibitionists a Full Dose of Their Own Medicine.—On the 21st of May the prohibitionists filed the first petition for a State-wide election in Arizona. Immediately following the filing the liberals filed a petition to amend the local option law so as to permit elections in communities on the liquor question but once in a period of eight years. If a town or city goes dry the liberals would keep it dry for eight years, and if it goes wet they would make it stay wet for eight years. Taxpayers support this proposition, as it will save them money and worry. Prohibitionists oppose it, as it would stop the agitation, which furnishes them an excuse for living.

Hop Crop of Austria-Hungary in 1913.—The hop crop of Austria-Hungary in 1913 was as follows: Bohemia 6,955 tons, Galicia 76, Steermark 1,152, Upper Austria 101, Monravia 348, Hungary 453, totaling 11,985 tons. The yield was at the rate of 425 pounds per acre from 56,318 acres.

VITICULTURAL STATISTICS.

CALIFORNIA produces more than three-fourths of all the wine grown in the United States.

Vintage 1913:

25,000,000 gallons Dry Wine
17,000,000 gallons Sweet Wine

42,000,000 gallons Total

CALIFORNIA shipped last year **6363** carloads of Table Grapes to eastern markets.

CALIFORNIA produced 129,074,414 lbs. or nearly **65,000** tons of raisins last season.

These represent a total valuation of $30,000,000.

The proposed Prohibition Amendment to be voted on November 3rd, 1914, **Prohibits** the **Manufacture,** the **Sale,** the giving away or the transportation from one point to another within the State of any spirituous liquor.

It will be illegal for you to serve wine in your own home.

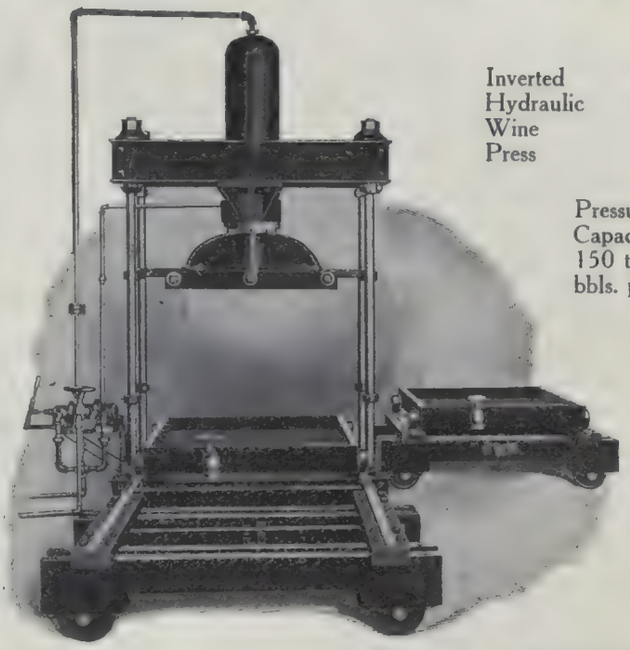
This will mean ruination to the viticultural industry, one of the most important in this State.

It is the **duty** of every citizen to protect the welfare of our State.

Register NOW—Vote NO.

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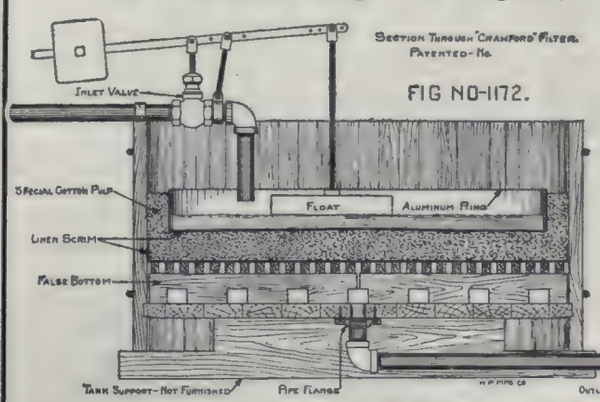
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OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of March, 1914 (Revised)	Tax. Gals.	April Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	92,501.0	116,825.4
Received from Sixth District, California		
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California		
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	3,026.4	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	43,001.3	56,894.0
Exported	110.2	87.5
Tax Paid from Warehouse	81,252.0	60,699.2
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	12,729.2	
Remaining in bond March 31, 1914	2,385,905.9	2,379,419.1

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of April, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	208.6
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	76.577.3
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	650.1

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of April, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	No Report
Received from Sixth District, California	" "
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	" "
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	" "
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	" "
Exported	" "
Tax Paid from Warehouse	" "
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	" "
Remaining in bond April 30, 1914	" "

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of April, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	No Report
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	" "
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	" "
Reported for assessment of tax	" "
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	" "

FROM E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.

Frankfort, Ky., May 12, 1914.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW, San Francisco, Cal.:

Gentlemen: This is to advise that this company entered into bond on yesterday, May 11, 1914, the last manufacture of Old Taylor whisky for the crop beginning in the fall of 1913 and ending with May 11, 1914.

With regards, yours truly,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.

MR. M. MATSUMOTO'S THESIS ON THE "TOURNE" DISEASE.

The REVIEW has received a copy of the thesis on "The 'Tourne' Disease of California Wines," by Mr. M. Matsumoto of the Division of Viticulture and Enology in the University of California at Berkeley. This thesis won the approval of the heads of the University of California. It fully demonstrates the fact that the author is a master of the subject of which he treats. The work is amply illustrated by diagrams and tables. In every way it must be appreciated as a valuable addition to the literature on viniculture.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE NOT EXEMPT FROM LIBEL CHARGES.

William Barnes, Republican State chairman, has filed suit for libel against William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. The suit is based on an open letter addressed to Barnes by Anderson, in which the Albany politician was referred to as the "boss of the liquor end of the Republican party." Barnes asks $5,000 damages. Barnes declares the term "boss" is "an odious and opprobrious epithet."

(T. D. 1972.)

RAISIN AND POMACE WINES.

Construing T. D. 1949 of February 16, 1914, and T. D. 1966 of March 28, 1914.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1914.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant relative to t manufacture of raisin and pomace wine, you are informed that D. 1966, referred to by you, does not authorize the use of poma wine produced prior to May 1, 1914, in the manufacture of spiri or cordials, as such use would be in direct violation of T. D. 17 and the bond given by the producer of such wine.

Regarding artificial wines in process of manufacture May next, you are informed that the provisions of T. D. 1949 are n intended to apply to such wines which have been separated fr the mash prior to that date, although undergoing fermentati provided no artificial sweetening or other substance is sub quently added which will produce further fermentation.

Respectfully,

ROBT. WILLIAMS, JR.,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Collector Fifth District, Peoria, I

LASH'S BITTERS
TONIC LAXATIVE

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SHIES AT GERMANY.

This blessed country of Germany drinks about twice as much beer per capita as do the people of the United States.

Germany consumes nearly five times as much wine per capita as do the people of the United States.

And on top of all that, Germany consumes two and one-half times as much whisky per capita as does the United States.

Is it any wonder that when the liquor business in America is attacked that lawyers come up pleading for the continuance of the life of the saloon and every last man of them begins lauding the drinking customs of Germany?—American Issue (Anti-Saloon Leech.)

During the past generation Germany has made more progress as an industrial as well as a military nation than any other country on earth. This progress has been due to the German people and not to the natural agricultural resources of Germany. In other words, the German people have made Germany and by so doing they have proven that they, an alcoholic race, are immeasurably more efficient than the teetotalers whose opinions are expressed by the "American Issue."

A Diver's Scheme.—Speaking one night at the convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, held in New York City last month, John McGlyn, president of the New York State Hotel Association, said: "I heard a man say the other day that he wished all the wine, whisky and beer in the world were at the bottom of the ocean. I thought at first he was a temperance lecturer, but later learned that he was a diver."

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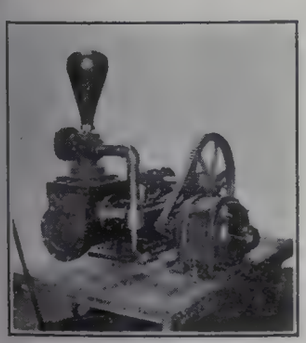
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Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

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Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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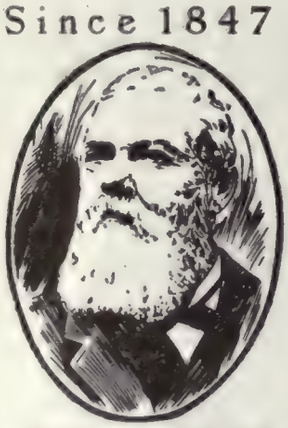
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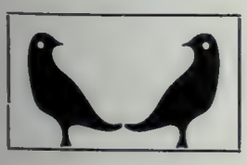
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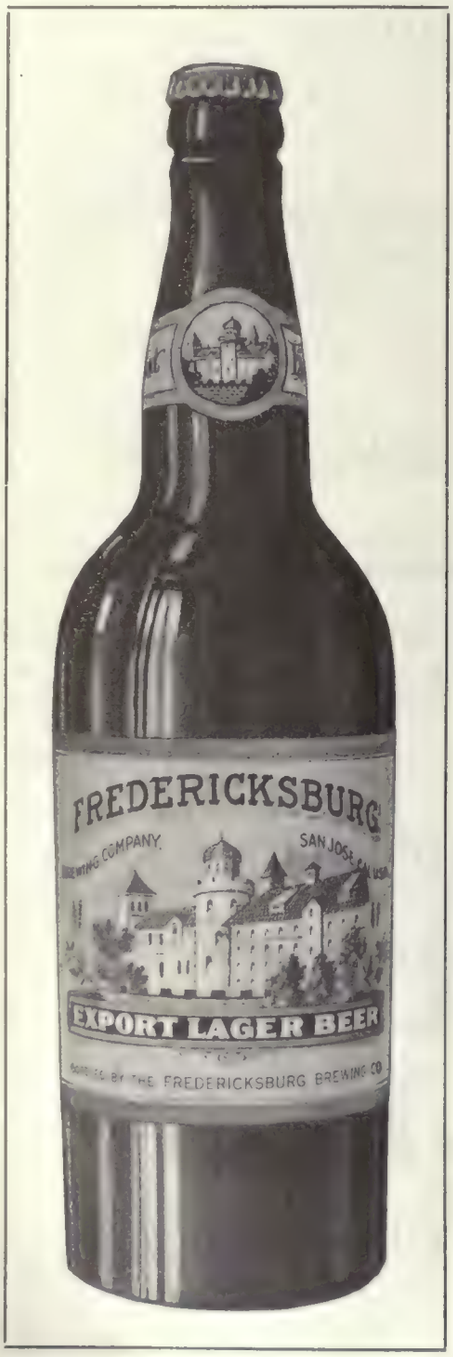
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ITEMS FROM FRESNO AND VICINITY.

Following is from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Chester H. Rowell at Dinuba: "If there was ever any time in the world when industries struck bottom it was during the dark ages, during which time, when everything else was destroyed, two or three things were secure—and these things that lasted were pearls, silk, wine and raisins. They were the only commodities that war, anarchy and barbarism could not destroy. So we, in looking back over the past may feel secure in the future."

If prohibitionists can get any satisfaction out of it they are welcome to the getting.

The following is from an editorial from the Fresno "Republican," of which Mr. Rowell is editor:

"The talent of the States is now given very fully to gathering facts to help improving vine culture and marketing the product of the grape. We know what climates and soil are best employed, what can be produced, how the grapes should be handled, what dangers attend the production and what markets are available. Why should it not be just as much the function of the State to furnish, not opinions, but available statistics of the effect of wine and beer and whisky on the citizen and on the community?

"If for a given population, voting dry will, after one or two or more years, increase business or reduce it; increase crime or reduce it; increase credit or reduce it; increase the number of men out of work or reduce the number; we ought to have the facts available. The State does not need to draw any conclusions."

As the gentleman from Montana would remark, this is getting down to cases. Statistics are already available. England, France and Germany show that wetness increases business and credit and reduces the number of men out of work, thereby reducing crimes caused by non-employment. Turkey proves constantly that dryness reduces business and credit, increases the number of men out of work, thereby increasing crime consequent upon enforced idleness.

The Kings County crop of barley this year will be approximately 900,000 sacks. There are about 45,000 acres in barley and the average yield will be 25 sacks to the acre.

Mr. Isaac Harris, who is connected with the Stanford Hotel of San Francisco, and is one of the leading hotel men of the Pacific Coast, has assumed control of the Sequoia Cafe in Fresno.

The Fresno "Mirror" raps presumptuous bigotry in the following language: "Have the anti-saloon men a greater right to look after and protect their interests than the saloonmen have to look after and protect theirs? When a judge expresses himself on public issues, does he not put himself on a level with other candidates for office? That a 'judge's views on the liquor question have nothing to do with his qualifications on (sic) the bench' it follows that his views on all other questions have nothing to do with his qualifications for the bench. That being the case, why should he go to the trouble and take the risk of expressing his views? Our opinion is that a candidate for a judgeship has a right to express his views and that the voters have a right to support or oppose him for those views."

PEORIA DISTILLERS PAY COST OF CANAL.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.—The distilleries of this city, the largest producers of distilled spirits in the world, have paid the national government in the last thirteen years enough money to have built the Panama Canal. These figures became public with the retirement of Percival G. Rennick, collector of internal revenue since 1901. In that period he collected $408,425,861.

H. W. VOSS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Whiskey Brokers

BUY and SELL DISTILLERIES and CROPS

Position of the Daily Papers of California on Prohibition

DURING the past three months the daily papers of the State of California have been lining up in satisfactory shape in relation to the prohibition movement. All the leading and most reliable of them have definitely announced themselves as being opposed to prohibition. Some of them have not yet plucked up enough moral courage to make a declaration of purpose. Only an insignificant few have taken the side of prohibition.

Following is a list of the fifteen leading dailies classed in accordance with the policies adopted by them:

Opposed to Prohibition: San Francisco "Call," "Commercial News," "Chronicle" and "Bulletin"; Los Angeles "Times," "Herald" and "Examiner"; Sacramento "Bee"; Fresno "Herald." **In favor of prohibition:** Los Angeles "Tribune" and "Express"; Oakland "Enquirer." **Lacking moral courage:** San Francisco "Examiner"; Oakland "Tribune"; Sacramento "Union"; Fresno "Republican."

All the dailies opposed to prohibition have published strong, convincing editorials and arguments denouncing prohibition, those in favor of the new fanaticism have set forth very weak pleas, which can serve only to flatter the bigots already enlisted in the prohibition cause and the journals that are afraid to take any part in the conflict are carefully refraining from antagonism toward the liquor traffic. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the daily press of California is an important asset of the anti-prohibitionists in their present campaign.

Editorial from the San Francisco "Call."

As illustrative of the policy adopted by the San Francisco "Call" the following editorial, published April 30th, will serve to show the moral strength and clearness of purpose of this journal:

"California voters will in November be called upon to vote on the proposed initiative amendment to the constitution of the State prohibiting the "manufacture, sale, giving away or transporting from one point within the State to another point within the State" of any alcoholic liquor.

"The adoption of this amendment by the voters in November would mean **the destruction out of hand** of the California wine industry, and, to a great extent, the end of the $150,000,000 grape industry of the State, which gives subsistence directly to 75,000 persons and contributes to the livelihood of many more thousands.

"The financial calamity which would follow the adoption of the proposed amendment would be commensurable with the San Francisco fire, **but there would be no reimbursing insurance.** It, too, would render its thousands homeless, for man is never so homeless as when forced out of employment and means of following his trade or occupation. It, too, would mean the destruction of property, inflicting irreparable damage, for **it would end absolutely the productivity of 170,000 acres of fertile California land,** for the productivity of land is ended when there is no use for its products. Capital valued at $150,000,000 would be practically annihilated. Some of the grape land would in time be put to other uses. Orchards could be planted, but in that case from six to ten years would pass before the trees would be bearing, and during that period how could the land owner and his workmen live?

"**On that ground The Call stands unalterably opposed to the constitutional amendment which is under consideration.**

"The Call Stands for what is best in California and what is best for California. The Call can not see a great California industry imperiled without coming to its defense. The Call is for the best interests of the State, moral as well as industrial. It would not support a bad cause, however much might be involved. But it will support the fight that is to be made against the destruction of California's great industry, for it believes that the grape industry is not a danger, but a benefit, to the State of California, and that wine is not the cause of drunkenness.

"To destroy this industry can work no good, but will work a tremendous evil.

"Every citizen in California must realize the danger that menaces the great viticultural industry of the State and not allow, through indifference, such a drastic measure to become a law.

"California is the best wine producing State in the Union, one of the great wine producing sections of the world. The State and nation, through their agricultural and scientific forces, have labored to build up this industry.

"**There are people who would destroy** it in November, but the great majority of California voters will surely not bring on their State a **financial disaster** almost as great as that caused by the fire of 1906—**a disaster against which there is written no insurance.**"

Stand of the Unflinching San Francisco "Commercial News."

Among the many editorials against prohibition published in the San Francisco "Commercial News" during the past six months the following, appearing on the 27th of March, is significant:

"All over the State the prohibitionists are active. Experts in the meek and mild, these people do not hesitate in taking liberties in the way of toying with the truth that is perfectly disgraceful. There is some little curiosity as to what wine growers will think when they find themselves likened to 'pirates of the sea' and 'white slavers.'

"Father Juniperro Serra introduced the grape originally, along with many other blessings brought by the Church, to California, such as the olive, the orange and the almond. Father Serra proved that California was the natural home of the vine.

"Is it possible that Father Serra is the originator of piracy and white slavery?

"The State Legislature of California has officially recorded the fact that wine-making is **'The second industry in the State of California.'** It has further officially classified it as 'an industry' and again as a **'most important industry.'** Is it possible that our friends in their fanaticism have overlooked the fact? The same legislature has invited people to come here and invest their brains and their money in the culture of the grape, in its improvement. The State University of California has loaned some of its best men to study grape culture with a view to obtaining the best crop results. Money has been spent by the State of California to induce study in wine-making, and it has given instruction to people engaged therein. Since 1877 to 1913 but one legislature has failed to provide, at its session, for the furtherance of study along viticultural lines.

"Is it possible that each legislature has overlooked the fact that every item for the eradication of phyloxera and other pests was a step for the establishment of white slavery?

"The National Government has flooded Europe and America with pamphlets, bearing the Government stamp, in an attempt to prove to desirable aliens the fact that California has a climate similar to that of sober, thrifty Italy, France or southern Austria, and inviting those of these countries desirous of making the change to come to America, 'the land of the free,' and settle in California under more favorable conditions but where the climate of the State would remind them of the fatherland. The most important of the grape experimental stations are situated in California. The Government has advised as to what cuttings should be planted in various parts of the State, and in what particular soil to obtain the best results—the finest grapes and the largest quantities.

"When the National Government sent its pamphlets abroad, and when the State University loaned the use of its great wisdom to grape culture, is it possible it was all in order to help an 'illegitimate business,' 'so that girls might be raped and beautiful manhood destroyed?'

"Every commercial body and every farmers' grange should make this question clear to its membership. The amendment is not only a blow to the wine man, but to the raisin grower and the hop man and through these people to the whole people, through them to the various industries they have helped establish and keep going through their necessities. Wine growing and making, hop growing and the raisin industry keep thousands of wage earners in prosperous condition.

"Within five days after the adoption of the act these thousands of people will find themselves flat, out of work and with no prospect of any other work. Think it over—isn't it about time **business woke up and took a hand in this fight?**

"The big business centers would suffer most under the prohibition blight—let commerce and industry waken to the threatening danger, then. The strongest kind of a fight must be made, and it must be kept up until the polls close."

Sacramento "Bee" Exposes Falsehoods of Prohibitionists.

The Sacramento "Bee" in its issue of May 9th says:

"Let no one in California be deluded into voting for the prohibition amendment because of the pretense that it would do no harm to the grape industry.

"Eugene Chafin and other advocates of the amendment have asserted it would not hurt the grape growers, but would actually benefit them, for the reason that their product could more profitably be sold as grape juice than as wine.

"But Chafin's statement that grapes are worth $32 a ton for grape juice, and only $10 a ton for wine-making, has been pronounced "cruelly misleading' by Professor Bioletti of the State University, a leading authority on viticulture.

"The Professor says, in this regard: 'Ninety-five per cent at least of the wine grapes would be unsalable for any purpose at any price if they cannot be used for wine.'

"Chafin's declaration obviously is nonsense, for if grapes were worth only $10 a ton for wine-making, and $32 a ton for making grape just at far less expense of handling, the wineries would all have stopped making wine and have become grape-juice factories.

"The truth is that the prohibition amendment would strike down the great grape-growing industry of California, excepting only the production of table and raisin grapes.

"And even of these, a considerable surplus is converted into wine, from year to year.

"Wine grapes cannot be made into raisins; nor are they suited to table uses. The exceptions are so slight as to cut little figure in the matter.

"For many years the State of California, in various ways, has given all possible encouragement to the wine industry. Thousands of men have been induced to plant vineyards on the strength of the State's promotion and protection, and they and their families are dependent for support on the wine industry.

"And yet the prohibitionists propose to destroy this great industry at one blow, thus inflicting ruin upon a multitude of deserving citizens who have relied upon the good faith of the State."

SAN FRANCISCO "NEWS LETTER" AGAINST PROHIBITION.

In view of the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, which comes up for vote on referendum at the coming general election, some figures and facts compiled by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners will be of timely interest, as the adoption of the amendment would work a mortal injury to this great industry. With regard to the wine industry, it is learned that the total dry wine production in 1913 was 25,000,000 gallons. To produce this quantity, about 180,000 tons of grapes were required, and wineries paid growers from $10 per ton, as a minimum in sweet wine sections, to $27.50 in dry wine districts. Sweet wine production was 17,134,988 gallons, requiring the use of 212,937 tons of grapes. Price paid to growers ranged from a minimum of $10 per ton, on contracts, to $16 per ton for choice varieties.

The brandy produced and placed in bonded warehouses for the 1913 season was 1,544,245 gallons. To produce this amount 51,475 tons of grapes must necessarily be used, at an average price of $10 per ton. Growers therefore received over $6,000,000 during 1913 for grapes delivered to wineries. This raw material made into wine at the 700 wineries, aged and marketed, represents a commercial value at present market selling prices of close to $15,000,000. Some of these wine grapes were made into unfermented grape juice, of which about 100,000 gallons were made last season, as against 42,000,000 gallons of wine.

Besides the wine producing vineyards, there is a large investment in the growing of raisin and table grapes, but for these purposes the growers can use only the choicest fruit. If they could not sell the culls to the winemakers, their profits would be seriously curtailed, and their business deranged. That business as a whole has been subsidized and officially encouraged by the State of California for half a century, and now it is proposed at one sweep to wipe it out in hurry.—San Francisco "News Letter."

NO WATER MAY BE ADDED TO WINE.

Secretary of Agriculture Promulgates Wine Decision Defining Wine and Prohibiting the Designation of Products Made From Pomace as Wine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Following a public hearing on the question of what constitutes wine, the Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated a wine decision which abrogates Food Inspection Decisions 109 and 120, defines wine, and prohibits the use of the name "wine" on products made by the addition of water to the juice, pomace or pulp of grapes.

The Food Inspection Decision, which supersedes these former decisions, defines wines to be "the product of the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of fresh, sound, ripe grapes, with the usual cellar treatment."

This action is taken, in the language of the decision, because "The Department of Agriculture has concluded that gross deceptions have been practiced under Food Inspection Decision 120." Food Inspection Decision 120 formerly permitted certain classes of wine manufacturers to add water and sugar to the pomace or pulp of grapes from which the juice has been partially expressed, and then, after allowing the mixture to ferment, to call the beverage "Pomace Wine." Where sugar was added (after fermentation) for the purpose of sweetening, Decision 120 required such wines to be characterized as "Sweet Pomace Wines."

Food Inspection Decision 109, now abrogated, held that the addition of water or sugar to the must prior to fermentation was considered improper and that a product so treated should properly be called a "sugar wine" or labeled in such fashion as to indicate clearly that it was not made from the untreated grape must but contained added sugar.

In view of the fact that the juice of grapes in many unfavorable grape-growing seasons is either too acid or too sweet to make wine, the new decision permits correction of the natural defects in grape musts and wines due to climatic or seasonal conditions by additions in unfavorable seasons as follows:

"In the case of excessive acidity, neutralizing agents which do not render wine injurious to health, such as neutral potassium tartrate or calcium carbonate;

"In the case of deficient acidity, tartaric acid;

"In the case of deficiency in saccharine matter, condensed grape must or a pure dry sugar.

"The foregoing definition does not apply to sweet wines made in accordance with Sweet Wine Fortification Act of June 7, 1906 (34 Stat. 215)."

The decision prohibits the addition of any water to grape juice in making wine, and in cases where the water is added to pomace of grapes, the decision provides as follows:

"A product made from pomace, by the addition of water, with or without sugar or any other material whatever, is not entitled to be called wine. It is not permissible to designate such a product as 'pomace wine,' nor otherwise than as 'imitation wine.'"

The new decision becomes effective immediately for all wines prepared on or after June 12, 1914. Inasmuch as many winemakers have prepared previous vintages in accordance with the department's rules, as laid down in Food Inspection Dceisions 109 and 120, certain leeway will be allowed them with reference to such products actually manufactured prior to the adoption of the new decision. On this point the Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement:

"Proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act with respect to fermented beverages not prepared in conformity with this decision, but which, it is claimed, have been manufactured in good faith in compliance with either Food Inspection Decision 109 or Food Inspection Decision 120, will not be recommended by the Department of Agriculture, prior to June 12, 1916, if it shall appear, upon investigation, that the articles with respect to which the claim is made were actually manufactured prior to the date of this decision and are labeled in conformity with either Food Inspection Decision 109 or Food Inspection Decision 120 as the case may be."

Initiative to Abate Prohibition Nuisance for 8 Years

IN order to save the people of the State of California from further infliction of constantly recurring elections on the question of prohibition, the Knights of the Royal Arch have taken steps to prevent the holding of elections oftener than once in eight years. Petitions are being circulated to have an initiatory measure to be submitted directly to the electors with this end in view. These petitions are in the charge of the Knights of the Royal Arch. It is necessary to secure 30,200 signatures before the 10th of July, so as to place the measure on the ballot at the coming election in November. In order that the petitions will be properly verified before being filed with the city clerks it has been arranged that all the necessary signatures be secured before the 3rd of July and passed upon by the recorders of the local lodges of the Knights of the Royal Arch. It is expected that 60,000 signatures will be secured. Those who are desirous of saving the people of California from the expense and annoyance of prohibition elections, which are, as a rule, indecisive and are productive chiefly of continuous agitation and unrest, will take action so as to have the petitions signed and ready by the 3rd of July. Practical prohibitionists will be just as interested as other persons in having this initiative measure placed upon the ballot.

The measure reads as follows:

Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to follow Section 1 and to be numbered Section 1½, in the following words:

SECTION 1½. Subdivision First: From and after the general election in the year 1914 (at which there is submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection a certain proposed amendment to the Constitution proposing to add to Article I thereof, Sections 26 and 27 relating to intoxicating liquors), and for a period of eight years thereafter, or other or further election upon the question of prohibiting or permitting the manufacture or the sale or the transportation in or to the State, of intoxicating liquors shall be held in the State at large whether by way of proposed amendment to the Constitution or by way of legislation, either as an initiative or as a referendum measure, or in pursuance of any existing law, or of any law that may be enacted hereafter; nor during the said period of eight years from and after said election shall there be submitted to the votes of the electors of any incorporated city or town, or supervisorial district, not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, or of the electors of any portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, any question or proposition as to the prohibition or permitting of the manufacture or the sale or the licensing or non-licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors in any such incorporated city or town or supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district. And whenever any election shall be hereafter held in the State at large at which there shall be submitted to the votes of the electors any such question or proposition as last mentioned, no other or further election upon any such question or proposition shall be held for a period of eight years after such last mentioned election.

Subdivision Second: If, at the said general election held in the year 1914, a majority of the votes cast shall be or were against the proposed amendment so submitted, each and every incorporated city and town and each and every supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, and each and every portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, in which incorporated city or town or supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district, a majority of the votes cast shall be found upon a canvass thereof to have been against the said proposed amendment, shall be deemed and considered and held to be "license territory" (meaning by the words "license territory" territory within which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors may be granted or the granting of licenses therefor may be authorized by the governing or legislative body having legislative authority or jurisdiction in or over such incorporated city or town or supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district), and each and every incorporated city and town and each and every supervisorial district or portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, in which incorporated city or town or supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district, a majority of the votes cast shall be found upon a canvass thereof to have been in favor of the said proposed amendment, shall be deemed and considered and held to be "non-license territory," and no license for the sale or authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors within such non-license territory shall be granted or authorized.

Subdivision Third: Whenever any election shall be held hereafter throughout the State at large at which there shall be submitted to the votes of the electors any question or proposition as to whether the manufacture and sale (or either), of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited throughout the State, or whether the same shall be licensed or shall not be licensed, and a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be against the prohibition thereof, or in favor of the licensing thereof, each and every incorporated city and town and each and every supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, and each and every portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, in which incorporated city or town or supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district, a majority of the votes cast shall be found upon a canvass thereof to have been against such prohibition, or in favor of the licensing of such manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed and held and considered to be license territory, as defined in Subdivision Second of this Section 1½, and each and every incorporated city and town and each and every supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, in which incorporated city or town, or supervisorial district, or portion of a supervisorial district, a majority of the votes cast shall be found upon a canvass thereof to have been in favor of the prohibition or such manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and against the licensing thereof, shall be deemed and considered and shall be held to be "non-license territory," and no license for the sale or authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors within such non-license territory shall be granted or authorized.

Subdivision Fourth: Whenever pursuant to any law now existing or hereafter enacted, relating to local option, or pursuant to the provisions of the charter of any county, city and county, city, or town, any election shall hereafter be held in any county, city and county, city or town, or supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, or portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, upon the question of prohibiting or permitting the manufacture or the sale or the licensing or non-licensing of the manufacture and sale (or either), of intoxicating liquors therein, no other or further election shall be held upon such question in such county, city and county, city or town, supervisorial district or portion of supervisorial district, for a period of eight years thereafter, and whenever any such election as in this subdivision mentioned shall be held hereafter, each county, city and county, city or town, supervisorial district or portion of supervisorial district, in which upon a canvass of the votes it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast shall be or shall have been against such prohibition or in favor of the licensing of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating loquors, shall be deemed and held and considered to be "license territory" within which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors may be granted or the granting of licenses therefor may be authorized by the governing or legislative body having legislative authority or jurisdiction in or over such territory, and each and every county, city and county, or incorporated city or town, or supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, or portion of a supervisorial district not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, in which, upon a canvass of the votes, it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast shall be or shall have been in favor of prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or against the licensing thereof, shall be deemed and held and considered to be "non-license territory," and no license for the sale, or authorizing the sale, of intoxicating liquors within such non-license territory, shall be granted or authorized.

Subdivision Fifth: The proper governing or legislative body having legislative authority or jurisdiction over any county, city and county, incorporated city or town, or supervisorial district or portion of a supervisorial district, as the case may be, shall have authority to enforce by laws or ordinances and penalties for the violation thereof, the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, or giving away of intoxicating liquors in non-license territory, and shall also have authority to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in license territory and the granting and issuance of licenses therein.

GRAPE GROWERS' CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 30.

The State Board of Viticultural Commissioners is to hold a grape growers' convention and lecture at Scottish Rite Hall, San Francisco, on the evening of June 30th, which promises to be very interesting from an educational standpoint. Mr. C. E. Bundschu, State Viticultural Commissioner, of the Third District, which includes San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey counties, will preside.

The program, which covers every phase of the raisin, table grape and wine industry, includes the following addresses: "History of the Grape Industry," by Mrs. Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith of Los Angeles; "Economic Effect of the Proposed Initiative Amendment on the Wine, Table and Raisin Grape Industries of California," by Viticultural Commissioner Frank T. Swett of Martinez; "The Raisin Grapes of California," by James Madison of Fresno; "Grape Growing and Home Industry," by A. C. Rulofson of San Francisco; "Table Grape Situation in California," by E. M. Sheehan, Secretary of the Viticultural Commission, and "How the California Grape Industry Will Be Exploited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition," by State Commissioner H. F. Stoll of San Francisco. The latter address will be supplemented by moving pictures, showing viticultural scenes in practically every section of the State.

"While our meeting is intended primarily for the growers of the Third District into which the State has been divided," says Commissioner Bundschu, "we trust that the general public will attend in large numbers, as we are sure they will find much to interest them in the work which we are doing to foster this great industry. No admission is charged and everyone is welcome."

A full account of the convention will appear in the July issue of the REVIEW.

LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., REGULAR CORRESPONDENT
1404 STARKS BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

THE Kentucky whisky business continues generally quiet, though the contention in the state and among the distillers and dealers is that the trade is but feeling the effect of the general condition of business rather than suffering from the adverse influences of the prohibition movement. However, the withdrawals of Kentucky whiskies are going along at a good rate and the total will reach large figures. This is not the season, anyway, when much buying is done and it is urged that nothing in the outlook is cause for uneasiness on the part of the holders of any of the popular brands of Kentucky whiskies.

National prohibition, it is rather generally felt by the trade in Kentucky, never will be seen, while State-wide elections appear of late to be tending more in favor of the liquor interests than they formerly did. When the dull summer period is passed the spring '10s will have been practically disposed of, it is believed, which will bring the market to the fall '10s and in due course to the later crops. If the manufacturers another year will restrain themselves and curtail the output as they did the year just passed, according to the leading members of the trade, nothing in actual conditions or in stock statistics should cause apprehension.

Practically all of the Kentucky distilleries closed down this season earlier than last year, meaning that predictions as to a restricted crop this season have been borne out. The first week in May saw a number of the large distilleries suspend operations for the season, and the majority of the others made preparations to wind up the season by the end of May or early in June. It was feared earlier in the year that the prospects for an over-production were so marked that the prices would suffer severely, but the fact that several of the larger producers shut down early did much to dispose of uneasiness on this score. Figures are not as yet available for the total production of the season, but it is asserted in authoritative places that the situation has been saved. Reduction of price has been reported, however, on several brands of spring 1910 inspection, although it is said that in most instances these goods were taken up quickly to be used for bottling-in-bond purposes. Conditions continue without change in the spirit market, with the basic price practically immovable and reported price cutting not so much discussed. The market is somewhat quieter, however.

Several of the Louisville houses have reported that they are feeling the effect of recent local option elections, not in a decrease in the demand but in the diversion of the trade into different channels than ordinarily see the bulk of it handled. It is argued that "dry" victories do not mean that less liquor will be consumed, in fact may mean that the consumption in the territory in question may increase, but that the business will be transferred from one class of houses to others. Dealers in position to distribute to the consumer in such ways as are allowed under the new law are reported to have said that their business is at no disadvantage on that score.

The tenth annual convention in Louisville of the National Mail Order Liquor Dealers' Association brought a total attendance of well on toward a hundred dealers from all parts of the country.

One of the important measures taken at the convention was the proposition of undertaking a nation-wide educational campaign, designed to show that in every prohibition State liquor can easily be obtained by shipment from some other State and that therefore "Prohibition does not prohibit." It was given out that steps could be undertaken later along this line. The convention was addressed at some length by R. E. Wathen of R. E. Wathen & Company, and the Old Grand-Dad Distillery Co. of Louisville. Mr. Wathen complimented the delegates by saying that in spite of the peculiar opportunity they had to profit through the extension of prohibition laws he was convinced that the members of this organization are not allies of the prohibitionists nor supporters of the prohibition movement. He spoke of the legitimacy of the liquor trade and of the demand from the people for alcoholic beverages and of the members of the association as representing an order of business which "furnishes a new channel of distribution for the products of distilleries all brought about by legitimate public demand."

The Mail Order men elected new officers as follows: G. H. Goodman, Paducah, Ky., president; A. M. Smith, Minneapolis, and Livingston Thompson, Louisville, vice-presidents; A. H. Whitlock, Ludlow, Ky., secretary and treasurer; Alex Klein, Covington, Ky.; Ben Vogt, Louisville and R. L. Crigler, Cincinnati, executive committee; E. H. Tugendrickand of Evansville, Ind., and E. B. Gibson, Chattanooga, Tenn., are mebers of the legislative committee.

Fifty members were present in Louisville at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers and Liquor Dealers' Association, the sessions of which were held at The Seelbach. R. E. Wathen of R. E. Wathen & Company, and of the Old Grand-Dad Distillery Company was elected president again, and other officers as follows:

Vice-president—Morris F. Westheimer, president of the Susquemac Distilling Company, Cincinnati. Mr. Westheimer succeeds the late Joseph L. Friedman of the Friedman-Keiler Company, Paducah, Ky.

Treasurer—Thomas S. Moore, who is owner of the Thomas S. Moore Distillery of Bardstown, Ky.

Secretary—Graeme McGowan, secretary and treasurer of the Greenbriar Distilling Company, Louisville.

Executive Committee—Louis Rosenfield of Rosenfield Bros. & Co., Chicago; Joseph W. McCulloch, president of the Green River Distillery Company, Owensboro, Ky.; H. Weil of H. Weil & Son, Paducah, Ky.; George Baker of The Frankfort Distillery, Frankfort, Ky.; William A. Miller, vice-president and treasurer of Wright & Taylor; J. B. Van Wrinkle of W. L. Weller & Sons; W. W. Watts, general counsel of the Paul Jones Co.; W. C. Wheeler, vice-president of C. P. Moorman & Co.; Samuel Haas of D. Sachs' Sons, and Owsley Brown, vice-president of the Brown-Forman Company, all of Louisville.

The last few weeks in Louisville have seen the passing of a one-time well known distiller and wholesale liquor dealer, Daniel E. Doherty. Mr. Doherty was seventy-eight years of age and retired from active connection with the firm of which he was the head for twenty years, D. E. Doherty & Co., some ten years ago. Since then he had been interested in various local enterprises, notably in the gas and electric companies of the city, in which he was a heavy stockholder. He is survived by one son, Charles J. G. Doherty.

Six hundred saloons, fourteen drug stores, nine barrel houses, eight breweries, five buffets, four groceries, five distilleries, three clubs and two restaurants are authorized under the ordinances of the city of Louisville to sell liquor. The total is 715, the number recently having been cut down from 724. Under a measure recently passed by the city council it is provided that the maximum number of saloon licenses shall be 500, that number only to be issued when the present excess 215 shall have become forfeited for violation of the liquor selling laws or shall have lapsed by discontinuance of business.

A business change of special interest to the liquor dealers of Louisville is the resignation of Henry Christmann, for the past twelve years a manager of the Louisville branch of the Illinois Glass Company. Mr. Christmann has been succeeded by Howell D. Thompson, formerly of Gas City, Ind., and a stockholder and director of the Illinois Glass Company. Egan M. Bigley, who has been with the company in its Louisville branch for years as a salesman has been promoted to assistant manager, and will devote practically all of his time to the Kentucky trade in the future.

Distillers as well as all other business men of Kentucky have been gratified by the solution of the State's fire insurance problem, which has meant that the foreign fire insurance companies that left the State after the passage of recent legislation have resumed business again. Representatives of the business interests of the State took the lead in bringing about the settlement, which was in the form of a compromise between the State authorities and the companies themselves. The recently enacted law will not

be enforced and other concessions mean that business will go on as before. The distillers for the most part were affected only indirectly, having made at the beginning of the season provision for the protection they would need. However affairs began to look like trouble ahead in every line and the settlement was greeted with satisfaction everywhere. Business is expected to respond immediately to the settlement of the question.

As stated previously in these columns no wood will be used in the construction of the new distillery of W. P. Squibb & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and the tubs and tanks used in the distillery will be the only wood about the place, except the barrels in which the whisky will be stored. This plant at all seasons has an abundant supply of cold water and so will run all the year around, the policy being to produce only a conservative quantity of the very finest whisky the company can make. The new plant, which will have a grain dryer and all modern improvements, has a capacity of 500 bushels.

One of the interesting displays that went from Louisville to be shown at the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, held in Washington, D. C., was a miniature distillery, capable of performing exactly the work that is done at all times by the large plants. The small model distillery plant occupies a space of 5x6 feet and was constructed by the Vendome Copper & Brass Works of Louisville. At the same time that this miniature was being made in the factory work was being pushed on the stills and all the other apparatus that is to go into a thousand-bushel plant which the company is erecting at Algiers, Ala.

Though the distillers and wholesale liquor dealers may sell just as much whisky as ever, no matter how many States and counties pass prohibition laws, the passage of such measures are hurting the cigarmakers and the cigar box manufacturers, according to certain of these latter manufacturers. C. H. Yost, secretary of the Dautrich Cigar Box Company, declared the other day that to date the passage of local option laws had curtailed the operations of his factory fifty per cent and that unless there is some let-up soon he does not know what will happen. The saloons, he pointed out, are among the largest buyers of cigars of all retailers, and that every time one of these saloons is closed by law, the sale of cigars and the demand for cigar boxes is directly affected. Liquor sold to prohibition territory, he said, is consumed in the homes and clubs, and there is nothing for a friend to do, when he might have ordered a cigar across the bar, but to take a drink he otherwise would not have indulged in.

The campaign for the senatorial nomination in Kentucky is going on vigorously, all the candidates urging their claims for consideration before the voters at the primary which is to be held in August. The result, according to the political wise ones, lies between former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, who is running on a pro-prohibition platform, and Congressman A. O. Stanley, who is urging his performances in the lower house as his chief recommendation. A third candidate is Gov. James B. McCreary, who long represented Kentucky in the Senate before he was elected to the Governor's chair.

SUMMER PROGRAM FOR DAILY JOURNALS.

Here is the program for headlines and editorial:

First edition—Wholesale massacre of Americans in Mexico. War is inevitable, and should not be delayed an instant.

Second edition—Huerta the craven. Sends Americans out of Mexico under escort in order to curry favor with United States. Despicable methods. He should be wiped off the face of the earth.

Third edition—Mexicans at Juarez hurl beautiful American maidens into boiling oil. These terrible conditons call for immediate war.

Fourth edition—Conditons at Juarez still worse. No American maidens there and town out of oil. This alone saved them from terrible fate. Safety of our citizens should not rest on such slender threads. Give us war at once.

Final edition—Great disappointment over abandonment of war with Great Britain on account of Panama tolls. But war with Mexico is nearer and may for the present be made to suffice, if we can have it at once. Hurrah for war!—Boston "Herald."

PROHIBITIONISTS SMITE SPOKANE BAR ASSOCIATION.

BECAUSE the Bar Association of Spokane defeated a resolution to abolish the serving of liquor at its regular banquets the Northwestern prohibitionists are making the legal fraternity of the Washington city the target for vilification of all sorts.

Here is one of the tirades aimed at the Bar Association by the Rev. G. U. Gazzam: "By refusing to abolish the serving of liquor the Bar Association of Spokane has placed itself on record as a booze-ridden organization. The lawyers of Spokane have advertised themselves as boozers. Any client who trusts a Spokane lawyer is sure to be betrayed because drink will make such a lawyer betray his best friend. Lawyers of the Spokane Bar Association have shown that they have no shame."

Mr. E. Ben Johnson (no relation to "rare Ben") criticized the lawyers in the following language: "The last banquet of the Bar Association was disgraceful. It was so noisy that the distinguished guests who delivered addresses could hardly hear themselves speak."

Attorney Hugh L. McWilliams of the Bar Association replies to Mr. E. Ben Johnson as follows: "The man who made the greatest noise at the banquet in question was a teetotaler. This man never touched a drop, but he made more noise than a bass drum and now we, the innocent, who drank moderately and decorously, get all the blame."

Our sympathies are with the lawyers in this case. It looks as thought they are having a hard time of it between being annoyed by noisy teetotalers in their midst and noisier ones from without. These Spokane lawyers appear to have been getting along pretty well. When lawyers drink there is some hope for them and the evidence shows that the Spokane contingent did drink. It is not to be supposed that the Spokane lawyers drank to soothe their consciences. Lawyers are not properly equipped when they have consciences. Indeed, they are handicapped by consciences. The Spokane lawyers drank for no other purpose than to develop consciences. They deserve praise under the circumstance. If they would only drink sufficiently their consciences might force them out of their calling.

The Spokane prohibitionists would like to keep the lawyers of their city indurate by forcing teetotalism on them. This would result in the bankruptcy of the Bar Association. Treasurer Colburn reports that only 51 out of 190 members of the association paid their dues for the past year. If all the lawyers were teetotalers no dues could be collected. Let the lawyers drink to jar their consciences loose.

Drink will bring about a healthy action on the part of conscience, conscience will cause a general payment of dues and the general payment of dues will enable the Bar Association to settle accounts with the liquor men. While there is drink there is hope.

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, June 27, 1914.

A GREAT deal of amusement is being caused by Mayor George Cotterill of Seattle, who is making the candidacy of his life for the governorship of the State of Washington. The mayor has chosen a peculiar steed for the race he is in. This steed is known as Prohibition. It is even a greater equestrian joke than the famous old Rosinante. Mayor George has worked the joke to a fare-you-well. As he himself has the appearance of a Turkish Sancho Panzo, his combination with Prohibition is laughable to a distressing point. Although George ought to realize that his chances to become governor on Prohibition are less than imaginary he is exerting himself and his "courser" as energetically as thought he is sure to win. Washington has now a political circus which makes the State a close rival of Oregon with the inimitable joy-maker Governor West as the star amusement.

The Spokane "Chronicle" is having a great time through a controversy between the wets and drys. The wet side is maintained by physicians and liberal women and the dry by preachers and members of the W. C. T. U. Judge Adolph Munter and Dr. J. F. Lydon have finally been drawn into the whirlpool and are battling bravely for salvation. As they are on the wet side they have arguments which act as life preservers, considering that the "Chronicle" is on the prohibitionist side and does not overlook any opportunity to thrust them under.

In the proposed State-wide liquor law there is a section which provides that permits to buy liquor and have it shipped in from points outside the State must be printed on red paper. Under the law, the permits will be issued by the county auditor for a fee of 25 cents and consumers can have 12 quarts of beer or half a gallon of whisky sent at a time. As Spokane is the city most likely to profit by the "red sign" proposition the wholesalers are somewhat amused. It is claimed that red does not indicate anything in particular but will serve to add display advertisement to their profits.

Spokane has but 187 saloons. There has been a decrease of 42 during the past three years.

The women of Tacoma have organized to fight the prohibition movement. Mrs. Jacob Schaeffer of Seattle recently addressed them at Fraternal Hall, Tacoma. She warned the women against the selfishness which causes many of them to side with prohibitionists. Following are some of her remarks: "Some women are against saloons because of the fact that the saloons are purely resorts for men. The women say, 'What is there in the saloons for me? What do I get out of them? I can not even see what is going on in them.' This is a very immoral view to take. It is the view of the grafter. It is the view of the greedy persons who can see no good in anything unless 'there is something in it for them.' Women of this class are easily appealed to by the prohibitionists. All that is necessary to win them over is to play on their selfishness. It is true that there is nothing in a saloon for a woman. But there is nothing in the millinery store or the ice cream parlor for a man. We find also some among women who think: 'It may be good to close the saloons and my husband or my son cannot get a drink any more.' With these women the prohibitionists, when they came with their petitions, find it easy to make converts, and many a vote has been lost for the liberal party in this way. If men would plan to close millinery shops to prevent their wives and daughters from buying costly hats or close the candy stores to prevent them from buying confectionery they would be considered very miserable. Yet, they would be no worse than the women who would close saloons to prevent their husbands and sons from getting drink. The women may argue that they do not see what good drink does a man. Many men can not understand what good a $20 ostrich plume on a woman's hat is. But it really is immaterial whether or not the women understand what good a drink is or whether the men understand what good an ostrich plume is. It is simply none of their business. If women would be liberal they must freely confess ignorance on certain questions and act accordingly."

Mayor Hubbell of Kelso, Washington, has recommended that the liberals support Senator Turner of Spokane as the candidate for governor. There is a tendency on the part of liberals throughout Washington to follow the advice of the Kelso chief magistrate.

Messrs. A. V. Fawcett and E. D. Hodge, in the Spokane mayoralty fight, are striving anxiously for the support of the liquor dealers. Both men realize that the liquor men are strong in Spokane and no candidate can win without their support. Neither Fawcett nor Hodge is paying any attention to the prohibitionists.

Portland, Oregon, advices are to the effect that Governor West has been working his famous militiamen overtime practicing for the coming war with Mexico. During the past month he made several attacks on the Milwaukee Friars' Club. One of the attacks was strictly a night attack, according to the "Oregonian." This resulted in the second military occupation of the club in two weeks. The governor's forces captured most of the enemy in their night shirts. Lieutenant O. A. Stevens and Sergeant A. J. Jones had charge of the attack. Among the captives taken were three of the most prominent physicians of Portland. After a parley between the attacking force and the conquered it was decided that all that the captives would be allowed to retain was their night shirts, which they fortunately esconsed themselves in. It is the governor's object to train the militia for night maneuvers, as it is believed that the Mexicans will confine most of their operations to night attacks. Some members of the militia have tendered their resignations as night work is not suitable to them.

In an article, "Cowardice of Congress," the "Oregonian" says: "The proposed woman suffrage and prohibition amendments are in Congress like abandoned children whom nobody will own. No-

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body in a position of authority will say even a kind word for them lest he be suspected of favoring them. Yet nobody will throw them out lest he be branded as an enemy by their friends.

"This is the latest example of Congressional cowardice. It is the latest proof that the first consideration in every action of each member is to ensure his re-election. Senators and Representatives talk eloquently of principles, policies and patriotism, but their chief object is to hold their jobs. If adherence to principles helps to this end they are very high principled; if it hinders, then principles are of no consequence. Of course, there are exceptions, but this has been demonstrated many times to be the general rule.

"The fear of incurring the hostility of either the liquor or anti-liquor element governs their attitude toward prohibition. So long as they do not take one side they hope to hold the votes of both sides until they have been able to decide which is the stronger.

"There are occasional complaints that Congress is held in light esteem by the people. The explanation is simple: Congress is a coward."

Oregon hopgrowers are making a splendid fight against prohibition. They are holding meetings all over Oregon and are convincing the people that the loss of $6,000,000 yearly revenue through the destruction of the hop industry would mean financial distress.

A fund of $200,000 is being raised to support an anti-prohibition candidate for governor of Oregon.

The eighth annual convention of the Staatsverbund Von Oregon has been held at Salem. Forty-five German societies were represented by over 200 delegates. State and national prohibition was unanimously condemned by all the delegates.

Assistant Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon R. P. Hutton has issued the following statement: "As things stand 300,000 persons have registered to vote. About 250,000 of these will vote, 125,000 will vote for and 125,000 against prohibition. There are still 100,000 unregistered. These are all dry. If we register any large number of these we win. From now to election the drys will bend every energy to this task of registering. Speeches and literature have no more effect upon the vote at the polls than fireworks have upon a battle."

In Nez Perce County, Idaho, the Indians, sensible folks, all voted dry at the last election. The drys won. The wets contested on the ground that the Indians were allowed to vote. Drys declared that even 10-year-old boys should have the right to vote if they were in favor of prohibition, as this proved that they were sensible. Wets conceded the point as well taken but demanded a recount, as it looked as though the "boys" who served as election judges might not be well enough up in arithmetic. The drys consented. It was discovered that the county had gone wet by 13 majority instead of dry by 47, even though 150 Indians had voted as the dry attorney for the Indians had advised them to. Another count was made and the wets found their majority added to by one. Two more counts were made. Wets have 22 majority. The drys are now sorry that the school children were not allowed to vote.

Kootenai County, Idaho, politicians are studying prohibition since the drys won at the recent elections. Sales of liquor ceased in the county on the 9th of June. As the liquor men are out of business the politicians have no further use for them.

All the political parties of Boise, Idaho, have adopted prohibition planks for their platforms. Democrats, Republicans, Progressives and Socialists favor prohibition candidates. Ex-Governor James H. Hawley was forced to go on recrod for prohibition by the Democrats.

The California Wine House of Coeur d'Alene City has assigned in favor of the Coeur d'Alene Bank as the result of the drying up of Kootenai County.

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EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1914

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	770	855	$ 3,577
" British Columbia	43	5,119	1,774
" Central America	11	13,747	4,553
" Hawaiian Islands	71	42,257	22,520
" Japan	....	10,843	3,439
" Philippine Islands	20	.....	75
" Society Islands	....	5,427	1,660
" Samoan Islands	....	156	104
" South America	11	8,636	3,617
" Dutch East Indies	....	191	107
" England	....	5,000	1,750
" Holland	....	3,250	880
" Germany	....	5,250	1,420
" New York	45	346,190	118,456
Total	971	446,921	$163,932

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	4	296	$ 814
" Hawaiian Islands	11	37	261
" New York	....	323	768
Total	15	656	$1,843

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	104	2,508	$ 7,170
" Central America	6	120	416
" China	100	....	390
" Hawaiian Islands	654	1,936	8,809
" Japan	50	....	300
" Society Islands	1	....	11
Total	915	4,564	$17,096

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	302	$3,268
" Central America	136	975
" Hawaiian Islands	370	3,109
" Mexico	30	252
" Philippine Islands	50	240
" South America	10	91
" Society Islands	148	1,232
" Samoan Islands	1	8
" Korea	24	253
Total	1071	$9,428

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Alaska	5 cs Creme de Menthe, 56 cs Vermouth, 12 cs Bitters
" Alaska	1 cs Kummel, 1 cs Orange Bitters, 11 cs Ale, 22 cs Alcohol
" Alaska	4 cs 1 oct 1 kg Rum, 181 cs Grape Juice, 5 cs Cordial
" Alaska	75 cs Mineral Water, 5 cs Champagne, 1 cs Curacoa
" Alaska	24 cs 30 gl Gin, 1 cs Rock and Rye, 1 cs and 1 hf bbl Cognac
" Alaska	4 cs 13 bbls Ginger Ale, 15 cs 2 bbls Cider, 1 cs Benedictine
" Alaska	1 kg B. B. Cordial, 7 cs Porter, 7 cs Liquors
" Alaska	2 cs Cocktails, 1 cs Punch, 1 cs Apricot Cordial
" British Columbia	4 cs Mineral Water, 6 cs Tamarindo, 2 cs Vermouth
" British Columbia	1 cs Liquors, 1 cs Bitters
" Central America	15 cs Mineral Water, 2 cs Grape Juice, 9 cs China Spirits
" China	32 cs Grape Juice, 80 cs Cider
" Hawaiian Islands	25 cs Ginger Ale, 10 bbls Gin, 5 cs Liquors, 7 cs Cider
" Hawaiian Islands	11 cs Grape Juice, 20 cs Vermouth, 22 cs Mineral Water
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs 3 bbls Ale, 207 cs 11 bbls 1 hf bbl Gin, 2 cs Stout
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Ginger Brandy, 5 cs Rock and Rye, 3 bbls Porter
" Hawaiian Islands	1 bbl 1 kg Alcohol, 5 cs Kummel, 20 cs Champagne
" Hawaiian Islands	3 cs Amer Picon, 1 cs Creme de Menthe, 1 cs Kirsch
" Japan	5 cs Grape Juice, 12 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Korea	8 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	2 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	10 cs Cider, 37 cs Grape Juice
" India	1 cs Grape Juice
" Society Islands	1 cs Mineral Water
" Samoan Islands	2 cs Cocktails
" South America	2 cs Grape Juice
" New York	50 cs Champagne, 2 bbls Cordials, 1 hf bbl Vermouth
" New York	5 cs, 1 bbl, 6 hf bbls, 11 kgs Fruit Juice

Total—1070 cs, 46 bbls., 9 hf bbls, 1 oct, 14 kgs, 30 gls.
Value—$13,095.



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 20, 1914

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Benefactor," May 21, 1914.

100 c Stout	San Francisco.
435 bbls Stout	San Francisco.
765 c Wine	San Francisco.
1 hhd wine	San Francisco.
175 c Beer	San Francisco.
162 c Spirits	San Francisco.
25 bbls Soda Water	San Francisco.
78 bbls Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
50 c Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
2135 c Whisky	San Francisco.
1297 c Gin	San Francisco.
11 csks Whisky	San Francisco.
12 oct. Wine	San Francisco.
25 c Rum	San Francisco.
428 c Liquors	San Francisco.
200 c Brandy	San Francisco.
10 csks Brandy	San Francisco.
15 oct Whisky	San Francisco.
250 c Fernet	San Francisco.
135 c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
100 c Bitters	San Francisco.
55 c Beer	Portland.
75 c Beer	Honolulu.
20 c Whisky	Honolulu.
200 c Gin	Honolulu.
295 c Whisky	Los Angeles.
3 hhds Whisky	Los Angeles.
120 c Whisky	Los Angeles.
6 csks Wine	Los Angeles.
6 oct Wine	Los Angeles.
100 c Gin	Los Angeles.
25 bbls Gin	Los Angeles.
125 bbls Ginger Ale	Los Angeles.
52 c Liquors	Los Angeles.
500 c Brandy	Los Angeles.
102 c Whisky	Los Angeles.
1 hhd Whisky	Seattle.
30 c Beer	Seattle.
100 c Stout	Seattle.
15 c Champagne	Seattle.
1180 c Gin	Vancouver.
25 oct Gin	Vancouver.
3 hhds Gin	Vancouver.
3126 c Whisky	Vancouver.
232 c Wine	Vancouver.
500 c Beer	Vancouver.
45 c Spirits	Vancouver.
1 bbl Rum	Vancouver.
30 c Rum	Vancouver.
137 csks Whisky	Vancouver.
20 oct Whisky	Vancouver.
500 c Lime Juice	Vancouver.
35 c Stout	Vancouver.
22 csks Wine	Vancouver.
215 c Soda Water	Vancouver.
50 c Vermouth	Vancouver.
50 c Cider	Vancouver.
148 c Brandy	Vancouver.
35 c Punch	Vancouver.
10 csks Brandy	Vancouver.
5 oct Brandy	Vancouver.
50 bbls Ginger Ale	Vancouver.
205 c Liquors	Vancouver.
180 c Gin	Victoria.
20 c Soda Water	Victoria.
17 csks Rum	Victoria.
10 oct Rum	Victoria.
5 csks Gin	Victoria.
10 oct Gin	Victoria.
95 c Mineral Water	Victoria.
490 c Whisky	Victoria.
12 csks Whisky	Victoria.
15 oct Whisky	Victoria.
20 c Ginger Ale	Victoria.
30 c Brandy	Victoria.
159 c Liquors	Victoria.

FROM EUROPE, per "Newport," May 21, 1914 (via Ancon).

1025 c Vermouth	San Francisco.
200 c Wine	San Francisco.
106 c Liquors	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Camino," May 22, 1914 (via Ancon).

170 bbls Whisky	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Hong Kong Maru," May 23, 1914.

110 csks Sake	San Francisco.
330 c Sake	San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Persia," May 25, 1914.

115 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
190 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "San Juan," June 3, 1914 (via Ancon).

7 csks Gin ..... San Francisco.
50 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
61 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
48 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
44 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
33 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
8 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
500 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," June 4, 1914 (via Ancon).

172 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
113 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Hathor," June 6, 1914.

305 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
50 c Brandy ..... Seattle.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, June 12, 1914, per "Korea."

78 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
20 c Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Strathdon," June 14, 1914 (via Salina Cruz).

33 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
15 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
12 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
281 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
7 bbls Gin ..... Sacramento.
8 bbls Whisky ..... San Diego.
84 c Lime Juice ..... Los Angeles.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
510 c Grape Juice ..... Stockton.
10 c Whisky ..... Fresno.
12 c Liquors ..... Portland.
8 c Grape Juice ..... Portland.
600 c Wine ..... Seattle.
4 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
5 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
128 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
125 c Grape Juice ..... Honolulu.
50 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Chiyo Maru," June 15, 1914.

127 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Musician," June 14, 1914.

6 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
465 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... San Francisco.
918 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
265 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
59 c Spirits ..... San Francisco.
18 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
45 oct Whisky ..... San Francisco.
135 c Ale ..... San Francisco.
30 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
105 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
50 bbls Soda Water ..... San Francisco.
150 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
45 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
180 csks Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
332 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
256 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
118 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
25 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
5 hhds Wine ..... San Francisco.
750 c Fernet ..... San Francisco.
250 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
210 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
75 c Whisky ..... Portland.
1 csk Whisky ..... Portland.
100 c Brandy ..... Tacoma.
469 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
2 csks Whisky ..... Honolulu.
25 c Gin ..... Honolulu.
346 c Stout ..... Honolulu.
50 csks Beer ..... Vancouver.
30 c Lime Juice ..... Vancouver.
50 c Ginger Ale ..... Vancouver.
246 c Gin ..... Vancouver.
10 oct Gin ..... Vancouver.
5 oct Rum ..... Vancouver.
928 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
87 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
1 hhd Whisky ..... Vancouver.
6 bbls Whisky ..... Vancouver.
350 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
2 csks Wine ..... Vancouver.
4 oct Wine ..... Vancouver.
160 c Wine ..... Vancouver.
2 hhds Wine ..... Vancouver.
60 c Liquors ..... Vancouver.
180 c Vermouth ..... Vancouver.
223 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.
1025 c Whisky ..... Victoria.
29 csks Whisky ..... Victoria.
13 csks Wine ..... Victoria.
211 c Wine ..... Victoria.
40 c Beer ..... Victoria.
95 c Gin ..... Victoria.
2 hhds Wine ..... Victoria.
100 c Vermouth ..... Victoria.
55 c Brandy ..... Victoria.
675 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
1225 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
20 csks Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
5 oct Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
30 csks Mineral Water ..... Los Angeles.
80 c Stout ..... Los Angeles.
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Los Angeles.
249 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.
164 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
600 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.
129 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
2 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.
100 c Stout ..... Seattle.
85 c Liquors ..... Seattle.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM MAY 20, 1914, TO JUNE 20, 1914.

VIA NEW ORLEANS—

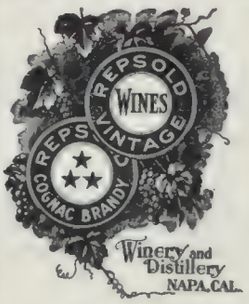
130 c Whisky, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
20 oct Whisky, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
6 hhds Whisky, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
465 c Wine, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Wine, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
8 c Gin, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
35 c Lime Juice, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
6 c Beer, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.

VIA NEW YORK—

7 c Wine, from Rotterdam ..... San Francisco.
4 csks Wine, from Rotterdam ..... San Francisco.
6 c Brandy, from Rotterdam ..... San Francisco.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION NO. 155.

The effective date of Food Inspection Decision No. 153, issued May 5, 1914, is postponed until May 1, 1916: Providing that as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with law and with the regulations in force prior to May 5, 1914, it shall become effective November 1, 1916; and that compliance with the terms of Regulation 9 of the Rules and Regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act as amended by Food Inspection Decision No. 153 will be permitted at any time after the date of the decision.



A. Repsold Co.

Producers and Bottlers of Fine

CALIFORNIA TABLE WINES AND BRANDIES
FINE OLD PORTS AND SHERRIES
SPARKLING WINES

PURITY GUARANTEED

WINERY AT NAPA, CAL.

MAIN OFFICE: 104 PINE ST.
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

Distillers of the purest and finest California Cognac:
Repsold Cognac

E. O. SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E. A. GROEZINGER

A. FINKE'S WIDOW

HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES

809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

Californian Wine to New York by Sea

May 16 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."

77	bbls.	French-American Wine Company
1091	"	Lachman & Jacobi
139	"	C. Schilling & Company
75	"	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
63	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
328	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
137	"	Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

145	"	Chas. Schueler
205	"	Cella & Broglio
325	"	French-American Wine Company
190	"	Piemont Winery
460	"	California Wine Association
265	"	Chas. Stern & Sons
1030	"	Italian-Swiss Colony
130	"	Oliveto Wine Company
400	"	Roma Wine Company
525	"	Lagomarsino Wine Company
65	"	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
124	"	Italian Wine Company
106	"	Samuel Bros. & Company
64	"	Steinhardt Bros. & Company
397	cases	E. de Pue
448	bbls.	Ciocca-Lombardi Company
248	"	Scatena Bros. Company
99	"	J. Pacheteau
658	"	C. Schilling & Company
363	"	P. W. Samuel
664	"	Lachman & Jacobi
117	"	Chas. Stern & Sons
316	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
102	"	A. Gazzola
60	"	A. D. Rudini
60	cases	Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

24	bbls.	Italian-Swiss Colony
219	"	Lachman & Jacobi
36	"	E. L. Spellman & Company
77	"	Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
89	"	Order

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

21	bbls.	A. Lachman
38	"	Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company

HERE'S A STORE ON WHEELS.

The motor store is the most recent novel venture in the merchandising world. It has been started by E. R. Eriksen of Greenville, Mich., who had a truck built for him by the Alma Motor Truck Co. of Alma, Mich., manufacturers of the Republic trucks. Upon one of these trucks there has been built a specially designed body which is fitted with shelving and all the accessories of an up-to-date store. The motor store which carries a complete line of general merchandise makes each day a round trip of fifty miles and about five hundred homes are served every week. Although a little pessimistic at first as to the success of his new venture, Mr. Eriksen has been very successful. Farmers who have heard about the motor store have asked to be placed on its route, for by this means they are enabled to purchase their supplies at their door and market their produce without loss of time at the busiest season of the year, as the motor store pays cash for farm products.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S SCHEDULE NO. 7 (FOR JUNE AND JULY).

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, Connecting with Atlantic Coast Ports and Interior Points.

Steamer "Damara," sailing from San Francisco June 20, East San Pedro, June 22.

Steamer "Pleiades," sailing from San Francisco July 8, East San Pedro, July 10.

Steamer "Lewis Luckenbach," sailing from San Francisco July 27, East San Pedro July 29.

Connections are made with Panama Railroad Company's steamers sailing from Colon every five days. Discharging berth, Pier 52, North River, New York.

Direct deliveries are made from cars to steamers to San Francisco and East San Pedro. Through bills of lading are issued to principal ports in Europe, West Indies, South America, Panama and Canal Zone.

This May Be a Joke, But It Looks Serious for Hogan.—A press dispatch from Franklin, Pennsylvania, of the 21st of November, reads as follows: "William Hogan, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced by Judge Criswell to thirty years in the penitentiary or the alternative of banishment to Kansas. Hogan chose Kansas. His friends have made up a purse to send him to that State." Why? Is this one of the 30-year or death sentences? Does the Judge believe that Hogan will be killed with the forty-rod of Kansas or does he simply consider Kansas in the same light as the penal colonies of Nouveau Caledonie or Guiana, barbarous places fit only for people that society cannot endure?

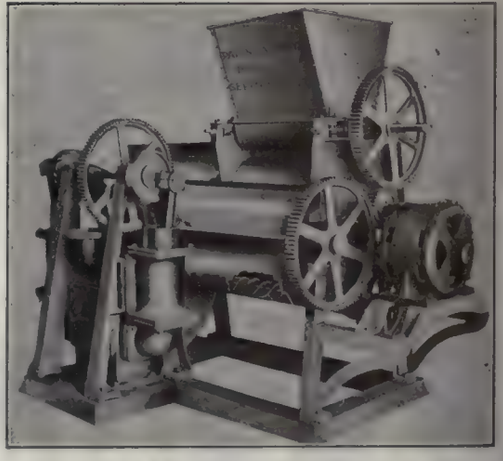
THE ROSSI

Improved Combination Grape Crusher Stemmer and Must Pump

A GREAT LABOR SAVER

After years of practical experience in the manufacture of machinery for the Winery, we are presenting for your consideration the "Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump" of our latest pattern.

The special features are the direct connected Motor Drive, doing away with troublesome and expensive belting — however, if desired, can also be run with a gasoline engine or with any other source of power. Another feature is the doing away entirely with the "pit," which is the source of all trouble with the Must Pump in other makes of machines, and substituting the "Must Pan," containing an "agitator," adapted to keep the Must in uniform consistency, thus preventing the clogging of the "Must Pump."



Patent Allowed Dec. 1, 1913, Ser. Number 781,277

The machine, built on a heavy cast iron base, is self-contained, compact and when delivered requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to the motor to be ready for immediate use.

The machine can also be made portable to be used directly in the field—the Must to be discharged into a portable Tank and by this means delivered to the winery. The saving of labor in handling—also the saving of materials, i.e., boxes, etc., is quite evident, even to the most skeptical.

We are in a position to supply this machine from 50 tons daily capacity and upwards. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. ROSSI & COMPANY

Machinists and Manufacturers of

GRAPE CRUSHERS, HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES FOR ALL PURPOSES

322 BROADWAY, nr. Sansome Phone Kearny 4668 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

KLEIBER TRUCKS MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

We sold a big 3½ ton Kleiber truck a couple of days ago to Z. Balbi & Co., Colma, Cal. They are going to bring vegetables here in the morning and take a carload of manure home in the afternoon; they will do this twice a day. Before it took twelve horses and three men to do the same amount of work that the truck is going to do.

The Italian vegetable men are all more or less interested in buying motor trucks, and Kleiber & Company of San Francisco was the first truck company that sold them a truck, to relieve the horses of these long hauls. This shows that a home made truck is much more in demand than a truck coming far away from the East. It is no trouble at all to make the best truck in America right here in California. We have to make a very good truck to meet local conditions, because our roads and our hills are very hard on trucks. Our home made trucks are made out of the very best material that money can produce. It saves the consumers a whole lot of money on freight.

We don't ask anybody to patronize us because our trucks are made at home; we don't want this privilege at all, but if we can give our customers just as good an article or even better than they make in the East to meet our local conditions, why shouldn't they patronize us? We are able to supply parts for our trucks, which is another advantage to the man who buys a truck from us. We have lots of mechanics in our establishment who can always give service and advice as to how a man should use his truck and if there is anything wrong we always will be able to fix in much shorter notice than any dealer, because we made our trucks right here and we know how to repair them. We have a good many orders on hand right straight along.

We have been in the vehicle business for seventeen years and we are well posted on it, because we sold many trucks for the Eastern concerns, and to relieve our customers of Eastern manufacturers and to give them a good square deal, we came to the conclusion to build our own trucks, and we will build them just as fast as orders pour into us.

Just watch us grow and it won't be very long before Kleiber & Company, Inc., will have a very big California industry.

KLEIBER & COMPANY, INC.

Rev. Mr. D. M. Gandier Speaks But Is Not Heard From.—Rev. Mr. D. M. Gandier, legislative agent of the Anti-Saloon League, spoke at the regular luncheon of the League for Home Rule in Taxation at the Hofbrau Cafe on the 17th of June. Those who were present were not favorably impressed. But slight notice was taken of the affair by the daily press of San Francisco. It is not even known if the Hofbrau was dry on the occasion.

Western Asbestos Magnesia Co.

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CAREY'S 85 PER CENT MAGNESIA, STANDARD ASBESTOS MOULDED, AIR CELL AND FELT PIPE COVERINGS, COVERINGS FOR AMMONIA, BRINE, ICE AND COLD WATER PIPES, UNDERGROUND AND EXPOSED STEAM PIPE INSULATION, TRAIN PIPE COVERINGS, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKINGS

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The Best Roofing - CAREY'S

FLEXIBLE ASBESTOS ROOFING, FIBREROCK ASBESTOS ROOFING, LOCOMOTIVE CAB ROOFING, MASTER FREIGHT CAR ROOFING, ASBESTOS RUBBER ROOFING, RUBBER ROOFING, SLATE FINISH; RUBBER ROOFING, PLAIN FINISH; FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFINGS, WATERPROOFING, DAMP-PROOFING, ROOFING PAINTS AND CEMENTS

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS AND WE WILL GIVE YOU BEST MATERIALS AND SERVICE

SPECIFY "NO. 1 RETTED LINOFELT," THE IDEAL SOUND DEADNER

Peru Bolivia Chile

W. R. GRACE & CO.

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Operating Between

Atlantic and Pacific Coast Ports

Direct Service No Transshipment

General Agents

New York & Pacific S. S. Co.

Operating Between

Atlantic and Pacific Coast Ports

And

West Coast South America

Agents in Every Port

Central America

And

West Coast South America

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

Condition of the Vineyards.—Reports from all over the State of California are to the effect that the vineyards are in very good condition. It is generally believed by wine growers that the yield of wine from the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys will be great enough to establish a new record. Very favorable reports have been received from Santa Clara County. There is some doubt as to the prospects of Sonoma and Napa counties. While it is generally conceded that the foliage is much more luxuriant than at any other time for many years, it is questionable whether the crop will be as large as is indicated. The frosts did some damage to the vines, and this damage is concealed by the foliage. It is not believed by the most experienced winemen that the output of dry wine will be as large as has been anticipated. Wherever the frost made its way the fruit has been seriously affected.

DRY WINES.—Conditions have not been as good during the past month as during the month previous.

By rail the figures were 4000 cases and 694,685 gallons; by sea 971 cases and 446,921 gallons, making a total of 4,971 cases and 1,141,616 gallons.

Receipts by sea were 3,742 cases, 142 casks, 40 octaves, 12 barrels and 10 hogsheads. Champagne, 515 cases.

SWEET WINES.—A temporary depression appears to have set in, although the movement of wines eastward has been satisfactory.

BRANDIES.—While the demand continues to be brisk, stocks are too closely cleaned up to permit of any large volume of transactions. Prices are on a very firm basis.

Combined shipments by rail and sea were 19,200 gallons and 15 cases.

Imports totaled 1,679 cases, 20 casks and 13 octaves.

WHISKIES.—There has been a general improvement in the trade. This is especially noticeable in San Francisco. The depressing effects of the prohibition movement appear to have been overcome. Dealers are confident of the future, and the result has been a sudden stimulation of trade, which will be without reaction for some time to come.

Imports were 14,168 cases, 307 casks, 120 octaves, 11 hogsheads and 399 barrels. Exports—915 cases, 4,564 gallons. Value $17,096.

Miscellaneous Exports—Value, $13,095.

BEER.—A marked improvement in trade occurred during the latter half of June. During the entire month business was better than during the previous month.

Exports by sea were 1,071 packages, valued at $9,428.

Imports by sea were 1,336 cases, 128 barrels, 50 casks.

IMPORTATIONS.—A general increase in importations was noticed during the past month. The most remarkable gains were in whiskies, which rose from 1,298 cases in the previous month to 14,168 cases. Imports of brandies were 1,679 cases, as compared with 53 cases for the previous month.

Importations by sea were as follows: Whiskies, 14,168 cases, 399 barrels, 307 casks, 120 octaves and 11 hogsheads; Brandies, 1,679 cases, 20 casks and 13 octaves; Wine, 3,742 cases, 142 casks, 40 octaves, 12 barrels and 10 hogsheads; Champagne, 515 cases; Vermouth, 2,205 cases; Gin, 5,271 cases, 47 barrels, 45 octaves, 12 casks, 3 barrels; Beer, 1,336 cases, 128 barrels, 50 casks; Stout, 761 cases, 480 barrels; Ale, 135 cases, 30 barrels; Punch, 35 cases; Mineral Water, 2,745 cases, 210 casks; Liquors, 1,677 cases; Cider, 50 cases; Bitters, 218 cases; Fernet, 1,000 cases; Sake, 505 cases, 465 casks; Lime Juice, 649 cases; Ginger Ale, 453 barrels, 120 cases; Grape Juice, 743 cases; Spirits, 266 cases; Soda Water, 235 cases, 75 barrels.

LOUIS TAUSSIG & COMPANY.

This company reports a general improvement of trade during the past month. Orders have been pouring in in good volume. A comparison shows that business is much better than it was during the corresponding period of the previous year. There is evidence that confidence is being restored and that activity will be the principal characteristic of the trade from now on.

CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

Very satisfactory trade conditions are reported by this company. Improvements have been noted during the past three months, but the past month has shown the greatest increase in the volume of transactions. Indications are that confidence has been restored and that a long season of activity is in sight.

THOMAS W. COLLINS COMPANY.

The increase in business which was noted by this company some months ago continues. Transactions are in a larger volume and on a broader basis than during the previous month. Conditions are favorable for a still further improvement. Optimism is the chief feature of the trade and confidence the prevailing spirit.

JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY.

Trade conditions are generally on the high way to improvement but the full effect of the prevailing feeling of confidence has not yet been produced. Increased activity indicates that business will be on a much higher scale from now on. The depression that was caused by the prohibition agitation is disappearing and as it goes the spirit of optimism is becoming more pervading throughout the trade.

CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

Increasing business continues to occupy the attention of this company more than ever. Most of the improvement has taken place during the past two months. The confidence that prevails is the result of the demonstration made by the liquor dealers of their ability to defend their trade against the enemy. Further improvement is to be expected until election day, but full prosperity will necessarily be reserved until afterward. Conditions are satisfactory as they stand.

Richmond Chamber of Commerce Opposes Prohibition.—The Contra Costa Chamber of Commerce at Richmond on June 4 adopted resolutions asking for the defeat of State-wide prohibition because of the wine industry.

Vallejo to Change Liquor Laws.—City Attorney W. T. O'Donnell of Vallejo is drafting a new liquor ordinance. It is expected that the commissioners will take action upon it during the first week of July.

Hotel Stanford

250 KEARNY STREET

Bet. Sutter and Bush **San Francisco, Cal.**

The most centrally located hotel in the city

Rooms, with use of bath - -	*$1.00*
Rooms with private bath - -	*1.50*



Mr. Milton W. Rosenblatt, vice-president of the Rosenblatt Company of San Francisco, left San Francisco on the 10th of June to spend a long vacation in Santa Cruz County. It is not expected that he will return to San Francisco before the first of August.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, representative of the firm of Chauche & Bon, left San Francisco for the upper San Joaquin and the Kern valleys during the second week of June. After visiting Bakersfield, Fresno and other points Mr. Bozarth returned to San Francisco on the 25th of June with very satisfactory reports as to trade and sentiment in the region visited by him.

Mr. C. A. Wegener, special representative of the Oscar Krenz Copper and Brass Works, left San Francisco during the second week of June for Fresno. While in Fresno Mr. Wegener combined business with pleasure to good advantage. He returned to San Francisco with very favorable reports as to conditions in Fresno County. He found that prosperity is reappearing accordingly as the prohibition wave receded.

Mr. John Shea, the wholesale liquor dealer of Tonopah, Nevada, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of June.

Mr. H. A. Watkins, the Healdsburg wine grower, arrived in San Francisco on the 1st of June on a flying business trip.

Messrs. E. P. Werner and E. A. Grau of the Irvington winery were in San Francisco on business during the first week of June.

Mr. F. M. Rossler arrived in San Francisco from Fresno on the 16th of June on business connected with his vineyard interests.

Mr. E. C. Kleverdahl, the Mayfield brewer, arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of June from Santa Clara County to spend a short time on business.

Mr. C. A. Price, special representative of the Goodway Brothers Manufacturing Company, spent several weeks during the month of June making a tour of the interior of California by automobile in the interest of Pepso.

Mr. B. A. Phelps, proprietor of the soda water factory of Reno, Nevada, arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of June from the Silver State on a business trip.

Mr. A. W. Finke, the San Francisco wine merchant, visited Fresno during the second week of June. He was accompanied by Mrs. Finke.

Mr. E. F. Thompson, wholesale liquor dealer of Kingston, Arizona, arrived in San Francisco on the 24th of June on a trip, combining business and recreation.

Mr. R. E. Davis arrived in San Francisco on the 23rd of June from Spokane, Washington, on business connected with his wholesale liquor interests.

Mr. Hans Freyburg, one of the most prominent brewers of Berlin, Germany, arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of June from Europe. Mr. Freyburg will proceed from San Francisco to the Orient after the first of July to complete a tour of the world.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
May, 1914.

Through shipment by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	694,685
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	446,921
Exports by sea, cases	971
Total bulk wine	1,141,616
Total cases	4,971

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
May, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	19,200
Exports by sea, gallons	656
Total brandy exports, gallons	19,200
Cases by sea	15

John Rapp's Exposition Booklet.—Mr. John Rapp, distributor of Rainier Beer, has issued a booklet describing the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The booklet contains pictures of all the buildings and other attractions of the Exposition. It is an exclusive work. Notice is taken of Ranier Beer so that one of the chief attractions of the Exposition City will not be overlooked.

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Room $1; with Private Bath $1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

PACIFIC COAST GLASS WORKS

7th and IRWIN ST. Phone Market 328

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BEER AND SODA BOTTLES

GREEN, AMBER AND FLINT

Although we specialize in the manufacture of ware bottled under pressure, we also make a full line of

Liquor Dealers' Ware
Pickle and Fruit Packers' Ware
Druggists' Ware, Milk Bottles

BAR BOTTLES

Get our prices before placing your orders East. We do our own decorating and can fill your orders on short notice.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

BEWARE OF PREACHERS, SAYS THE BISHOP.

Nobody else dare say what Bishop Bristol said to a class of young candidates for the ministry at Lincoln, Nebraska, during conference week. It would be blasphemy. "Never do business with a preacher," said the bishop, "for he will beat you. A preacher who will divide his time between real estate and the ministry is too sharp for you young men to deal with." He might have substituted politics for real estate.—Examiner.

A MONSTROUS PROPOSITION.

Another Socialistic initiative measure providing that the State shall become a manufacturer and employer will appear upon the ballot in November. The petition, which has been received by Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan, provides for the creation of a Board of Public Industry, supported by an appropriation of $5,000,000, part of which shall be used for the purchase of factories, land or anything necessary to give employment and to produce articles which shall be sold direct to the people.

The board will have the power to make contracts of all kinds and to engage in all business, from selling peanuts to publishing newspapers. Any citizen who takes an oath that he is unable to find employment must be given work, and if there is no work this board must provide him with the necessities of life. Wages will be above the stipulated minimum of $2.50 for those over 18 and $1.50 for those under.

The Farmers' Protective League, in addition to opposing the Universal Eight Hour Law, will also work to defeat this Utopian measure, the most attractive feature of which is the proposal to furnish idlers with free board, free lodging and free clothing.

The league is being organized actively throughout the State and hundreds of citizens, workingmen as well as merchants, are rallying to its support in the campaign to defeat proposed legislation which, if adopted, would ruin the agricultural interests of California.

That universal eight hour legislation has not the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor is shown by the evidence of Samuel Gompers, its present, who, in testifying before the Federal Industrial Commission, declared his opposition to such legislative regulations.

PROHIBITION FANATICISM FANNED INTO FLAME BY MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Because the Mothers' Congress, which met at Olympia, Washington, during the month of May refused to indorse prohibition as a political issue the dry fanatics of the Northwestern State worked themselves into a fury so as to denounce the mothers with all the might of their bigotry. One of the prohibition orators, in criticizing the congress, said: "All self-respecting mothers should sever connections with the Mothers' Congress after the refusal of that congress to favor prohibition. The congress might very properly be called the Whisky Mothers' Congress." Another said: "Most of the mothers at the congress were Methodists. I got out of the Methodist church when it failed to go on record for prohibition. I believe I have no more right to belong to a whisky church than to a whisky political party. The mothers of the State of Washington should follow my example. They should put their association on record for prohibition or get out of it. There is no other way."

It is hardly necessary to make any comment on this matter. The REVIEW presents it as a piece of news exemplifying how almost hopeless is the benightment of prohibition bigotry.

W. R. GRACE & COMPANY SEND FIRST SHIP THROUGH PANAMA CANAL.

The first privately owned ship to go through the Pacific locks of the Panama Canal was the steamer "Santa Clara" belonging to W. R. Grace & Company. The "Santa Clara" left San Francisco for New York on the 7th of June. It was expected that the steamer would proceed to the Straits of Magellan. While at Balboa, en route, the "Santa Clara" was enabled to pass, through arrangements initiated by the Canal Zone authorities, through the locks on the Pacific side on the afternoon of the 18th of June and completed the return trip on the 19th of June. The distinction that has come to San Francisco and to W. R. Grace & Company in this connection has been unsought. For this reason it is all the more to be appreciated. A certain other city on the Pacific Coast has cast longing eyes on the coveted honor. While congratulating San Francisco on the happy issue the REVIEW extends its heartfelt sympathy to the rival city.

LOS ANGELES "TIMES" ON THE COST OF PROHIBITION.

If the voters of California shall in November next vote to amend the Constitution of the State by adding thereto two new sections—numbered 26 and 27—which provide for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages within the State; or if Congress shall adopt and two-thirds of the State ratify a prohibition amendment to the national Constitution the result, however satisfactory to the drys, will be exceedingly disastrous financially to the vineyardists of California.

There are 300,000 acres of land in this State devoted to the cultivation of the grape. These vineyards represent an investment of $50,000,000. They yield $25,000,000 in revenues and employ directly and indirectly more than 70,000 people.

Prohibition would also injure the raisin-grape industries, for the makers of raisins find an outlet for their surplus production in the wineries. Is the advantage which prohibition would bring worth the loss it would entail?

SERCRETARY HOUSTON DEFINES WINE.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has rendered a pure food ruling of far-reaching importance to domestic wine makers. He prohibits the name "wine" on products made by the addition of water to the juice, pomace or pulp of grapes, and defined wine to be "the product of the normal, alcoholic fermentation of the juice of the fresh, sound, ripe grapes, with the usual cellar treatment."

The decision provided that where any water is added, it is not permissible to label the product otherwise than as "imitation wine." This will affect all wines made after June 12, 1914.

This action was taken, in the language of the decision, because the department of agriculture has concluded that gross imitations have been practiced under food inspection decision 120." Food inspection decision 109, also relating to wines, was abrogated.

Inasmuch as many winemakers have prepared vintages in accordance with the department's previous rules, proceedings will not be recommended by the department prior to June 12, 1916, for wine actually manufactured prior to the date of the decision.

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS OF WHITE TRUCK COMPANY

That the sale of motor trucks is now one of the most important factors in the automobile industry is the report of Mr. G. A. Urquhart, western representative of the White Automobile Company.

"Motor trucks are undoubtedly gaining in popularity among the business men of the country," Mr. Urquhart says.

"This is indicated by the increase sales of these machines in every section of the world, and is the best proof of the advance being made in the business methods of the large merchants of the country."

A new type of truck which the White company is now featuring, and which is creating a great deal of interest throughout the East, is the good roads truck. This machine is of the six-cylinder type, and has exceptionally large wheels both front and rear, and is capable of being used as a road roller as well as a motor truck. This combination roller and truck is proving a success in construction work on eastern highways, and the company expects to bring a number of them out here.

Another new tendency on the part of a great many automobile manufacturers in the East which came in for a great deal of interest at the White convention is that of special designs for touring and closed cars. The idea, now in use throughout Europe, of having the agents and factory representatives sell only the chassis of their cars to buyers, leaving the selection of a specially designed body to the purchaser, is growing in the East, and will undoubtedly become strong among the manufacturers and public.

JULES RESTAURANT
MONADNOCK BUILDING OPP. CHRONICLE
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESTAURANT SERVING
A SPECIAL 50c LUNCHEON DAILY FROM 11 TO 2
DINNER WITH WINE—$1.00
A La Carte Phone Kearny 3087-1812 Music Evenings Entertainment

REDUCED RATE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Figures gathered by the New Orleans Association of Commerce and issued by the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce show that San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports will save from forty to sixty per cent in shipping to Mississippi Valley points by the new all-water route made possible by the Panama Canal.

After going down the Pacific Coast, through the canal and across the Gulf of Mexico, the freight will go from New Orleans up the Mississippi River as far as Minneapolis; up the Missouri River as far as Kansas City, and up the Ohio River as far as Pittsburg.

The rates do not include river insurance. If the Panama Canal tolls are imposed there will be added 4.5 per 100 pounds to the water rates.

A comparison of the rates on wine with the rail rate given first and the water rate second is 75 and 37½ cents per 100 pounds.

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY NOT DRY.

Declaring that they have not issued any order forbidding their employees entering saloons or drinking liquors, Mr. V. S. Wooley, Pacific Coast manager of the Diamond Match Company, has written a letter to the Knights of the Royal Arch in San Francisco, stating that the story of the alleged "dry order" emanated from a prohibition paper in Chico and is unwarranted, untruthful and being circulated for political purposes.

"The article first appeared in a local prohibition paper," writes Mr. Wooley from his Chico office. "We are in no way responsible for it, but my remonstrance had little or no effect. It was evidently printed for political purposes. Our company does not believe in interfering in any manner with the personal liberty of our employees and have never issued an order prohibiting the use of liquor in any form. The article is wholly unwarranted and positively untruthful. I thank you for bringing this matter to my attention and will fully appreciate any efforts ou your part to spread this refutation broadcast."

Mr. Wooley stated to a reporter that his company had no trouble from intoxication, either at their Eastern factory, or at their works in Tehama and Butte counties.

WHEN you need a Still, Filter, Pasteurizer, Pulp Washer, Evaporator, or Repair on the ones you have, remember, we have the Finest and Best Equipped Copper Shop on the Pacific Coast.

Manufacturers of Anything in Copper

Pacific Copper & Brass Works, Inc.

943 N. MAIN STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

Central and Northern California

Sacramento, June 26, 1914.

The prohibitionists have begun to file their initiative measure to postpone the date of the State-wide prohibition constitutional amendment until February 15, 1915. A question has arisen as to whether an amendment may go upon the ballot to amend another measure not yet passed and Attorney General Webb and his assistant, Ire Harrison, are making investigations.

Rev. James Whitaker of the Central Methodist Church of Sacramento has been on the rampage since the 1st of June. The reverend gentleman has become obsessed with the idea that light wines are more destructive than the heavy wines. It is difficult to discover what he is driving at. In some of his aberrations he almost declares that the less alcohol there is in wine the more dangerous it is. He is very much on the line of the Rev. Mr. Aked. He lets himself out to the point where he is almost ready to say that the most baneful of all wine is that which contains no alcohol at all and then he catches himself with a lariat and draws himself back to simply declaring that moderate drinking is more destructive than excessive drinking, and that the more moderately a man drinks the more certain he is of being blasted forever.

In its issue of the 2nd of June the Sacramento "Bee" exposes the plan of the Anti-Saloon League to boom the circulation of the Chicago "Record-Herald" because that organ is refusing liquor advertisements.

The "Bee" says: "Nine-tenths of these newspaper refusals to accept liquor advertisements do not spring from principle—they are shrewd schemes of the business and circulation departments.

"Hearst in his Chicago 'Examiner' played the game only half way. He refused all whisky and strong-drink advertisements, and then he set his entire force on a strenuous campaign to make that journal the favorite advertising medium for the wineries of the country.

"If the Anti-Saloon League is successful in booming the subscription list of the 'Chicago Record-Herald,' probably its next move will be to demand of the same paper that it follow editorially the path to be mapped out for it by the Anti-Saloon League—under penalty of a combined effort to reduce its circulation if it should refuse."

The liquor men of Orland gained all the moral points in the election case tried before Judge Hawkins of Yolo. But the dry lawyers showed that they were the cleverest kind of folks when it came to legal points. However, the case will be tried on its merits.

Wholesale liquor licenses will cost $25 per quarter instead of $10 as in the past in Placerville, according to the decision of the board of trustees.

Etna Mills will stay wet. The majority for wetness was 66. Two years ago it was only two.

Reports from Sutter County are to the effect that caterpillars are destroying the vines.

Large shipments of wine are being made from Madera to Eastern points by the Italian-Swiss Colony.

Mr. Andrea de Martini is shipping large quantities of wine to the East from his Marsh Creek winery.

The saloon at Oroville avenue and Broadway, Chico, has been sold to Mr. Herman Swanstedt by Mr. J. F. P. Schmidt.

The drys of Lodi are continuing to antagonize the liquor traffic of the metropolis of the wine region of San Joaquin County. Their committee of twenty-five has made the following declaration:

"While we are unalterably opposed to the licensing of the traffic, we are willing to try anything once if for no other reason than to show the public that high licenses and strict regulation in no manner tempers the liquor traffic. Some of us have lived in high license territory and know that conditions are not improved.

"But there is one feature that appeals to me, and to many others of the committee, and that is the clause whereby Orientals are denied the privilege of selling liquor. I know that many Lodi youths who have contracted the liquor habit did so in the joints on Main street."

As a consequence of this the Japanese of Lodi have come out squarely against the drys. Messrs. S. Nishii, president, and G. Nambu, secretary of the Japanese Association of Lodi, have appeared before a committee of the city trustees and protested against the new liquor ordinance, which will become effective on July 1. Messrs. Ishii and Nambu declared they were for temperance and that during the past six months there had been no violations of the liquor ordinance in the Japanese district. They claimed that the proposed ordinance was discriminatory in that it excluded foreigners from operating wholesale liquor stores. They stated that inasmuch as Orientals were the only residents who could not become naturalized, it appeared to them that the trustees singled out the Japanese. They added that other foreigners could come under United States protection and secure licenses. No satisfaction was obtained from the trustees.

There are ten liquor licenses in the Oriental quarter here, and the society embraces a membership of 600. In the fruit season upwards of 2500 Japanese are employed in Northern San Joaquin.

It is estimated by Mr. Charles F. Howland of Lodi that the grape crop of California this year available for shipment to the market in a fresh state will amount to 8,000 carloads, as compared with 6,344 in 1913.

In an article in defense of the wine industry of California the Broderick "Independent" of June 4th says: "To the 215,000 gallons of port produced by New York and New Jersey in 1913 (the only two States that produced any outside of this), California produced 9,500,000 gallons. To the 5,000 gallons of sherry produced by New York, California produced 8,000,000 gallons. In the matter of claret and other white and red wines the State produced over 20,000,000 gallons, and California claret is now drunk in the East side by side with the best French importations and only recently the French naval vessels on this coast bought large quantities for their use on board."

COMPENSATION WOULD PROVIDE IN CALIFORNIA.

"Say, Tom," said Jack, "did you know that Bill was going to sue the company for damages?"

"No, you don't say!" was the answer. "Wot did they do to 'im?"

"Why," exclaimed Jack, "they blew the quitin' whistle when he was carry'n a 'eavy piece of iron, and 'e dropped it on 'is foot."—Lippincott's.

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO., INC.
RHINE FARM, SONOMA
BACCHUS WINES
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE OSCAR KRENZ COPPER & BRASS WORKS, INC.

A further expansion of the Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Works, Inc., has materialized through the acquisition of the Atlas Brass Works by this firm. In order to facilitate the consolidation it was necessary for the Oscar Krenz firm to erect a new building to the rear of the plant at 431-441 Folsom street, San Francisco. The new structure was built at a cost of $40,000. It has been thoroughly equipped with machinery for the manufacture of wine, plumbing, water, gas and steam goods of all descriptions. The addition has an entrance from Harrison street. Through it the plant extends from Folsom to Harrison street. An increase in the force of men employed has been necessitated.

The progress that has been made by the Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Works during the eight years of the corporation's existence, is proof positive that those in charge of affairs have been awake and active. Latest developments indicate that the firm has full confidence in the intelligence of the people of the State of California. The improvements that it has made during the past few months show that it has no fear of the prohibition movement. Reports from the firm are to the effect that business is first-rate, considering the situation created by prohibition agitation, and the prospects are that there will be a general rush after the November election.

Castro Villa Opened at San Leandro.—Mr. J. T. Brennan opened the Castro Villa at San Leandro June 9th. This establishment is in Castro Valley. Both wings of the Villa are arranged for cafes. Mr. Brennan has invested $20,000 in improvements. The opening was a great success.

Shipment of Wine from Irvington.—Messrs. Grau and Werner of Irvington shipped 15,000 gallons of Los Amigos claret to Europe via San Francisco on the 16th of June. The wine is Bordeaux type and is destined for London, Bremen and Rotterdam.

Lancel's



Choice Vintages of California



E. H. Lancel Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

Growers and Distributors

Contra Costa Winery, Martinez

Office and Salesrooms:
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We Do Not Rectify or Compound

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

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J. H. Cutter Celebrated Kentucky Whiskies.
Burke's (Guinness's) Porter and Bass's Red Label Ale.
Dewar's Fine Old Highland Scotch Whiskies.
Keystone Monogram Rye.
Burke's *** Irish and Garn-Kirk Scotch.
Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Philadelphia Blends.
G. & W. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Schramsberg California Wines.
Burke's Old Tom and Dry Gins.
Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.
Sherwood Robin Hood Whisky.
Mackenzie & Co.'s Spanish Sherries and Oporto Ports.
Feist Bros. & Sons' Rhine and Moselle Wines.
Houtman's Holland Gin in wood and glass.
Anchor Brand New York Ciders.
Schweppe's Soda, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale.
Bass's Ale in wood.

SEATTLE
518 1st Ave. So.
PHONES:
Main 105
Independent 105

PORTLAND
9 and 11 N. 4th St.
PHONE:
Main 2779

SAN FRANCISCO
41-47 Beale St.
PHONES:
Kearny 1182
Home 1182

LOS ANGELES
346 North Main St.
PHONES:
Main 670
Home A-7804

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

MODESTO IS PROSPEROUS.

Reports from Modesto are to the effect that that city is now enjoying a renewal of prosperity as the result of the termination of prohibition. Business in all lines is considered to be much better than at any other period for many years past. It is described by those who have been visiting Modesto as "splendid." The good times are due to the defeat of prohibition and to the resumption of the liquor traffic. Saloons are being conducted on lines of conservatism, the municipal authorities showing that they have not that insane greed for the saloonkeepers' money that has won questionable distinction for the authorities of Los Angeles. Fees for saloon licenses are on a reasonable basis and the authorities are not issuing any more licenses than the business will bear. There is no overcompetition in the traffic. This makes for sound prosperity.

On the 17th of June the Hotel Modesto was opened for business. One of the features of the occasion was Golden State Champagne, which has been adopted by the management of the hotel as a criterion. Where Golden State Champagne is present there is a guarantee that only the best of stocks are kept on hand. The Hotel Modesto has the very best of brands of all beverages from champagne to soda water.

HOUSE OF AMI VIGNIER CLOSES BUSINESS.

Through the closing of the house of Ami Vignier, one of the oldest wholesale establishments in California, San Francisco loses one of its most respected and time-honored commercial institutions. Mr. Ami Vignier, who passed away in San Francisco September 21, 1912, was one of the pioneers of California, having arrived in this State from Switzerland in 1849. He established the firm which bore his name in the year 1857 and was actively connected with it up to the time of his death. A. Vignier, Inc., was one of the largest importing houses on the Pacific Coast. All the stock held in the firm's headquarters at 605 Battery street, San Francisco, has been disposed of and the place will close its doors on the first of July. The firm of Rusconi, Fisher & Company of 138 Liedesdorff street, San Francisco, has acquired the entire stock, which consists of the highest grade goods obtainable.

Telephone Douglas 4277 I AM THE LIME MAN

A. CALDERONI & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MEXICAN LIMES
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Limes and Lemons

GOODS DELIVERED ANY HOUR

1608 Powell Street San Francisco

Ice Chests, Beer Stands, Etc. Telephone Market 2776

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Manufacturer of

Bar, Store and Office Fixtures

1916-1918 BRYANT ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Between 17th and 18th

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"RODERICK DHU"

SCOTCH WHISKY



The choicest product of the best Distilleries in Scotland, and renowned for its mild mellow flavor, and exceptional delicacy and character.

Distillers

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GLASGOW

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Thos. W. Collins Co. Inc.

34-36 Davis Street

SAN FRANCISCO



Oakland Brewing & Malting Company's

Blue and Gold Imperial Lager

The Beer That Satisfies

Ever Increasing in Popularity
Solely Because of Merit

A HOME PRODUCT OAKLAND, CAL.

Established 1860

"Gibb's Special" Bourbon

1844 GEARY STREET

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OLD TAYLOR

1ST

SUPREMACY

Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's acceptedly foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole *Taylor* make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm.* Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

TOPMOST

1ST

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DISTILLERS INCORPORATED FRANKFORT, KY.

JULIUS LEVIN CO., 44-50 BEALE ST.
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Pacific Coast Agents

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Milligan

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JAS. P. DUNNE
1 Stockton Street
San Francisco

Phone Kearny 2969

THE
Lick Bar

33 Montgomery St. San Francisco

The Chronicle Bar

6 Kearny San Francisco, Cal.

P. W. Wobber, Proprietor



ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

The Knights of the Royal Arch held their annual convention at Fort Bragg during the second week of June. The convention was one of the most notable ever held and was a complete success in every way. Very important steps were taken to fight the State amendment for State prohibition at the coming November election. For four days the delegates present were busily occupied in the consideration of measures for the improvement of affairs in the retail liquor business and as a final act they took steps to raise sufficient funds to make their fight at the coming election.

The liquor dealers are perfectly satisfied that the prohibition amendment cannot carry next November, but they will not leave any stones unturned to make the defeat of the measure so unqualified that it will likely not be brought before the voters again for many years.

At the conclusion of the session a grand banquet was given to the visiting delegates and many members of the community. All the officials of the town, including the mayor, were present and in a neat speech the order was complimented by the executive for the orderly and gentlemanly conduct of the members of the delegation during thir stay in the town.

Through a resolution passed at the convention, the Royal Arch decided to affiliate with the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States. They felt that affiliation with kindred associations is necessary in these times of trouble.

San Francisco was selected as the meeting place for the 1915 convention.

The following officers were elected to conduct the affairs of the organization during the coming year: Valiant Commander, D. Knabbe of Oakland; Lieutenant Commander, J. W. Salter of Los Angeles; Treasurer, Theodore Gier of Oakland; Grand Orator, E. J. Mulvey of Sacramento; Grand Recorder, F. J. Rooney of San Francisco; Master of Ceremonies, F. A. Nuesberger of Napa; Captain of the Guard, W. Kochendorfer of Alameda; Grand Tyler, Al McRae of San Bernardino; Grand Attorney, C. W. Pendleton of Los Angeles; Grand Trustees, Wm. Jungblut of San Jose, M. J. Gastmas of Sacramento; C. F. Williams of San Francisco, J. T. Skelley of San Francisco, Fred Gunther of Bakersfield, A. J. Clancy of San Diego, and Herman Menken of Santa Barbara.

MR. MUNSON G. SHAW VISITING PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Munson G. Shaw, head of the house of Alexander D. Shaw & Company, one of the largest importing firms of America, arrived in San Francisco from the Eastern States during the latter part of the month of June. One of the purposes of Mr. Shaw's visit is to personally investigate the conditions affecting his important interests on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Shaw speaks enthusiastically of the affairs of the San Francisco branch house of his firm and describes them as being highly satisfactory, the conditions being due to the energetic and efficient methods of the Pacific Coast manager, Mr. Edwin Hammer. The head of the house of Alexander D. Shaw & Company is a man of fine apearance, his presence producing in his environments that optimism which ensues from a genial personality. As Mr. Shaw is well informed as to the status of the trade not only in the United States, but throughout the world, it is cheering to note that he anticipates a marked revival in trade in California immediately following the election on State-wide prohibition in November next.

Telephone Douglas 2496
SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS
Incorporated
Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER
All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES
436 GREEN STREET SAN FRANCISCO

ANOTHER OF THE UNIQUE SOUVENIRS OF CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

The firm of Charles Meinecke & Company is again distributing to its friends and patrons another of the unique souvenirs which serve as constant reminders of the ingenuity which is one of the chief characteristics of the management. This time the souvenir is in the form of a pneumatic cushion, which may be used to make any old office chair an easy chair or make a soft pillow for a weary head. The utility of the cushion may be proven in many ways. As it can be folded so as to easily fit in a pocket it may be taken to the beach or the country to be used as a seat or a pillow as occasion suggests at outings or picnics. On one side of the cushion there are painted the words "R. B. Hayden Whisky" and on the other "Scotch White Horse," to serve as kind intimations as to two most fitting accompaniments to a sojourn on the seashore, in the green fields, along the streams where fishing is good or among the mountains that offer the charms of scenery. Upon returning to the busy life the person who possesses one of these cushions will find it productive of comforts in many different directions. The cushion will serve not only to make soft the office chair but it will make comfortable the seat at the ball game. There are so many ways to utilize the cushion that it is only through possession that one may discover all of them.

From the Facetious Oakland "Tribune."—Congress will vote on the prohibition amendment July 1. If it is as hot in Washington next July as it is usually the odds are in favor of the schooner crossing the bar safely.

Benicia to be Headquarters for Dry Speakers.—On June 24 the Benicia Dry Federation was formed. Its chief purpose is to take care of dry speakers for the region round about until election day.

COOK'S WATER
IS RIGHT
A NATURAL CALIFORNIA MINERAL WATER

THOSE WORKING TO MAKE
California Wet
SHOULD CARRY
PEPSO
for
HEADACHE
NERVOUSNESS
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SEASICKNESS
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THE MOST FAVORED BECAUSE
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S
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OPPOSITE
PALACE HOTEL
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THE
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Next door, Peoples Theatre

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our Bar Whisky "OLD JORDAN"
ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

"Jellison's"

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

10 THIRD STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Greenopal
An
ABSINTHE

from which EVERY HERB objected to by National Pure Food Bureau has been eliminated and can be shipped anywhere.

L. E. JUNG
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Peychaud
The Only
BITTERS
For All MIXED DRINKS

On the Market since 1840

can be found everywhere, makes all drinks in which it is used very attractive.

OJEN—Spanish Absinthe

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PHONE KEARNY 1634 ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

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YELLOWSTONE

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SAN FRANCISCO PREPARED FOR WORLD'S FAIR CROWDS.

The California Development Board has issued a statement showing how well prepared San Francisco is to take care of the visitors to the great exposition of 1915. Following is part of the statement:

"By official tabulation there are over 1,222 hotels and rooming houses, which, with the 515 apartment houses, represents a total of over 80,000 rooms, with accommodations for over 150,000 guests at any one time. In process of construction there are over 150 hotels and apartment houses that will be completed before the Exposition opens in 1915, giving nearly 3,000 rooms more, and in addition there are hundreds of flats and rooms obtainable in private residences. Fully 98 per cent of the hotels and apartment houses have been built within the last seven years and they are nearly all thoroughly modern and up-to-date. San Francisco, always famous for its hostelries, is now credited with being one of the greatest hotel cities in the world.

"With the purpose of making it as easy as possible for prospective visitors to secure accommodations and at guaranteed rates, the hotel men of the city have incorporated the San Francisco Hotel Bureau, with a membership of over 300 hotels, rooming and apartment houses, representing 50,000 rooms. Its offices are located in the Flannery Building, Kearny and Market streets. There are no fees or other charges connected with the making of reservations through this bureau."

MR. A. B. KORBEL TO MISS CLAUDIA SEIDL.

Mr. Antone Benjamin Korbel, wealthy clubman and exhibitor of champion bulldogs, who obtained a divorce from his first wife, Mrs. Florence R. Korbel, a year and a half ago, married Miss Claudia Russell Seidl, daughter of Mrs. Mary Seidl of 120 Second avenue, San Francisco, on the 4th of June.

Mr. Korbel has vast wine interests in Sonoma County and also controls various box factories of this city. The Korbels are related by marriage to the McNear family, which is prominent in Northern California. Antone Korbel belongs to the Olympic Club. He became known as a dog fancier when he exhibited his world famous bulldog Dundee Swasher in London, New York and San Francisco and carried off the first prizes at each show.

In an automobile the young bride and groom went their way through Northern California on their honeymoon trip of two months. Upon their return they will take charge of the Seidl home during the absence of Mrs. Mary Seidl and her daughter, Muriel, who will leave for a tour of Europe.

The writer had the pleasure of calling on Commodore Fischbeck of the famous "Ship Cafe" in Venice, Cal. "Rudie" was in fine humor and justly proud of the fact that notwithstanding the remarkably cold spring weather. The "Ship Cafe" did a corking good business during May under his management. The Elks gathered at Venice the first week of June and made the "Ship Cafe" their headquarters when not attending to lodge business. Among those who called at the "Ship" on Saturday the 6th were Frank Wright of Sacramento, candidate for Surveyor General; Thomas Keating, assistant manager of the St. Francis Hotel of San Francisco; Tom Keogh, the well known attorney; "Judy" Neustader of Martini Rossi fame; Harry Traub, representing Hannis whisky and others. Mr. Fischbeck looks for lively summer business.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



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It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

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This product of the Goodway Brothers Manufacturing Company has many distinct advantages over similar preparations. It contains no acetanilid, which has the effect of depressing the heart; no bromides, which are habit-forming owing to action on the nerves; no caffein, which is also habit-forming; no ingredient which results in reaction. It does contain, after effervescence, an excess of bicarbonate of soda, which neutralizes a sour stomach; a dose of pepsin for every teaspoonful, which will digest all the food in an overloaded stomach; a sufficient quantity of oil of peppermint to serve as an excellent stomach tonic, and enough oil of spearmint to make it popular because of its flavor.

Pepso is not only valuable for the relief of headache, but it is excellent for indigestion, cramps, seasickness, flatulence, sour stomach, heartburn and similar ailments. It will cure eight out of ten headaches by putting the stomach right and thereby removing the most frequent cause of headache, stomach disorder. Goodway Brothers Manufacturing Company, whose general sales agent's office is at 681 Market street, San Francisco, reports an extraordinary increase of sales during the past three months. The general agent has 18 representatives in the field, which extends eastward from San Francisco to Chicago and southward to New Orleans. In all the big cities a regular agent is established. For the next few years San Francisco will be the center for the sales of Pepso, which is generally recognized as one of the most delicious effervescent beverages within the reach of consumers.

Mr. Fred H. Hall Opposed to Prohibition.—Mr. Fred H. Hall, Democratic candidate for Governor of California, has issued a statement to the effect that he is unalterably opposed to the prohibition amendment, holding that a deathblow would be struck at the State's prosperity and an investment of $200,000,000 in the vineyards if the proposed State-wide prohibition initiative goes through at the November election. Mr. Hall says: "Irrespective of what this announcement may have on my candidacy, I shall stick to it to the end. I feel that I am right in this matter, and I would rather be right than be Governor."

The famous Hoffman Cafe at 29 Second street has been sold by Sam Bernard to Angelo Zanatta and Max Hallauer. They are old employes of the place and competent and popular men in the business. The Hoffman was established shortly after the great fire and has been the headquarters for business men in that section of the city. The new proprietors report a very gratifying improvement in trade since they took over the business.

Mr. Alexander Campbell of Messrs. John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., Perth, Scotland, is making a tour of the United States and Canada and has just left San Francisco for the Northwest. Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood, the distributors for Dewar Scotch on the Pacific Coast, state that Messrs. Dewar are making elaborate arrangements for an appropriate exhibit at the coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

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THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME
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Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
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has started criminal proceedings against persons counterfeiting their labels (sentences as high as ten years) and civil proceedings against large dealers for imitation and infringement of their label, a fac-simile of which is herewith shown.

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Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, June 27, 1914.

The City Council of Los Angeles reports: "Under existing law the number of saloons is limited to 200 in Los Angeles, two in Wilmington and six in San Pedro, a total of 208 saloons. In this connection it should be noted that the regulation of the liquor traffic in Los Angeles is the best of any city in America, and that the personnel of the men engaged in the liquor business in Los Angeles is conceded to be superior to that of any other city."

Saloonkeepers are not delighted to be complimented so highly by those who victimize them at every turn. But it is some consolation for them to be able to say that they can not return the compliment of that prize body of hypocrites known as the Los Angeles City Council.

The Citizens' Non-Partisan League for California Dry has been organized in Los Angeles. Following are the names of leading members: George Alexander, ex-mayor Los Angeles; William E. Brown, State Senator; J. R. Newberry, wholesale grocery; Thomas E. Gibbon, ex-president City Club; L. M. Anderson, auditor water board; W. P. Cunningham, realty broker; J. B. Elliott, collector Los Angeles port; Frank I. Wheat, leading Socialist; Boyle Workman, harbor commissioner; W. A. Roberts, councilman; L. M. Holt, original Imperial Valley promoter; O. T. Johnson, capitalist; F. D. R. Moote, attorney; W. E. McVay, banker; Prof. E. J. Lickley, educator; D. M. Hammack, attorney; Fred M. Wilcox, real estate; W. F. Lawson, broker, and H. A. Getz, merchant tailor.

Fancy George Alexander and his famous whiskers being at the head of a non-partisan organization!

Deputy District Attorney Percy V. Hammon is being driven to drink by the troubles of Watts, which recently went wet with a bang. This is the way he is talking aloud to himself:

"The recent election at Watts was held under the Wyllie local option laws. The question voted on was, Shall saloon licenses be issued? A majority of the voters voted they should.

"Having voted for wetness, one would naturally think wetness could obtain legally, but not so. The dry ordinance must be repealed, and the trustees went up against a referendum when they tried to repeal it. Then they passed resolutions that three saloon licenses should be issued. Since then Watts has been wet. Yet it isn't wet, but dry, for the dry ordinance is still in effect. Say—I've been trying to figure this thing out for three days. What is wet and what is dry, anyhow?

"I have been trying now for three days to figure out how Watts can be wet though dry, and why it should be dry when voted wet. How can wet be dry, dry wet? Wet should be wet, yet in the case of Watts it should be dry. But, if dry—"

Percy is to take his vacation at the earliest possible moment.

On the 10th of June the Los Angeles police commission decided to modify its resolution against liquor signs. Electric sign men and painters protested that many men would be thrown out of employment if the resolution, which is effective July 1, should be carried out as originally defeated. The commission became generous and modified the regulation so as to prohibit only signs that extended over the sidewalks.

A new movement is on to close Main street, between First and Second streets. As property owners have no voice in the matter it is believed that the block will be closed.

The Hotel Clark on South Hill street, between Fourth and Fifth, has been denied a liquor permit, as the street has been declared closed. The hotel has not even a table license.

After passing nearly a month trying to devise means of gouging the saloonkeepers the City Council of Los Angeles on the 15th of June adopted by an unanimous vote the revised liquor license ordinance increasing saloon license fees from $100 to $175 per month. It is estimated that the increase in revenue from the liquor business under this new arrangement will aggregate $185,000 annually or enough to provide for 250 politicians. The additional revenue that will be derived will be distributed among policemen, firemen, deputies and clerks who have "strong pulls" and render little service, least of all to the saloonkeepers who are the means of providing them with board, lodging and clothes.

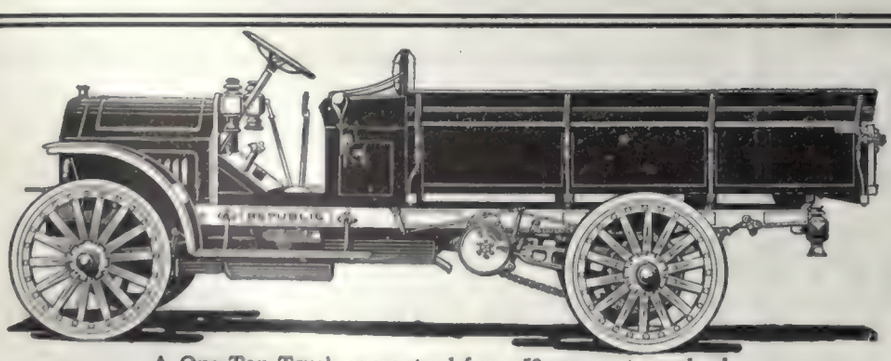
Councilman Bryant (no relation to the poet) wished to raise the fee to $200. This would give the authorities $45,000 additional to spend to take care of needy but shiftless hangers-on. It is not known how many cousins, brothers-in-law, etc., etc., Councilman Bryant must look out for, but they are evidently numerous and hungry.

Bryant also thinks the hotels should pay $350 or $400 a month, instead of $300 a month, as proposed. He would tax wineries $50 a month, and increase brewery licenses to $500 a month.

While discussing hogs it is well to mention that Mr. George W. McDill, a former police commissioner, has filed a suggestion with the council for two classes of saloon licenses. One, costing $100 a month, will permit the serving of wines or beer, and the other costing $250 a month, to permit the serving of all kinds of liquor.

All this reminds us of the "handwriting on the wall" which the saloonkeepers are supposed to be seeing nowadays. Really, the prospect of wiping out the saloons should be more terrible for the politicians than for the saloonkeepers. In the event of prohibition the politicians would be the boys most likely to go to bed hungry to be awakened early and often with a dissatisfied appetite. Yet it is the politician who speaks so much about the "handwriting on the wall."

The new ordinance increases the license fee for wineries from $10 per month to $25 per month; social clubs from $25 to $37.50 per month; wholesale liquor establishments from $75 to $100 per month; wholesale drug establishments from $75 to $100 per month; breweries from $100 to $200 per month; hotel liquor establishments from $250 to $300 per month; retail liquor establishments from



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$100 to $175 per month; restaurants serving saki will be licensed as restaurants of the second class at $50 per month. The total revenue to be derived from the new ordinance will aggregate $707,400 a year.

Those voting for the ordinance were Bryant, Conwell, Roberts, Snowden, Wheeler, Williams and President Whiffen.

It is probable that the power of the referendum will be invoked against the new ordinance.

One of the latest jokes to be sprung on the long-suffering public of Los Angeles by that ancient factory of wigs, the Los Angeles "Tribune," is the announcement of the candidacy of Police Commissioner Vincent Morgan for district attorney to succeed John D. Fredericks. This is even worse than the suggestion made by the "Tribune" that ex-Mayor George Alexander be made Governor. It merely indicates that ideas in a prohibition head only make a rough house. The mental state of the "Tribune" must be very disorderly when such types as Vincent Morgan are considered seriously.

Hereafter saloons of Avalon will be opened Sundays.

The Chinese junk "Ning-Po" has been transferred from Venice to Avalon and equipped with bar, etc. It is known as the Oriental Cafe.

Messrs. William O. Baxter and Philip Slatri opened the establishment of the Santa Monica Wine Company at Second and Utah streets in Santa Monica on the first of June. The proprietors of the establishment are E. Gamberi and G. Gai. Wines from the Gai winery will be specialized.

Messrs. William Kimball and Warren Atkinson have purchased the King George Saloon at Venice.

The fight against the saloon zone ordinance in San Diego is to be started before Judge Andrews on the afternoon of June 29.

BAVARIAN WINE PRODUCTION IN 1913.

The Bavarian wine production for 1913 was 9,179,891 gallons, valued at $3,267,344, as compared with 15,197,753 gallons, valued at $6,165,345, in 1912, and the 1912 crop stood far behind that of the year 1911, when the Bavarian wine product reached a total of 18,848,915 gallons, valued at $9,549,053. The product of the latter year, however, was good as to quantity and of unusual excellence as to quality. The 1913 product is poor both as to quantity and quality, even when compared with 1912, and when compared with 1911 must be regarded as an almost complete crop failure, being less than one-half in quantity and only about one-third in value.

In the Pfalz (Palatinate), the Bavarian Rhine wine district, the crop was, in respect to quantity, the poorest. Nor was the quality everywhere satisfactory. The total product of the Pfalz was 8,962,621 gallons, as compared with 14,122,658 gallons in 1912 and 17,481,269 gallons in 1911. The average for the 10 years 1901-1910 was 12,720,705 gallons, valued at $3,533,719. The value of the 1913 product was $3,141,600, as compared with $5,747,932 in 1912 and $8,827,967 in 1911.

In Lower Franconia, the Main Valley wine district, the 1913 wine crop was of the poorest. Since 1880 only once, in 1906, was it smaller. The total product for 1913 was 210,095 gallons, as compared with 981,446 gallons in 1912 and 1,248,971 gallons in 1911. The average production for the 10 years 1901-1910 was 2,144,245 gallons, valued at $620,139. The value of the 1913 product was $119,000, as compared with $383,116 in 1912 and $753,302 in 1911.

In Middle Franconia and Swabia the product was also much smaller in quantity than for years previous, but the quality was better than in 1912 and for several years past, excepting only the record year of 1911. Vineyards in these districts are, however, not extensive and the quality is never of the best.—Consul George N. Ifft, Nuremberg, Germany.

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Redwood Manufacturers Co.

Factory: Pittsburg, Cal. **Office: 811 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco**

Brewers' Department

HOP CONDITIONS.

Washington.—Charles J. Sturgis, a large hop grower in Puyallup Valley, Wash., reports: "The hop crop in the valley this season is the best I have seen in the past eighteen years. The hot weather at the start of the growing season, followed by the light rains, and coupled with the mild winters, have made the season at least two weeks early this year. We start spraying the vines about June 22, while commonly it is not begun before July 10. Reports from Germany and England are of a very poor crop this year, so the local growers are expecting our hops to bring excellent prices."

Oregon.—The condition of the hop vines throughout the State is very good. Indications are that there will be very large crops and the season will commence at about the same as last year.

California.—Eastern breweries are offering 16c for 1914 Sacramento Valley hops delivered. This means 13c gross to the grower and no one has yet availed himself of the offer. There are on hand about 4800 bales of last year's crop in the Sacramento Valley, for which 12c spot is offered, but owners are waiting for surer indications of the 1914 crop before selling the product now on hand. The hop yards of Sacramento are about two weeks behind the normal growing season, although the vines give promise of a normal yield.

In Sonoma County fifteen cents was the price reported for hops when a hundred bales of hops changed hands at that figure. A. B. Hinckley sold the lot to Robert Madison. This shows an advance of two cents over former quotations. Growers are still holding last year's crop to a large extent. They figure that with the present shortage in the hops the price for last year's product should be better.

Hop Production of Bavaria Decreasing.—The area devoted to hops in Bavaria has decreased steadily during the last thirteen years. In 1913, 43,183 acres were planted in hops, which is a decrease of 368 acres from the previous year and 15,218 acres from 1900. The hop harvest in 1913 was very poor, being only 6,658 metric tons, a decrease of 4,851 tons from 1912.

BREWERY TO BE BUILT IN MANILA.

Mr. Antonio M. Barretto and associates will construct a brewery on the Calle General Solano in Manila. The address of the brewing people is No. 75 Calle General Solano, Manila, Philippine Islands.

CONSUMERS' SEASON COMMENCES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Brewers of San Francisco report a steady increase in business during the latter half of the month of June. Weather conditions showed considerable improvement and the trade in general felt the effect. It is the belief that the period of greatest consumption has finally set in.

ALCOHOL IN FRUIT JUICES.

By a recent decision of the Department of Agriculture all fruit juices to which alcohol has been added must be plainly labeled to show this, if they are to be shipped in intertsate commerce after September 1, 1914. In the opinion of the department, such names as "Peach juice," "Cherry juice," should be applied only to fruit juices which are unfermented and which contain no added sugar, alcohol, or other substances. In the past alcohol has been frequently added as a preservative to these preparations which are used for such purposes as flavoring beverages or preparing cordials. After September 1, however, goods that do not comply with the new ruling and indicate this fact on their labels will be denied entry into this country, and if found in interstate commerce will be subjected to appropriate action by the authorities.

WHITE TRUCKS

SOLVE EACH AND EVERY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM OF BUSINESS. THEY ARE MAKING GOOD IN YOUR LINE TODAY. WE CAN PROVE IT.

82 Brewing, Bottling and Distilling Companies Each Own From 1 to 8 White Trucks

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Phone 1705 Market — **Market St. at Van Ness Ave.** — Catalogs on Request

San Francisco, California

Register Now! Insist that your friends register

The Wine Industry of your State of California represents, practically speaking, $150,000,000 invested. From the development of the grape to the final completion of the process of manufacturing and the marketing of these wines, almost every known enterprise has furnished its quota of material or labor and is benefited by this success. It is to be hoped that the people of California appreciate the magnitude of the Wine Industry and the reputation their State has among the Wine growing nations of the world, which is Second to None.

FOUR YEARS is the approximate time to develop a vineyard and in the interim no revenue can be derived for the owners thereof. To destroy the development and outcome of the Wine Industry of your State of California is ruinous not alone to your State but to your interests and yourself.

At the General State Election to be held in November of this year, it is proposed to vote either to proceed in the continued development of this most important industry or to destroy the efforts of years and the investment of millions upon millions of dollars, together with the curtailing of the earning capacity of thousands of men with dependent families.

Do Your Part to prevent the passing of this radical measure.

Vote NO on this Amendment.

Vote **NO**

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For—isn't the man who pays the highest rentals—the highest license—the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit—even on cased goods.

And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

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Beale and Mission Sts.
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Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

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THE PACKER FAMILY



Mr. Gallon Packer Mrs. Half-Gallon Packer Miss Qt. Packer

If you have not made their acquaintance we would suggest that you do so. We would be pleased to give you the necessary introduction.

They are all money makers and are willing to work for you.

Respectfully yours,

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

WHY I AM OPPOSED TO STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

By William C. Ralston,

Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Governor.

I am opposed to the State-wide prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the State of California as a private citizen; as a candidate for the high office of Governor, and as a Republican, because it is incompatible with the interests of the whole State; because it would destroy the wine industry of California—besides having other harmful effects, and because the existing local option law makes such a drastic measure as State-wide prohibition absolutely unnecessary. I believe that each community should regulate itself, and that no section of the State should dictate to another section what it may or may not do in these matters.

Prohibition does not prohibit, nor has it ever proven successful in the communities where it has been attempted. It is a known fact that excessive drinking is most common in those States which have attempted to enforce prohibition, and is least encountered in the great wine producing countries.

What cannot be prevented is best regulated and controlled.

In opposing State-wide prohibition I am not advocating the use of alcoholic stimulants, even in moderation. But I believe that the campaign is ill-advised at the present time, and will be opposed by some of the wisest temperance advocates in the State. As to the possible benefits and possible evils of the moderate consumption of light stimulants, there is a variance of opinions. Many physicians, some psychologists, and not a few non-professional individuals believe that the moderate use of wine and beer with meals may not only be beneficial to the health, but also stimulate achievement. Others, of probably equal authority, hold to the contrary. Where opinions honestly held thus differ, it obviously would be unjust to impose one set of opinions above the other, to the infringement of individual liberty of choice.

Living in society, a man's liberty to do exactly as he chooses must necessarily be curtailed in some directions. It must be curtailed when a man would do something which would injure or oppress his neighbors. That is a condition, indeed, of the freedom which those neighbors are entitled to enjoy with himself. But outside of certain obviously necessary limitations of personal freedom one needs to proceed with the utmost caution, and only a strong case will warrant interference.

Most men in most countries are temperate enough, but there is always a minority, usually small, of men addicted to excessive drinking; and it is clearly desirable that they should cease from their vice. But when, in order that they may so cease, proposals are brought forward of State restrictions of the habits and liberties of the whole population, the vast majority of which is in no need of them; restrictions which entail inconvenience and, worse still, must necessarily act upon individual character as the tying up of an arm would act upon the muscles of that arm—then, even if it could be proved that the proposed restrictions would achieve their purpose of sobering the few who drink to excess, would it not be paid for too dearly?

That is the question asked by the opponents of State-wide prohibition, and I am inclined to concede much weight to their argument. Evil as drunkenness is, the absence of it is not much of a virtue when produced by a "vis major."

I do not minimize the great importance of sobriety in the consumption of liquors, and still less the great evil of insobriety. But we may usefully remember that over-feeding may be scarcely less disgusting than over-drinking, and according to many physicians it is said to be responsible for more illness. It denotes, moreover, at least as great a weakness of the powers of self-restraint. Temperance is important—vitally important—but there are other things of capital importance in our well-being—freedom and the building up of character, to which a large measure of freedom is essential.

In making these statements I am aware that I am voicing the sentiments of the opponents of State-wide prohibition, and perhaps I have over-stated slightly my personal opinions, or may seem to

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have done so. I recognize fully that the saloon is often a menace to good government and to individual happiness. I believe in the strict regulation of saloons, and it is my conviction that high license is essential to the proper control of them. But when prohibition is forced on so large a community as an entire State it may easily do more harm than good.

It is not an exaggeration, also, to say that, more than most reforms, that of temperance has been the victim of exaggerated advocacy. So completely, indeed, has the fanatic—perhaps I should use the milder world, enthusiast—dominated the movement that fanaticism and temperance reform have become almost synonymous terms. That is unfortunate for the cause of real temperance.

Coming to the particular case of California and the present time—on the eve of the opening of two great expositions in the State—I believe that the proposed amendment is peculiarly inopportune. Upon the effect on the attendance at the expositions of the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages I need not dwell, for that it would seriously affect the travel to California next year is not denied.

That it would ruin an important State industry is also indisputable. There are no less than 320,000 acres of land devoted to viticulture in California, and the amount invested in the wine industry is estimated to represent a total of $150,000,000, yielding annually a return of approximately $30,000,000. The industry supports 75,000 persons. The breweries of the State represent an investment of more than $50,000,000 and give employment to 4,000 workers, whose annual earnings total $6,000,000. There is consumed annually by the breweries $1,000,000 worth of California barley, $175,000 worth of California hops, and $2,500,000 worth of other essentials. They pay the general government an annual revenue of $1,350,000 and an equal sum to towns and counties.

Two hundred and eight-two thousands persons are employed or dependent on those employed in the manufacture and distribution of liquors. In the business of distribution alone $10,000,000 are invested, and the annual license tax paid is $3,000,000.

In California the history of the wine industry begins with the coming of the padres, those splendid sons of the Church who blazed the trail for civilization and set up missions from San Diego to Sonoma and made glorious the early pages of our history by their noble work. It was they who planted the first vines and so gave start to what is now one of our greatest industries. Indeed, so great has become the industry, and so far-reaching its interests that the State itself has seen fit to establish a school of viticulture in connection with the University of California.

Already we are shipping wine as well as fruits to most parts of Europe, and with the reduction in freight rates which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal, a still greater field for exportation will open up.

It may be urged that this is only a material view of the case, leaving out the moral considerations, but if it be conceded that the temperate use of light beverages is not an evil, then the moral considerations are not a part of the issue, and the material development of the State assuredly is.

Short Course in Viticulture at University of California Farm at Davis, October 5 to November 14.—In this course special methods useful to grape growers will be considered. Particular attention will be given to those parts of the subject which beginners should understand in order to avoid the common mistakes to which failure is often due, and modern methods used by successful vineyardists will be explained and illustrated. Field demonstrations will be made as complete as is practicable at this season, illustrating nursery work, grafting, planting, sulphuring and the control of phylloxera.

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MAY FORBID MORE LIQUOR ELECTIONS.

A constitutional amendment forbidding any more liquor elections of any kind anywhere in California until eight years after the November election, and then not oftener than once in eight years, may be voted upon by the people at the election in November.

The amendment has been drafted by the Knights of the Royal Arch and initiative petitions are now being circulated throughout the State to have the proposition placed upon the ballot for rejection or adoption by the voters.

The power of the Police Commission, and other licensing bodies, to regulate the sale of liquor, or to abolish it entirely, will remain just as it is present. Territory now "dry" may remain so. The people in "wet" territory may stop the sale of liquor any time by showing the licensing body that public opinion demands it. The only object of the initiative movement is to have the people say whether or not they wish a rest from all liquor elections for eight years.

Several towns and supervisorial districts have voted to give Wyllie local option a trial for two years. Hanford, Merced and others have abandoned it, but most of the places have not yet finished the two year experiment. Under the Wyllie act they cannot regain the right to issue licenses except through another Wyllie election. The proposed amendment will forbid these elections but, to avoid any injustice to local option territory, provides that any town or supervisorial district which votes against State-wide prohibition next November will thereby secure the right to grant licenses.

This does not mean that a vote against State-wide prohibition is a vote to restore saloons. It means simply that the right to issue licenses is restored to the people, which otherwise would be denied them for eight years more. This provision obviates any injustice by giving them the right to continue dry indefinitely or to grant licenses at any time.

Any town or supervisorial district which votes in favor of State-wide prohibition is presumed to be opposed to the sale of liquor and the amendment declares that such places thereby become no-license territory and the sale of liquor is forbidden for eight years. This will stop the endless agitation in territory which has passed the experiment stage and really wants to be "dry."

We believe that our amendment is fair and that the people are ready for it. There have been 275 of these expensive liquor elections in California in less than three years and the question is not yet settled.

Visalia had six elections in four years. Colton had three in nine months. Many other towns have had two or three expensive liquor elections within a short time of each other and still there is hardly a spot in the State where the so-called liquor question is not a jack-in-the-box, ready to bob up the instant some agitator touches the spring.

It is so easy to bring on a liquor election that they are often called for the most trivial reasons. Rare, indeed, is the case where the election is called at the request of even a small percent of the taxpayers who must pay the expense of such elections.

We believe the people have become nauseated with the continual agitation and that the taxpayers are weary of seeing their money spent in holding elections on a subject never settled. We present for their consideration this amendment. It will not disturb the territory now dry. It will not prevent wet territory from going dry. It does one thing only. It forbids any more of these costly liquor elections for eight years.

The proposition is simple. Unless forced into it, we do not intend to make any campaign for this amendment. We offer it for the calm consideration of the voters of California, confident that their ultimate decision will be the wisest one.

Take Notice!!—All Initiative Petitions being circulated in San Francisco must be returned to this office not later than Friday, July 3rd.

It doesn't make any difference whether you have one name or a hundred or none at all the petition must be here at that time.

Hustle up and get all the signatures of registered voters possible.

Then have your petition sworn to before a Notary Public.

Then bring it to us at once.

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BOLIVIAN STATE MONOPOLY OF SPIRITS.

A law of Bolivia, dated January 7, 1914, authorizes the establishment of a Government monopoly of the importation and sale of all foreign distilled beverages. This law also authorizes the executive to impose a surtax of 50 per cent of the present duties on spirituous liquors until the establishment of the monopoly. A decree of January 23, 1914, puts into effect the surtax of 50 per cent, which is in addition to the general surtax of 15 per cent and the stamp tax now in force.

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CALIFORNIA'S WONDERFUL WINE INDUSTRY.

By Robert Newton Lynch.

During the past ten years the manufacture of California wines has increased at the rate of more than a million gallons a year, as shown by the annual report of the California Development Board. The yield for 1911 was about 49,280,000 gallons. The production of sweet wines that year was the greatest in the history of the industry, viz: 23,280,044.48 gallons, while the dry wine output totaled 26,000,000 gallons. The production in 1913 was less, but some 4,702,219 gallons more than in 1912.

During the year nearly 13,000,000 gallons of wine (valued at $4,605,724) were shipped by sea alone, going to twenty-four different countries.

The commercial brandy production of California during 1913 was 1,695,406 gallons, while the brandy manufactured for the fortification of sweet wines was 4,674,350.

The shipments of wine out of California by rail (mainly to eastern points) during 1913 were about 11,154,400 gallons. To this must be added the brandy exported, which amounted to 38,047 gallons, valued at $66,473.

The output of champagne naturally fermented in bottles for 1913 was about 950,000 bottles. This new industry will be greatly extended the coming season. Three manufactories are at present engaged in making this champagne.

THE 1913 WINE SEASON IN SPAIN.

Because of unpropitious weather, grapes meant for wine making did not mature as early as usual, but otherwise the season was somewhat above the average. In the fields the ravages of the phylloxera continued unabated. Infected districts were replanted with American vines as rapidly as possible, as this is the only effective method of combating the disease. In the Province of Alicante twenty-nine districts were officially posted as infected. Government scientists advise farmers not only to uproot the plants but to burn them and disinfect the subsoil in order to destroy any contagion which the plants may have left behind.

THE WET AND DRY.

From the earliest known times men have been in the habit of refreshing themselves with wine or alcohol in some shape or form. And it is safe to say that at the present day at least 75 per cent continue so to refresh themselves, the vast majority in moderation.

It is also safe to say that such refreshment, far from injuring their health, promotes it, the opinion of certain members of the medical fraternity to the contrary notwithstanding. In this weary workaday world man really requires some stimulant.

In fact of all this it is proposed in Congress to make this a dry nation, in the phraseology of the day. Has it been reserved for the United States to perpetrate the colossal joke of the centuries?—Alcide in the New York Sun.

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Decisions of Internal Revenue

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION NO. 155.

Changing Effective Date of Food Inspection Decision No. 153, which Amends Regulation 9, Relating to Guaranties by Wholesalers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, and Other Parties Residing in the United States, to Protect Dealers from Prosecution.

The effective date of Food Inspection Decision No. 153, issued May 5, 1914, is hereby postponed until May 1, 1916: Provided, That as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with law and with the regulations in force prior to May 5, 1914, it shall become effective November 1, 1916; And provided further, That compliance with the terms of Regulation 9 of the Rules and Regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act as amended by Food Inspection Decision No. 153 will be permitted at any time after the date of this decision.

C. S. HAMLIN, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1914.

(T. D. 34466.)

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON BRITISH SPIRITS EQUIVALENT TO EXPORT BOUNTY.

Additional Duty Under Paragraph E of Section 4 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, Equivalent to the Export Bounty Paid, to be Collected on Certain British Spirits.

Treasury Department, May 25, 1914.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

Your attention is invited to T. D. 31229 of January 21, 1911, imposing countervailing duties on certain British spirits equivalent to the export allowances granted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and to th erevocation of that decision in T. D. 31490 of April 18, 1911.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the department a consular report which furnishes additional information in the matter and the Attorney General has stated that the question of whether the said export allowances are bounties within the meaning of paragraph E of section 4 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, is one better fitted for judicial determination than for an expression of his opinion.

The department, after further careful consideration of the matter, is of the opinion that the allowances in question (except that on "methylated spirits") constitute export bounties within the meaning of said paragraph of law. Countervailing duties are, therefore, reimposed in regulation as follows:

REGULATIONS.

Definitions.

1. The British commissioners of customs and excise have furnished the American embassy at London with the following definitions:

(a) Plain British Spirits.

Section 3 of the spirits act, 1880, enacts that:

"Spirits" means spirits of any description and includes all liquors mixed with spirits, and all mixtures, compounds, or preparations made with spirits.

"British spirits" means spirits liable to a duty of excise.

"Plain spirits" means any British spirits (except low wines and feints) which have not had any flavor communicated thereto or ingredient or material mixed therewith.

Note.—Low wines and feints are impure spirits, the product of distillation which never leaves the distillery in such state.

(b) Spirits in the Nature of Spirits of Wine.

Section 3 of the spirits act, 1880, enacts that:

"Spirits of wine" means rectified spirits of the strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof.

Note.—There is no specific definition of "spirits in the nature of spirits of wine," but in practice the words are interpreted as identical with the words "spirits of wine," as above defined.

(c) British Compounded Spirits.

Section 3 of the spirits act, 1880, enacts that:

"British compounds" means spirits redistilled or which have had any flavor communicated thereto or ingredient or material mixed therewith.

2. The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, has advised the department that 1 British gallon of British proof spirit (ascertained always with Sykes' hydrometer) is equal to 1.2009 United States gallons of spirit, 114.4 per cent United States proof, or 1.374 United States proof gallons.

Additional Duties to Be Collected.

3. Collectors of customs shall collect on the following-named articles, when imported directly or indirectly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, additional duties under paragraph E of section 4 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, equivalent to the export bounties paid by that country, as follows:

(a) On "plain British spirits" and "spirits in the nature of spirits of wine" 3 pence per gallon, computed at hydrometer proof.

(b) On "British compounded spirits" 5 pence per gallon, computed at hydrometer proof.

Amount of Bounty to Be Certified on Invoices.

4. Consular officers will certify on every invoice of such spirits the exact amount of bounty which each item has received or is entitled to receive from the British Government.

Importers' Remedy by Way of Protest.

5. Collectors will direct the attention of importers who may be dissatisfied with the assessment of additional duties hereunder to their remedy by way of protest under the provisions of paragraph N of section 3 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913.

Time of Taking Effect.

6. These regulations will take effect thirty days after date.

(75418.) CHAS. S. HAMLIN, Acting Secretary.

(T. D. 34450.)

ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES OF LIQUORS.

Amendments to T. D. 34140 of February 4, 1914.

Treasury Department, May 15, 1914.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The regulations governing allowances for losses of liquors by breakage or other injury, published in T. D. 34140, February 4, 1914, are amended as follows:

(1) **Delivery.**—Delivery shall be construed to be effected at the time when merchandise is actually delivered by the customs officers either directly to the importer or to the storekeeper in charge of a bonded warehouse. Where gauging is delayed until after the merchandise has been deposited in a bonded warehouse, date of delivery shall be construed to be the date of the completion of the gauging of the importation.

When merchandise is forwarded under an immediate transportation entry, delivery shall be effected at the port of destination under the above conditions.

The phase "net capacities" in paragraph 5 is amended to read "gross capacities."

(92200.) WM. P. MALBURN, Assistant Secretary.

(T. D. 1984.)

DISTILLERS OF BRANDY—CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS.

Exempting Distillers of Brandy from Plums, Pawpaws, Persimmons, or Wine or Fruit Pomace Residuum, Where Artificial Sweetening Has Been Used in the Manufacture of Wine, from Those Provisions of Law from Which Distillers of Brandy from Which Certain Other Fruits Have Been Exempted.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1914.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others:

Section 3255, Revised Statutes, as amended, and as further amended by the act of March 2, 1911, reads as follows:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, plums, pawpaws persimmons, prunes, figs, or cherries from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so: Provided, That where, in the manufacture of wine, artificial sweetening has been used, the wine or the fruit pomace residuum may be used in the distillation of brandy, and such use shall not prevent the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, from exempting such distiller from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so.

1. By virtue of the authority contained in said section, as amended, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, does hereby exempt distillers of brandy made from plums, pawpaws, persimmons, or from wine or the fruit pomace residuum, where, in the manufacture of wine, artificial sweetening has been used, from the same provisions of law from which distillers of brandy from the other fruits mentioned in said section have heretofore been exempted, as set forth in Regulations No. 7, revised September 17, 1908.

2. Wine or the fruit pomace residuum containing artificial sweetening can be used as distilling material under the foregoing exemptions only where the artificial sweetening has been used in the process of the manufacture of wine.

3. The addition of artificial sweetening to fruit pomace residuum after the manufacture of wine is complete is not permissible, nor is the distillation of such a mash authorized under the foregoing exemptions. Such a mash can only be made and distilled in a duly authorized grain or molasses distillery.

4. Brandy produced from artificially sweetened wine or from the fruit pomace residuum cannot under any circumstances be used in the fortification of pure sweet wine under the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, as amended. Brandy produced from artificially sweetened wine will be marked by the gauger "Brandy," and when produced from artificially sweetened pomace residuum he will prefix to the word "Brandy" the word "Pomace."

5. Until revised, the existing regulations relating to fruit distillers will be in force; and the exemptions from the above-mentioned provisions of law will be subject to such further changes and future regulations as may be deemed necessary to insure the collection of the tax on all brandy produced.

6. Distillers who have qualified for the current bonded year before proceeding to distill either plums, pawpaws, persimmons, or wine or the fruit pomace residuum where artificial sweetening has been used, must give a new notice on Form 27½ and a new bond on Form 30½, which shall provide for the use of the same in addition to those printed in the forms.

7. A new survey must also be made in each of such cases in which the spirit producing capacities of the different conditions of plums, pawpaws, and persimmons will be ascertained and reported, and for that purpose plums and persimmons may, for the present, be classed with grapes and pawpaws with apples or peaches. In such new surveys a special capacity will be reported for "Wine artificially sweetened" and also for "Pomace residuum artificially sweetened." Such artificially sweetened wine or pomace residuum should be rated higher in fixing the yield than ordinary unsweetened wine, pomace or cheese.

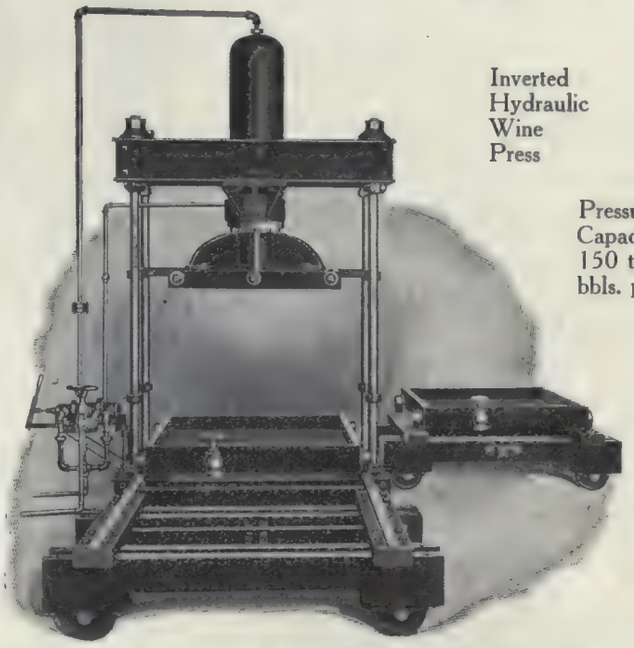
8. Until new blanks are provided, in all notices and bonds hereafter given and in all reports of surveys made upon the blank forms now in use, the names of the new fruits and a particular description of the artificially sweetened materials must be inserted in their proper order with the names printed in said instruments. Similar changes will also be made in the distillers' records and returns.

9. The system of closely supervising the operations of fruit distilleries, which has heretofore obtained, will be continued during the approaching fruit distilling season, and collectors will exercise increased vigilance in order to secure a strict observance of the law and regulations relating to fruit distilleries and payment of tax on all brandy produced.

W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: Charles S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

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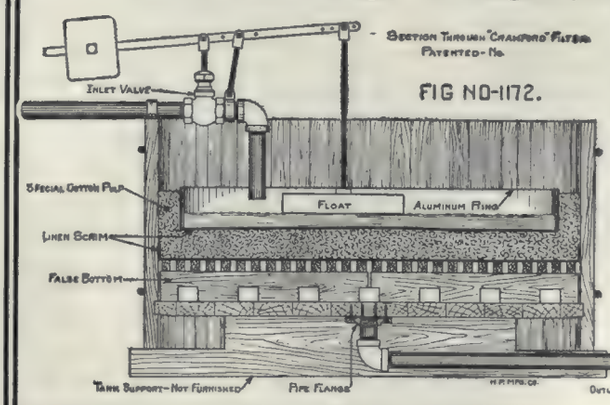
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OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	416.7
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	16,324.9
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	588.0

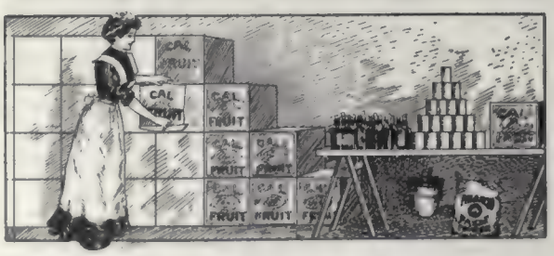
SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1914.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	195.4
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,763.4
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond May 31, 1914	231,271.5

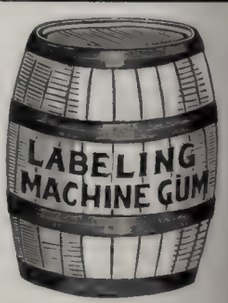
SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	145.8
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	49.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	421.6
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,456.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond May 31, 1914	227,513.0

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of May, 1914.	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	75.8
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	345.8
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	







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NOTES FROM SONOMA COUNTY.

Mr. B. W. Lee, representative of the firm of Toulouse and Delorieux of San Francisco, spent the first week of June in the vicinity of Cloverdale and Healdsburg supervising the installation of machinery in several wineries.

At the local winery of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Sebastopol many improvements have been made in preparation for the coming season. Cooperage exceeding 70,000 gallons has been added, concrete floors laid and electric motors installed. A very busy season is expected.

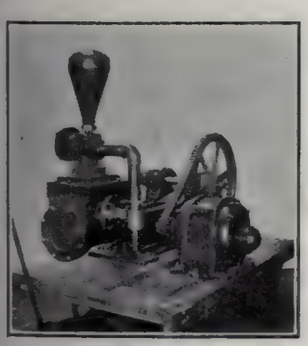
It is believed that the crop of wine grapes will be larger than was expected a month ago. Some vineyards did not suffer from the early frosts. The sunshine is having a fine effect on these.

Mr. A. Del Carlo, proprietor of the Parkerson ranch on Dry Creek, completed the shipment of 25,000 gallons of wine to the Olivia Wine Company at Healdsburg during the first week of June.

There is every reason to believe that the crop of hops will be a short one. The hop roots have been attacked by sour sap. Very little improvement has been noted in the hopyards for many months.

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Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

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Inglenook Vineyard Company—B. Arnhold & Co.,....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
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Friedrich's Cafe .....310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe.....41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

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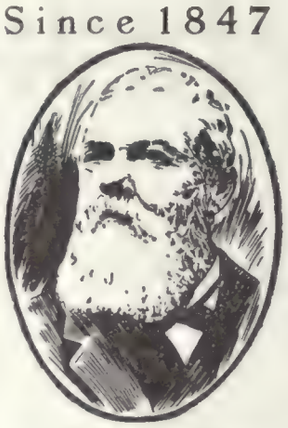
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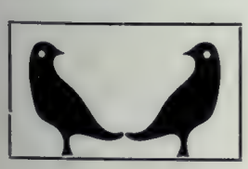
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ESTABLISHED 1878

VOL. XLVI. SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, JULY 31, 1914 No. 9





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ISSUED MONTHLY

JULY, 1914

R. M. WOOD - - - *EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR*

E. F. WOOD - - - Secretary

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ST. HELENA'S VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

Elaborate Preparations Are Being Made For St. Helena's Vintage Festival, Which Is To Be Held This Year on September 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

IT will be remembered that the first distinctive vintage festival to be held in California took place in St. Helena, September, 1912. Its success created widespread attention and was followed by one on a much more comprehensive and elaborate scale in September, 1913.

At these festivals the viticultural industry in all its branches was shown. Wines and grapes were displayed in profusion and the exhibits were very elaborate.

The principal feature of the festival in 1912, aside from the exhibits, was a grand floral and industrial parade, in which the industry of the grape was shown.

In the festival of 1913 the exhibits were many and varied. Fruits, flowers and wines and other products of Napa Valley soil were shown; viticulture predominating. In the parade was a Mission float indicating that it was the Spanish fathers who introduced the vine in California. Another float showed St. Helena and grouped about her the nations that now come to the Golden State for the products of the vine. A new feature and one that added great interest to the festival was an original spectacular allegory, staged and produced entirely by local talent. Only one performance of this allegory was planned, but so great was the demand of the public, a record production was given, the theatre being crowded upon both occasions.

In the festival to be given this year a new vintage allegory will be presented and the theatre, which was used in 1912 and 1913 for the exhibits and entertainment features, will be seated and given over entirely for this production. The exhibits, which will be varied and elaborated, will be housed in two large tents adjoining the theatre.

One of the most interesting displays in the main tent will be an educational exhibit of viticultural photographs showing vineyards, wineries and scenes of note in every part of the State. It will be installed by the Grape Growers' Association of California and will show in an effective manner the extent and value of viticulture in California.

The allegory will give a history of viticulture in our State. It will show the introduction of the vine; how it has been fostered and cared for; how it was attacked by phylloxera; how the resistent vine was introduced and how the government has encouraged viticulture. Vine, Resistent Vine and others of the characters will be young ladies, beautifully costumed, and in addition to the lines, which are in blank verse, unique dances, special scenery and spectacular lighting features will make the allegory an enchanting portrayal of an industry that is full of charm.

The parade this year will contain many new features and in everything done, the vine and its products will be kept well to the front in order to impress upon those who attend the festival the great importance of one of California's leading industries.

A Vision of the Future.—Wine-carrying pipelines from the vineyards of Napa Valley and Sonoma and Santa Clara counties to Winehaven should and doubtless will be the next step in the orderly process of this new development of the wine industry—and who knows that we shall not live to see a fleet of oil-burning tankers plying regularly through the canal to European and South American ports, leaded in bulk with California's choicest vintages.—San Francisco "Examiner."

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Sentiment in Favor of a California Wine Day

CALIFORNIA is proud of her position as the great wine producing region of the United States, is delighted with her vinous products and finds contentment in her vineyards. It is but natural that the State should wish to honor the wine industry by setting apart one day in the year for celebration. It is generally conceded that a California Wine Day must be officially recognized at some time or other. The question as to what year would be most propitious for the inauguration of the festival is the only feature of the subject which remains open to discussion. It may be considered that the fixing of the date is but a minor phase of this question. What is of prime importance is to determine the year for the inauguration. Either this year or next California Wine Day must be launched. The inauguration of the festival will not permit of any further delay.

The most prominent men engaged in the wine industry have been interviewed by the REVIEW with the object of ascertaining what the sentiment is on this subject. As the interviews reflect the opinion of wine men from different angles they are herewith presented so that readers may be enabled to decide what action should be taken and when.

* * * * * *

MR. A. SBARBORO FAVORS PROMPT AND FULL ACTION

A representative of the REVIEW interviewed Mr. A. Sbarboro, who has been so closely identified with the viticultural industries of the State ever since the production of wine was made of commercial importance and who has been a conspicuous figure in the work of establishing the wine trade on a basis of co-operation. The prospect of a California Wine Day was productive of both delight and enthusiasm on the part of Mr. Sbarboro since it pleased his public-spirited desire to promote the prosperity of California and appealed, as a new form of propaganda, to his love of true temperance as embodied in his advocacy of wine as the beverage of the people. As soon as the project of a California Wine Day was outlined to him, Mr. Sbarboro said:

"There can be no doubt that the setting apart of a day to be officially known as California Wine Day would be a good thing. Indeed, it would be one of the very best events that could befall, California, in particular, and the United States, as a whole. Such a day would be productive of benefits to the people everywhere.

"California Wine Day would serve to teach the American people how to use and how not to abuse wine at their meals. In this way it would be instrumental in achieving two great blessings, herewith set forth:

"First, it would greatly assist in developing an industry which will become the State's greatest source of wealth, if properly fostered, as recommended unanimously by the California Senate and Assembly on March 20, 1909, in a concurrent resolution as follows:

" 'Whereas, The State of California is now becoming preeminently a grape growing State, where wine can be produced as cheaply, of as fine a quality, and in as large quantities, as in any country in the world; and,

" 'Whereas, There are at the present time over 250,000 acres of land in the State of California devoted to the viticultural industry, representing an investment of over one hundred millions of dollars; and,

" 'Whereas, A very desirable class of people are coming into this State and taking up the improvement of vast areas of land which have heretofore been non-productive and of little value, planting vineyards on land generally unsuited for any other purpose, and hoping to find a market for their grapes, for table consumption, for the making of raisins, and for the manufacture of wines. Now, therefore be it

" 'Resolved, by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, That we strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State and we favor the enactment of legislation, either by the federal government or by the State legislature, or the passage of regulations or ordinances by any of the counties, cities or towns of the State, that would foster this most important industry, which is designed, if properly encouraged and cared for, to be one of the greatest industries of the State.'

"Second, it would be an effective means of bringing about a great blessing to the American people by removing the two greatest curses that afflicts them, namely, drunkenness and prohibition. It is a well-known fact, testified to by our American ambassadors, consuls and tourists, that in the wine-producing and wine-drinking countries of the world, where every man, woman and child use wine at their meals, as tea and coffee are used elsewhere in America, the evil of intoxication is unknown."

Mr. Sbarboro, in behalf of the temperance cause, made a tour of the wine-drinking countries and by obtaining official reports from the official representatives of the United States in those countries, proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the sobriety of wine drinkers, substantiating the great truth first announced by Thomas Jefferson, who, as minister to France, saw with his own eyes the result of the use of wine and declared that no people who adopt wine as their regular beverage can become afflicted with the curse of drunkenness.

Pursuing the course of his remarks, Mr. Sbarboro said:

"After Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States he had an occasion to give utterance in Congress to the following words: 'I am glad, gentlemen, that you are about to reduce the duty on wine, **for no country is drunken where wine is cheap and no country is sober where wine is so dear that it can not be used by the mass of the people.**'

"Compare the sobriety of the people of wine-drinking countries with the drunkenness of the people of countries where wine is beyond the means of the masses and the words of Jefferson will be duly confirmed.

"California Wine Day would help greatly to eliminate the greatest curse that the United States is afflicted with, namely, prohibition. Prohibition creates strife, animosity, ill-feeling and enmity between people all over the country. In every town and city this evil prevails to such an extent that voters do not investigate records of candidates as to official fitness but merely inquire as to their attitude toward prohibition. It obstructs deliberation on all economic and social problems. It forces industrial and financial depression. Worst of all, prohibition threatens to destroy the greatest industry of California, the very industry which will remove the evil which prohibitionists pretend to operate against. Through upsetting industry and finance prohibition may finally lead to a revolution and cause as much bloodshed as the conflict over slavery in the South. Before the fatal consequences of prohibition come upon us we must adopt decisive measures to enlighten the few well-meaning but deluded prohibition people and dispel their delusions. One of the very best measures would be a California Wine Day. This may be audacious, but there should be no complaint on that score, since attention can not be challenged excepting through audacity. Once we have the attention of all misguided people the propaganda in favor of wine as a beverage will serve to provide them with right guidance. By means of California Wine Day and similar means of promoting practical temperance the strife existing between the factions may be removed and the people of the country brought together to live in peace and harmony."

Before the interview was concluded Mr. Sbarboro was questioned as to the time when California Wine Day should be first celebrated. His reply was as follows:

"This year would be a most auspicious one for the inauguration of the festival. A California Wine Day, celebrated during the last few weeks prior to the November election, should prove to be a political argument of the greatest value. It would bring clearly before the people of California the importance of the wine industry. On such a day wine men will be able to concentrate their efforts toward educating the people on the subject of viticulture. Oratorical and literary ability could be brought into play to especially good purpose. California Wine Day would serve to demonstrate that California can produce just as fine wine, in just as large quantity and just as cheaply as France and Italy, which countries each produce over 1,000,000,000 gallons per year of the health-giving and non-intoxicating beverage, deriving from it annually the enormous sum of $200,000,000. California Wine Day would serve to keep before the people of this State their birthright and the

birthright is the wine industry, which will add to their health, strengthen their sobriety and bestow upon them wealth that no other State in the American Union can ever hope to possess. The day would clearly set before our people the potentialities of the State, presenting the prospect of the unlimited hillside land (now supporting only a few sheep) being converted into beautiful vineyards, surrounding towns and cities, and giving healthful and profitable employment to **millions of people** just as in the other wine countries of the world.

"As a means of promoting prosperity and temperance and educating the people as to the proper use of wine, and as a campaign factor, California Wine Day at this particular time is the great desideratum."

* * * * * *

MR. HERMAN LANGE ENTHUSIASTICALLY IN FAVOR OF PROJECT.

Mr. Herman Lange of the B. Arnhold Company endorses the proposition with the strong language which usually characterizes his utterances. Mr. Lange says:

"The idea of a California Wine Day is excellent. I am heartily in favor of it. Such a day would be a very effective means of promoting temperance and also would prove to be the very best way of securing publicity for the wine trade of California.

"It is of very little importance whether or not the feelings of the bigoted prohibitionists or of the timid folks who are afraid to start the Indians on the warpath should be hurt by a California Wine Day. Those people form such a small minority in California that they and their hysteria can well be forgotten. Certainly in the celebration of the day they would be obliterated. Any protest that they might make would not be audible.

"The best time for the festival would be during the last two weeks of October. At that time harvesting is practically over and the agricultural classes are given either to rejoicing over the prosperity of the season or are engaged in bringing the vintage to a close. Everybody would be elated over the prospect of celebrating the natural riches of California at the end of the harvest season with a profuse dispensation of the State's choicest product, wine.

"California wine would be served at all tables in the Golden State in various forms on Wine Day. All true Californians would drink it in homage to the State. It would very aptly start the meals in the form of cocktails, since we have wines in California with which to make appetizing cocktails. Such is the diversity of California wines that courses at meals may be most fitly and exquisitely accompanied by different types of the vinous product of the State. Meals would be terminated in libations of champagne, of which the State produces so many excellent marks. When one looks at Wine Day from different standpoints it is surprising at the many phases of exploitation that the day offers, and among the most important of these is the advertisement of the great variety of wines produced in the State. Wine Day will impress upon the people the fact that California does not depend on the outside world for anything in the line of wines. All the foods that Californians eat may be washed down with the greatest satisfaction with Californian vintages.

"Of course this year Wine Day would be purely a California one. It would serve to combat prohibition and to arouse in Californians that pride of State which keeps them to the fore in the march of progress. But next year it will go further. Other States will celebrate then. This year's festival would be a rehearsal of the greater celebration which must take place during the World's Fair year. After the World's Fair year it may be expected that California Wine Day will become a permanent feast day throughout the civilized United States.

"As time goes by and the viticultural industry is developed, Wine Day will make of the Californians a wine-drinking people. After that we will no longer need Wine Day in this State, for the reason that every day will be Wine Day. But we must keep the day long after California becomes a wine-drinking State. It will be necessary to make California Wine Day a national affair in order that the rest of the nation will benefit through increased sobriety by the use of wine. Why should not the United States become a wine-drinking country? Geographically situated as are the wine countries of Europe, the United States is destined to adopt the same drinking customs. It is not too much to say in connection with the United States that every day will be Wine Day bye-and-bye.

"All persons who are interested in the viticultural industry of the State should decide upon measures at an early date so as to make California Wine Day a success from the start."

* * * * * *

MR. E. H. LANCEL URGES EARLY AND DEFINITE ACTION.

Mr. E. H. Lancel of the E. H. Lancel Company said:

"Undoubtedly a California Wine Day would be of great benefit to the people of this State. For this reason the sooner the festival is inaugurated the better. The present year would be a very good one for the inauguration.

"Railroad and steamship companies, restaurants, grocers and retailers should especially exert themselves to make the day a success after the wine men take the initiative. The more complete the success of California Wine Day the more remunerative would the results be for all the parties concerned.

"There are so many ways in which California wines may be featured and there are so many different varieties of wines which would play a part in the general celebration that the advantages that would accrue to the wine industry would be manifold. Every section of the State would be interested in the festival. From Redding to San Diego wine is produced in large quantities and is an important factor in commerce. In all localities celebrations could be held and the railroads and steamships could bear the tidings to all parts of the country.

"California Wine Day would be of great value from an educational as well as an advertising standpoint. It would afford wine men a splendid opportunity to teach the people how to drink wine as it ought to be drank. This is a very important point in the initial development of the wine industry. After people learn how to drink wine the demand for the beverage will constantly increase, the output of the State will be enlarged and all classes of the community will be benefited.

"It is my opinion that the latter part of October would be the best time for the festival."

ASSURANCE GIVEN BY RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES OF CO-OPERATION.

The leading railroad and steamship companies have given assurances that they will co-operate in every way with the wine men toward making a success of California Wine Day. Heads of departments of the steamships and railroads are of the opinion that the present year is an especially favorable one for the inauguration of the day. They will do everything within their power to feature California wines on the day fixed through menu cards in dining rooms, posters, stickers, mailing cards, etc., etc. The co-operation of the steamship and railroad companies is all that is necessary to assure the success of California Wine Day. As this is now assured all that remains to be done is the organization of committees by wine men to decide upon the date and the ways and means of celebration.

ITEMS FROM SONOMA COUNTY.

229 Wineries in Sonoma County.—County Assessor Berry reports that there are 229 wineries in Sonoma County,

Jack London Starts Grapejuicery.—Jack London has incorporated the Jack London Grape Juice Company to compete with John Barleycorn. Jack and John never did get along very well together and from now on they will get along worst apart. The capital stock of the new company is $250,000. The directors of the corporation are Jack London, T. Wilkinson, H. W. Beatley, A. M. Allison and A. G. Lyon. The principal place of business is San Francisco. Ellen Glen is not mentoined.

Hop Growers to Organize.—The hop growers of Sonoma County are interesting themselves in the fight that is being made to protect their industry in California and are lending what assistance they can to the great movement inaugurated by the grape growers.

ATTITUDE OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF CALIFORNIA ON PROHIBITION.



SINCE the enemies of the liquor traffic launched their movement for State-wide prohibition in California the Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Clubs, Boards of Trade, Realty Boards and other commercial bodies have placed themselves in the front to defend the industries and prosperity of the State. Inasmuch as the organizations of business men have uniformly opposed prohibition and have in emphatic term denounced the element of destroyers who have promoted the State-wide movement, the people of the State have every reason to be proud of their commercial bodies and to feel confident that the interests of the commonwealth will be protected against all transgressors.

The first of the organizations to take action against prohibition was the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce.

* * * * * *

FRESNO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LEADS THE MARCH.

On the 11th of March this organization adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, there is to be submitted to the voters of California in November, 1914, a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, will immediately prohibit the manufacture, sale or giving away of wine or its transportation from one point to another within the State, and

Whereas, after years of costly experiment, it has been proven that California, by reason of its soil and climatic conditions, is the only territory in North America where foreign varieties of wine grapes grow to perfection, and

Whereas, in this State there is devoted to the viticultural industry more than 320,000 acres of land (a large part of which is unsuited to agricultural purposes), representing an investment of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and directly employing more than 150,000 people, who have, with the aid of instruction from skilled and experienced specialists in this field of endeavor, made it possible to place California in the front rank of wine and raisin producing States, and

Whereas, the adoption of this amendment will destroy not only the wine industry, but also severely injure the raisin and table grape industries, which find an outlet for their surplus production through the wineries; will throw out of employment thousands of people engaged in these industries, annihilate investments, make non-productive thousands of acres of land now devoted to viticulture, destroy revenues, and increase taxes, which must be made up by other industries.

Therefore be it, Resolved, by the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, that we are opposed to the adoption of the proposed prohibition amendment, because it is unfair, contrary to public policy, and inimical to the industrial, viticultural, agricultural and commercial development and welfare of California.

Following the lead of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce the Commercial Club of Fresno on the 13th of March passed a resolution denouncing State-wide prohibition in strong language.

* * * * * *

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS MASSED FOR CONFLICT.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations of Los Angeles announced its hostility to State-wide prohibition on the 25th of March. Taking the position that the proposed law is unfair, contrary to public policy, and the best interests of viticulture and agriculture, and harmful to commercial development and the general welfare of the State, the association declared that it would fight against prohibition at the election in November. It called particular attention to the fact that at the present time 320,000 acres are devoted to the viticultural industry, representing an investment of $150,000,000, and giving employment to 150,000 persons, and to the aid given to the industry by the State and Federal governments, and to the department of the State university, which teaches grape-growing and wine-making.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles on the 1st of April adopted a resolution opposing State-wide prohibition in such terms as to make the fanatics of the State realize that they have in the representative business organization of Southern California a determined antagonist which will offer no compromise whatever when the prosperity of the State of California is involved. This resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, for nearly half a century the State Legislature in many ways has systematically and directly encouraged our people to plant grapes and make wine, and has indirectly encouraged a viticultural industry through the State university, having a department of viticulture in which grape growing and wine making are taught and investigated; also the United States Department of Agriculture having established many viticultural experimental stations in California to help in the development of a more stable viticultural industry and to help the growers in their planting of vineyards, till this policy has resulted in the industry representing an investment of $150,000,000, from which last year the State received an income of $26,175,000, of which ninety per cent came into the State from beyond its borders, 60,000 people and 340,000 acres of land (much of it unsuited to other agricultural purposes) are directly and indirectly devoted to this industry; and,

"Whereas, the adoption of this amendment will destroy not only the wine industry with a product equivalent to sixty per cent of the total viticultural product of the State, but will throw out of employment thousands of people and make unproductive thousands of acres of land, destroy revenues and increase taxes on other industries; therefore, be it

Resolved by this chamber, that we are opposed to the adoption of the proposed prohibition amendment as contrary to public policy, inimical to the industrial, agricultural and commercial development of the State, and so drastic and unfair to the vineyardists that unless the amendment, if passed, carry with it full compensation to those injured by it, in our judgment it would be so confiscatory as to be a lasting disgrace to the State.

The attitude of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles should command the regard of all conscientious persons. Inasmuch as, in case prohibition might be adopted and the liquor trade should be fully compensated for the resultant suppression, the burden of indemnity would fall principally upon men who are members of such organizations as the chambers of commerce, the rectitude of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles is distinctly set forth in this case. The malice of the church organizations and preachers who favor prohibition and oppose compensation, although, being exempt from taxation, they would not be called upon to contribute to the indemnification of the liquor dealers, is made to contrast most villainously with the uprighteousness of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles.

On the 13th of June the Los Angeles Realty Board declared its opposition to prohibition through a resolution which contains the following paragraphs:

Whereas, said proposed amendments, if adopted, will become effective immediately, and

Whereas, there are devoted to the viticultural industries of this State more than 300,000 acres of land, representing an investment of approximately $150,000,000, and yielding annually the sum of $25,000,000 in revenues, and directly employing more than 150,000 people, and

Whereas, the adoption of these amendments will not only destroy the wine industry, but also severely injure the raisin and grape industries which find an outlet for their surplus production through the wineries; throwing out of employment thousands of people engaged in these industries; wiping out millions of dollars in revenue and causing considerable increase in the tax rate throughout the State, and

Whereas, this organization is bound by its constitution and by-laws to do all within its power to protect the property interests of the city of Los Angeles and the State of California;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that the Los Angeles Realty Board vigorously opposes the adoption of the said proposed amendments as being inimical to the industrial, viticultural and agricultural interests, and to the general development of California, with the resultant general depreciation of real estate values, and that suitable measures be taken by this board to institute a campaign of education in opposition thereto.

* * * * * *

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS MEN PROMINENT AGAINST PROHIBITION

The Home Products League of the Sacramento Valley on the 23rd of March adopted a platform upon which to stand in the State-wide conflict. Other organizations of Sacramento followed the example set by the Home Products League, declaring that they would act in unison with the league. The Sacramento Retail Merchants' Association passed very strong resolutions protesting drastic and destructive legislation that is unnecessary in eradicating all things that are an evil in the sale of liquors and demanding that prohibition be repudiated because it is unnecessary, unwise and not practical.

The California Growers' Association, led by Sacramento men, at its annual convention at Davis, unanimously endorsed the following report submitted to it:

The passage of this amendment would wreck the wine grape vineyards. It would bankrupt vineyardists, who, for half a century, have been encouraged to enter viticulture.

It would cripple the raisin industry. It would seriously damage the table grape industry. It would throw thousands of workers out of employment.

The loss of export trade in wine would in ten years amount to over ten million dollars more than enough to pay every farm mortgage in California. The wine grape growers would be deprived of their means of livelihood without compensation.

Thousands of laborers in this and related industries would be thrown out of work on account of the utter injustice of the amendment to our producers.

EAST BAY COUNTIES CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE STRENGTHEN LIBERTY BANKS.

On the first day of June the Contra Costa County Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution:

Whereas, Viticulture represents an investment of millions of dollars in this county and State, and whereas the personal welfare and existence of thousands of men and women, solely dependent upon these industries for their livelihood, which would be endangered by adverse legislation, we, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Contra Costa County, express our appreciation of the importance of these industries. We realize that they have added greatly to the general prosperity of this country and State. We believe that to destroy them would not be to the interest of this county and State.

We, therefore, recommend that the initiative measure, which proposes to wipe out these industries, be defeated.

Opposition to Statewide prohibition was declared by the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd of April.

* * * * * *

SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZATIONS OVERWHELMINGLY AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Declaring that State-wide prohibition should be defeated and announcing opposition to the initiative measure of the anti-saloon forces of the State, the California Development Board on the 21st of April adopted a resolution to the effect that State-wide prohibition would

Kill the viticultural interests of the State, worth millions annually.

Destroy the work of the State university in advancing viticulture until California stands in the first rank in the world.

Destroy millions of dollars in invested capital.

And, therefore, is against the public welfare of the State.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the 4th of May announced that it would actively oppose the State-wide prohibition movement. Members of the chamber to the number of 1187 voted to oppose prohibition, while but 41 favored it.

Following the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce the San Francisco Real Estate Board adopted on the 13th of May resolutions opposing the prohibition measure for the reason that thousands of acres of land yielding $25,000,000 through viticulture would become idle, more than 150,000 people thrown out of employment with a considerable increase in the tax rate.

* * * * * *

ALIGNMENT OF VARIOUS OTHER COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the other organizations that have announced themselves as opposed to the adoption of the prohibition amendment are the San Francisco Board of Trade, the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, Home Industry League of California, Ukiah Chamber of Commerce, Cloverdale Chamber of Commerce, Cloverdale Citrus Fair, Cloverdale Grange No. 364, Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce, Oroville Business Men's Association, Mantica Board of Trade, Sonoma County Development Association, San Mateo Board of Trade, Livermore Woman's Improvement Club, and the Livermore Valley Chamber of Commerce.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM EUREKA.

District No. 2 of Humboldt County tried hard to get into the wet column on the 1st of June. Of the 1808 votes cast 939 were dry and 868 wet. Two years ago 1743 votes were cast, 1021 dry and 722 wet. The dry majority was reduced 209, but that was not enough. It will take one more election to redeem the district. That will take place on the 3rd of November.

Petitions are out for the holding of wet or dry elections in the Fourth District on the 3rd of November. The district is at present dry. The petitions are not necessary. The election will take place without the need of them.

Mr. Clarence M. Leavey, representative of the Crown Distilleries Company of San Francisco, was a visitor to Eureka during the latter part of June. He found business in first-class condition.

In an editorial published in a recent issue the "Standard" of Eureka says: "Prohibition is today exactly what it was yesterday, a delusion and a snare. The arguments made against it thirty years ago were sound, unaswerable. The arguments made today will apply with equal force a thousand years hence. Prohibition philosophy is false. It lies not within the power of sophistry to make the false true."

AMERICAN WINE GROWERS AT SANDUSKY.

The outing of the American Wine Growers' Association to Sandusky on June 26 to 29 inclusive will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to participate in this delightful affair. The American Wine Growers' Association had invited the members of the National Wine Growers' Association to be their guests at a banquet at the Sloane House, and the invitation was accepted.

Then, W. H. Reinhart, president of the Sweet Valley Wine Company, invited the visitors to be his guests for the balance of their stay. This invitation was also accepted.

A special car over the Lackawanna left Hoboken Friday afternoon, June 26, with twenty-seven of the most prominent members of the American Wine Growers' Association. At Bath, several more from the Hammondsport district boarded the train and this completed the party. Sandusky was reached on Saturday morning. As the visitors alighted from the train that human dynamo, that arsenal of resourcefulness, that storage battery of energy and electric force, that prince of entertainers, that Lord High Admiral of the Department of Hospitality, that big, warm-hearted, lovable, kindly man, William H. Reinhart, stepped forward with extended hand and received each man individually.

During the courses vocal selections were rendered by Elmer DePue of the Cresta Blanca Company and the famous "Caruso" E. C. Romano.

President Hiram S. Dewey, to whom much credit is due for the successful outcome of the outing, proposed a toast to the National association. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Reinhart and then referred to a gavel which he had in his hand, which came from California, and which he was christening on this occasion.

The gavel is from the redwood of California, the gold is from a California mine, the work was done by a California pioneer, and the finished gavel is sent with the love and best wishes from a California girl.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

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DISTILLERS, dealers and brokers, all branches of the Kentucky whisky trade, are in the midst of the mid-summer dull season just now. The brokers report very few inquiries and these for small lots; the dealers, besides supplying their regular trade, are doing little, while the distillers have almost all shut down. Here and there one is running, though in many parts of the State those who thought to run the season through found it necessary to shut down because of inability to get water, the drouth having affected supplies which have seldom, if ever before, failed.

The discussion with regard to curtailment of the output for the coming year became rather extravagant at times this spring, some of the members of the industry in Kentucky going so far as to advocate that all production be suspended for the year. This suggestion met with scant consideration, however, though it is announced that a committee representing the distillers have made better progress. E. M. Babbit and W. O. Bonnie of Louisville, Louis Rosenfield of Chicago, and D. I. Johnson of Cincinnati compose a committee named at a meeting of the distillers on June 30 to canvass the distillers on the subject of closing down for a part at least of the next season. Over fifty per cent of the Kentucky distillers, it is stated, have entered into an agreement to curtail the output, so that a curtailment of the crop by fifty per cent of the normal is assured. The members of the committee are now turning to the distillers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where, it is declared, there is every prospect of getting similar assurances from a large proportion of the distillers of those States. As far as the Kentucky distillers are concerned, it is stated, the agreement means that they will not begin operations until the first of January, instead of beginning to run in November as is customary.

Other whisky men take rather a sceptical view of the alleged agreement saying that, as usual, the talk about curtailment will result in every distiller being a law unto himself, following out his own policy, limited only by the effect that he thinks the size of the past several crops will have on his own crop and the prices that can be commanded for it. This means, it is pointed out, that some houses will follow their usual conservative course, supplying their regular customers according to their actual need and based upon their withdrawals. The fact that some of the distillers have built up a big reputation by consistent advertising and maintenance of the quality of their product, makes it difficult for all to get together on a definite program, since some of the distillers depend for a good price upon curtailment, while others can obtain the usual price for a normal output of their known brands.

The curtailment is purely in the interest of maintaining prices and not from any decreased demand to be charged to the prohibition agitation. Though whisky consumption has increased from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 gallons in four years, the production has increased from 20,000,000 to 46,000,000 gallons. Kentucky whisky men, however, admit that the problem of prohibition has become more serious than the problem of overproduction, for, should prohibition be voted generally there we would be no need to consider production. Distillers and jobbers of the State are being urged by the Kentucky Distillers & Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association to join it and help the fight against prohibition.

It is learned with interest that Virginia in all probability will vote on the prohibition question shortly, a petition, with the signatures of 69,936 persons having been presented to the Governor, more than four times the number of names necessary to call an election, according to the terms of an enabling act passed by the last State Legislature. It is estimated that there are 140,000 qualified voters in the State. The figures announced by the anti-saloon forces would indicate that practically half of these have indicated how they stand. If the State should be voted dry the law would become effective November 1, 1916, at the earliest.

The prohibition agitation is uppermost in Kentucky at this time. It figures as one of the principal matters in the campaigns being prosecuted by the several candidates for the nomination for United States Senator. Former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham is accused by one of his principal adversaries, Congressman A. O. Stanley, with dodging the main issue, of playing Dr. Jekyll in one territory and Mr. Hyde in another. Congressman Stanley is doing his utmost to force Mr. Beckham to declare, once and for all, whether he favors prohibiting the manufacture and trade in liquor in Kentucky, or whether he does not.

"He is after the Demon Rum," Stanley charges of Beckham, "not with a club nor a sharp stick, but with a saddle."

The subject is being agitated in all manner of ways in Kentucky. Shelby County will have a local option election at once. The City Commission in Lexington is voting to tighten up on the saloonkeepers, reducing the number to 75 and increasing the license from $500 to $750 a year.

Meanwhile interest is shown in the course of business in the dry territory. In Glasgow, Ky., thirty-two barrels of beer were received in one day at the local express office, each barrel marked "for personal use." Another effect of the extension of the dry territory is noted in the increase in the bottled beer. It is said that 67 per cent of the beer shipped out of St. Louis, for instance, goes nowadays in bottles, whereas in days heretofore it was handled in larger containers.

According to the records at Frankfort owners of whisky took 74,314 barrels, containing 2,747,381.7 gallons of whisky, out of bond in the Frankfort district during the fiscal year which closed with June, while the Internal Revenue taxes on this amount of goods amounted to nearly three and a quarter million dollars. The largest number of gallons taken out in any one month amounted to 314,000 in October of 1913.

Saunders P. Jones of Louisville, for years associated with his brother, Lawrence Jones, in the whisky concern of Paul Jones & Co., at this writing is critically ill in his summer home at Narragansett Pier, R. I., and the members of his family and his brother's family, some of whom were abroad, have been sent for. Saunders Jones has been in failing health for some years, his affection, locomotor ataxia, gradually growing worse and worse.

John Lory, aged forty-two and for years one of the best known wine salesmen in the United States, died on the next to the last day in June suddenly at the Hotel Metropole in Cincinnati of heart disease. He had been in Louisville for some time, shortly before, having been one of the guests at the wedding in Louisville of Miss Mina Ballard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ballard, and Warner Jones, son of Saunders P. Jones. From here he went to French Lick Springs for a course of treatment and seemed to be benefitted when he reached Cincinnati. He played golf at the Country Club on the day before his death. Mr. Lory was an Englishman and for a time after coming to this country was engaged in the iron business at Memphis. He later became connected with a leading New York champagne firm.

An agreed order has been filed in the case of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons of Frankfort against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad before the State Railroad Commission, by which the recovery of $6,500, alleged to have been collected by the L. & N. as freight overcharges since November, 1910, is sought. This is one of the branches of the famous Greenbriar rate case in which the Supreme Court recently held that the State commission had the authority to regulate intrastate rates and require reparation for excessive charges.

Elaborate ceremonies were connected with the presentation a few days ago of a bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln to the Louisville Free Public Library by I. W. Bernheim of the Bernheim Distilly Company, Louisville. The piece was first presented to the State by Mr. Bernheim, but when a larger statue of the Great Emancipator was presented to the State and unveiled in the new capitol, Mr. Bernheim consented to the suggestion that the bust be brought to Louisville. Another statue, given by Mr. Bernheim, a large bronze efficy of Thomas Jefferson, occupies a prominent position in front of the courthouse of this (Jefferson) county.

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, July 28, 1914.

STATE-WIDE agitation of the so-called liquor question is now occupying the minds of all classes of people to the detriment of morality and business. All the daily papers of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane have taken definite stands against prohibition.

The "Times" of Seattle in a strong editorial says:

"Under the conditions of the 'initiative,' arguments in favor of and against the proposition were to be submitted within a definite time and filed with the Secretary of State.

"Mr. George D. Conder filed the argument in favor of the initiative and attempts to give facts and figures that would show that prohibitory Kansas is much farther advanced in wealth and education than high-licensed Washington.

"Mr. Conder doesn't pretend, however, to give any authority for his figures, and it is plain that they are taken from the political speeches of well-known prohibitionists of Kansas.

"On the other hand, the Hop Growers' argument against State-wide prohibition deals with the same State, but points out that the comparisons are all the other way.

"Instead of Washington being inferior in bank deposits—in savings accounts—in literacy—and superior in vagrancy, insanity and crime—the very reverse is true.

"The fortunate part of the Hop Growers' argument is found in the fact that the writer of the argument quotes from statistical abstracts of the United States Census for his authority.

"Inasmuch as such authority is considered to be standard and no authority whatever is quoted by the other side, according to all the rules of evidence it would appear that the arguments against State-wide prohibition are not only much more conclusive—but stand upon absolute authority."

Mr. George F. Cotterrill, ex-mayor of Seattle, has gone to Christiania, Norway, to preside over the international meeting of the Good Templars. Mr. Cotterill has made a number of speeches in the last month in which he has predicted that prohibition will win at the coming election. Mr. Cotterill has good standing with the church forces, it is said, in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Mr. Cotterill predicts a sweeping victory for prohibition. Before leaving for Norway he said, "North Yakima is certain to give a dry majority and I am sure that outside of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma the State will give a majority of 50,000 against the traffic. The results in local option elections and the number of signers to the petition give assurance that this is so."

Mr. Cotterill predicts that in communities which are dry now the vote will be practically unanimous for State-wide prohibition.

It is good to put him on record to show how little he knows about the State which he would represent at Washington.

When the official count of the signatures on the State-wide prohibition measure petitions were filed July 15 at 10 o'clock by Secretary of State I. M. Howell, it was shown that there was a total of 70,182 valid signatures, 6,500 more than twice as many necessary to place the bill on the ballot. Secretary Howell will now certify to the county auditors of the State that this measure, known as State Initiative Measure No. 3, may be placed on the ballot at the general election November 3.

Of the 112,101 signatures on the 3732 page petition, approximately 42,000 were thrown out, though none has been declared to be other than a bona fide signature.

Portland is to have another big industry. The Western Cooperage Co. of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle has leased from the Port of Portland a strip of land adjoining the St. John's dry dock, on which to build a large factory for the manufacture of barrels, tanks, hoops and other products of that class. The plant is to be in operation within the next few months.

Portland now has only 389 saloons, the fewest in more than twenty years. When all the licenses were counted following the expiration of time for renewals for the rest of 1914, it was found that 15 had been dropped.

The following resolution was unanimously indorsed by the Central Labor Council of Portland:

"Whereas, economic conditions among the people of the United States during recent years have become so deplorable that hasty, ill-advised and futile efforts at reform have become the habit among leaders and would-be leaders, giving a wide field to the demagogue and reformer, who would sway the public mind by promises of immediate relief and better living conditions by legislation along moral lines. Economic conditions have grown out of the reckless and short-sighted methods employed in developing and exploiting the natural resources of the country, and moral legislation has the same effect as local application for the cure of cancer; and

"Whereas, dishonest leaders in big business have in the past done much to befuddle the public mind with discussions of the liquor problem for the purpose of causing divisions and dissensions among the people, thereby using the liquor question to hide exploitation carried on in other lines, thus piling up huge fortunes in very brief periods of time; and

"Whereas, the readjustment of business and industry which must of necessity follow the introduction of State-wide prohibition in Oregon during a period of continued depression and hard times would work untold hardship on thousands of men, women and children who have been working under the protection of the laws of the country with no reason to believe that their means of making a livelihood would be suddenly taken from them, and leaving thousands of men without employment and without hope of gaining employment at the present rate of wages; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity in regular meeting assembled this 5th day of June, 1914, that

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The Finest Wines Produced in California

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SAN FRANCISCO

I am OPPOSED to State-Wide PROHIBITION

Francis V.
KEESLING



A Vote For
Keesling
Is a Vote For
Prosperity

Primary
Election
August 25
1914

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
GOVERNOR





EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	4	20	$ 46
" British Columbia	27	1,685	948
" Central America	1	9,943	3,806
" China	....	2,451	840
" Hawaiian Islands	124	48,829	25,072
" Japan	....	7,477	2,423
" Mexico	....	240	97
" Philippine Islands	....	865	415
" South America	1	4,596	1,975
" Society Islands	....	11,292	3,949
" Samoan Islands	4	121	75
" Guam	13	.....	95
" London	....	7,800	2,825
" New York	129	337,853	84,565
Total	303	433,172	$127,131

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	1	.....	$ 9
" Hawaiian Islands	130	27	1,099
" New York	28	1,878	2,268
Total	159	1,905	$3,376

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	5	1,232	$ 3,173
" Central America	....	96	210
" Hawaiian Islands	1037	378	7,875
" Japan	413	....	2,297
" South America	1	....	5
" Philippine Islands	50	....	250
" New York	96	....	727
Total	1602	1,706	$14,537

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	85	$ 566
" Hawaiian Islands	201	1,382
" Society Islands	269	1,779
" Samoan Islands	6	55
Total	561	$3,782

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	1 cs Mineral Water, 25 cs Grape Juice
" Central America	9 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Central America	½ bbl Vermouth, 10 cs Mineral Water
" China	6 cs Grape Juice
" Japan	12 cs Grape Juice
" India	15 cs Liquors
" Hawaiian Islands	206 cs Mineral Water, 1 cs Ale, 2 cs Stout
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs Ginger Ale, 8 cs Liquors, 85 cs Vermouth
" Hawaiian Islands	7 cs 3 bbls 1 kg Alcohol, 3 cs Bitters
" Hawaiian Islands	320 cs 10 bbls Gin, 18 cs Liquors, 3 cs Syrups
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Creme de Menthe, 5 cs Cordials, 2 cs Rum
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Fruit Juice, 13 cs Grape Juice
" Philippine Islands	40 cs Liquors, 10 cs Cocktails, 15 cs Cider
" Philippine Islands	34 cs Grape Juice
" South America	10 kgs Vermouth
" Society Islands	10 cs Ginger Ale, 4 cs Cider, 1 cs Liquor
" Samoan Islands	7 cs Grape Juice
" New York	5 bbls B. B. Juice, 14 cs Fernet, 132 cs Vermouth
" New York	6 bbls Grape Juice

Total—1031 cs, 24 bbls, 1 hf bbl, 11 kgs.
Value—$7,943.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 20, 1914.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," June 22, 1914.

446 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
25 c Lime Juice ..... San Francisco.
3 bbls Brandy ..... San Francisco.
300 c Root Beer ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
3 bbls Rum ..... San Francisco.
84 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
10 c Rum ..... Los Angeles.
15 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
2 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
6 c Cordials ..... Los Angeles.
3 c Wine ..... Oakland.
1 bbl Whisky ..... Oakland.
700 c Whisky ..... Portland.
8 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
10 bbls Mineral Water ..... Portland.
5 c Liquors ..... Portland.
5 c Gin ..... Portland.
11 c Liquors ..... Seattle.
5 c Bitters ..... Seattle.
5 c Beer ..... Seattle.
68 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
7 bbls Whisky ..... Tacoma.
10 c Gin ..... Tacoma.
30 c Grape Juice ..... Honolulu.
4 c Liquors ..... Honolulu.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "China," June 22, 1914.

160 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
54 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
30 c Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Para" (via Ancon), June 24, 1914.

2400 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
200 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
2 c Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lyra," June 26, 1914 (via Ancon).

175 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
30 bbls Wine ..... San Francisco.
426 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
11 c Cordials ..... San Francisco.
19 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
15 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.

FROM VICTORIA, per "President," June 29, 1914.

200 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "Peru," June 30, 1914 (via Ancon).

200 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
250 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.
20 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
600 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
80 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
200 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
100 c Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
1 oct Whisky ..... San Francisco.
4 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
12 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
10 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
25 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
25 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 c Rum ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Isthmian," July 3, 1914.

1 oct Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
11 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
115 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
3 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
2 oct Wine ..... Oakland.
5 c Brandy ..... Sacramento.
86 c Wine ..... Seattle.
72 c Mineral Water ..... Vancouver.
150 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
5 c Wine ..... Vancouver.
4 csks Wine ..... Vancouver.
50 c Mineral Water ..... Victoria.
250 c Fernet ..... Seattle.
50 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
327 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
450 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
108 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
15 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
181 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
500 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
28 c Wine ..... Portland.
25 c Brandy ..... Portland.
575 c Gin ..... Honolulu.
125 c Brandy ..... Honolulu.
65 c Champagne ..... Honolulu.
2 csks Wine ..... Tacoma.

52 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
25 oct Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
1 csk Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
10 c Spirits ..... Los Angeles.
20 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
25 c Brandy ..... San Diego.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pleiades," July 3, 1914 (via Ancon).

25 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.
25 c Lime Juice ..... Los Angeles.
68 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
10 c Lime Juice ..... Seattle.
83 bbls Whisky ..... Portland.
476 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
710 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
30 c Grape Juice ..... San Francisco.
38 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Manchuria," July 5, 1914.

100 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
80 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Sydney," July 10, 1914 (via Ancon).

296 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
25 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
25 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
11 bbls Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
125 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
50 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
300 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Aztec," July 12, 1914 (via Ancon).

700 c Whisky ..... Seattle.

FROM EUROPE—Same vessel.

88 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
30 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
25 csks Soda Water ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Tenyo Maru," July 15, 1914.

50 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Nile," July 16, 1914.

46 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
105 c Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lewis Luckenbach," July 19, 1914 (via Ancon).

12 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
5 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Rum ..... San Francisco.
148 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Fruit Juice ..... Seattle.
65 bbls Whisky ..... Seattle.
35 c Vermouth ..... Seattle.
25 c Lime Juice ..... Los Angeles.
44 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
30 bbls Stout ..... Los Angeles.
4 bbls Wine ..... Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP, per "River Forth," July 19, 1914.

400 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
60 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
62 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Transvaal," June 24, 1914.

2191 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
502 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
325 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
2 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Brandy ..... San Francisco.
10 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
300 c Gin ..... Seattle.
170 c Brandy ..... Seattle.
30 c Punch ..... Seattle.
250 c Mineral Water ..... Seattle.
7 csks Whisky ..... Seattle.
85 c Whisky ..... Seattle.
450 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
250 c Mineral Water ..... Los Angeles.
5 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
1 csk Whisky ..... Honolulu.
100 c Gin ..... Portland.
30 c Brandy ..... Vancouver.
20 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
10 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
20 bbls Ale ..... Victoria.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND FROM JUNE 20, 1914, TO JULY 20, 1914.

VIA NEW ORLEANS—

7 bbls Wine, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
41 c Whisky, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
5 oct Brandy, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
225 c Champagne, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
10 oct Gin, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
2 hhds Wine, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Brandy from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
9 c Liquors, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.

VIA NEW YORK—

129 c Liquors, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
34 c Brandy, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
5 c Whisky, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
105 c Champagne, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK BY SEA.

June 16-30.

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

1699 bbls. ..... California Wine Association
300 " ..... Pessagno & Montressor
95 " ..... V. Scotto & Bros.
29 " ..... A. Lachman
1345 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
65 " ..... S. Kraus & Bro.
200 " ..... A. D. Rudini
400 " ..... Lagomarsino Wine Company
66 " ..... Alberti & Pavese
500 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
668 " ..... C. Schilling & Company
215 " ..... Chas. Stern & Sons
70 " ..... Brotherhood Wine Company
135 " ..... P. Pastene & Company
71 " ..... San Benito Vineyards Company
50 " ..... Piemont Winery
100 " ..... Paganucci Bros.
71 " ..... Ginter Grocery Company

July 1-15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

993 bbls. ..... C. Schilling & Company
359 " ..... French-American Wine Company
161 " ..... California Wine Association
400 " ..... C. Manzella & Son
270 " ..... P. Pastene & Company
339 " ..... Lachman & Jacobi
209 " ..... J. Pacheteau
43 " ..... H. F. Kaufman & Company
35 " ..... E. G. Lyons & Raas Company
37 " ..... Celia & Broglio
523 " ..... Italian-Swiss Colony
76 " ..... Mariani Bros.
160 " ..... Piemont Winery
550 " ..... E. L. Spellmann & Company
122 " ..... Golden Gate Fruit Company
45 " ..... A. Gazzolo
200 " ..... Cella & Broglio
74 " ..... A. D. Rudini

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A.FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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105 " .....A. G. Marshuerz & Company
40 " ..... Order
From San Francisco, steamer "Panama."
404 " .....C. Schilling & Company
832 " .....California Wine Association
43 " .....P. Pastene & Company
27 " .....Lachman & Jacobi
24 " ..... Samuel Bros.
200 " .....Pessagno & Montresor
22 " ..... A. Lachman
25 " .....E. G. Lyons & Raas Company
159 " .....Cella & Broglio
62 " ..... A. D. Rudini
44 " .....Cella Bros.
From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."
143 " .....California Wine Association

GRAPE GROWERS' CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On the evening of the first of July the Grape Growers' Convention was held at Scottish Rite Hall, San Francisco, under the auspices of the State Board of Viticulture. Mr. C. E. Bundschu, State Viticultural Commissioner, presided.

The central topic of discussion was the effect that the adoption of the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution would have on the table, raisin and wine grape industries of the State.

Mrs. Lillian Burkhardt Goldsmith of Los Angeles was the first speaker of the evening. Mrs. Goldsmith contributed some new arguments against prohibition which were well appreciated by the audience.

Viticultural Commissioner Frank T. Swett of Martinez, who followed Mrs. Goldsmith, spoke on "The Economic Effect of the Proposed Amendment on the Wine, Table and Raisin Grape Industries of California," pouring ridicule upon the heads of S. Odell, president of the Dry Federation, and Rev. Bane, who contributed an article to a local evening paper on May 9th.

"In November," said Commissioner Swett, "the men and women of California, to whom we all look for judgment and justice, are to decide whether one of the State's greatest industries is to endure or to be ruthlessly dynamited.

"The proposed amendment would annihilate the wine grape industry. It would cripple the raisin industry. It would seriously damage the table grape industry.

"Let the voter seek the whole truth, and then if he feels that his visions of social reform necessitate the instant annihilation of the means of livelihood of thousands of producers, without compensation and without mercy, without the slightest consideration of those who have been induced to invest their all; if the voter shall feel that even the painful and expensive privilege of a series of years be denied the vineyardist to work into some other line of production; if he shall forget that the extreme radicals of the Dry Federation brought up this issue against the strong protests of the Anti-Saloon League, who said it was unjust and unfair; if he shall forget that under local Initiatives and the Wyllie Law conditions may be adjusted in each community to suit that community—then, forgetting all these things, it is his privilege, through the ballot, to attempt to dynamite the vineyard industry of California."

Mr. James Madison, manager of the California Associated Raisin Company, delivered a very able address in which he embodied a graphic summary of the development of the raisin grape industry in California. Mr. Madison said:

"From the small beginning of the first raisin grape vine planted ten years after the first grape at San Diego, the industry has grown to almost unbelievable proportions. Fresno County now produces 94,000,000 pounds yearly and second and third in the amount of production are Tulare with 25,000,000 and Kings County with 20,000,000 pounds of raisins.

"While there is no very definite information regarding first shipments of raisins from California, there is a report from New York in 1875, stating that 6,000 22-pound boxes had been received that year.

"We export raisins now and don't import any more. Canada is our best customer, and next come New Zealand, Mexico and Japan. England uses more raisins than any other country, but imports mostly from Spain."

He then showed how the crop, worth from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually, was handled by the Associated Raisin Company, so that growers received the highest market price for their product. He showed by statistics that one pound of raisins was equal in food value to one and one-third pounds of beef, and declared that if prohibition carried at the coming election the raisin industry would be killed, for the wine grapes of an inferior quality would be made into raisins.

Messrs. Edgar M. Sheehan of Sacramento and A. C. Rulofson, president of the Home Industry League, made able addresses in behalf of the table grape growers.

The convention proved to be a success in every way. It has had a far-reaching political effect. At the same time it has borne with it industrial benefits of an enduring nature.

A. Repsold Co.

Producers and Bottlers of Fine

CALIFORNIA TABLE WINES AND BRANDIES
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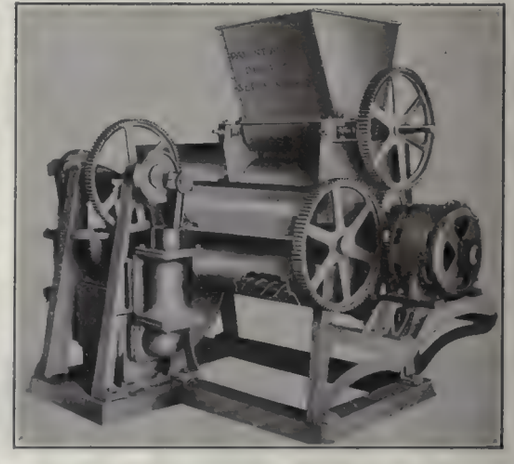
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A GREAT LABOR SAVER

After years of practical experience in the manufacture of machinery for the Winery, we are presenting for your consideration the "Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump" of our latest pattern.

The special features are the direct connected Motor Drive, doing away with troublesome and expensive belting — however, if desired, can also be run with a gasoline engine or with any other source of power.



Patent Allowed Dec. 1, 1913, Ser. Number 781,277

Another feature is the doing away entirely with the "pit," which is the source of all trouble with the Must Pump in other makes of machines, and substituting the "Must Pan," containing an "agitator," adapted to keep the Must in uniform consistency, thus preventing the clogging of the "Must Pump."

The machine, built on a heavy cast iron base, is self-contained, compact and when delivered requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to the motor to be ready for immediate use.

The machine can also be made portable to be used directly in the field—the Must to be discharged into a portable Tank and by this means delivered to the winery. The saving of labor in handling—also the saving of materials, i.e., boxes, etc., is quite evident, even to the most skeptical.

We are in a position to supply this machine from 50 tons daily capacity and upwards. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. ROSSI & COMPANY

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GRAPE CRUSHERS, HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES FOR ALL PURPOSES

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NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, July 24, 1914.

THE usual dullness which characterizes the summer trade in wine and spirits is now prevalent. There is possibly a greater amount of depression than there was at this time last year, owing to the general commercial unsteadiness. But it must be said that the wine and spirit trade is holding its own slightly better than other trades. Throughout business circles there is a spirit of extreme conservatism which is accountable for much of the stagnation that exists. Industrial conditions have a great deal to do with causing the conservatism.

It appears that most people now realize that the crops are all that can save the Eastern States from continued depression. Increased importations of foreign goods, such as cloths, cotton goods, iron and shoes, mean a larger number of unemployed men and women. There is no doubt that the increase of importations has materialized. Now it remains to be seen whether or not the crops will take care of those who lose employment in consequence of foreign goods displacing American goods in the market.

There is not likely to be any serious overproduction by the distilleries of Kentucky this year. It is the policy of the prominent distillers to discourage dealers from accumulating stocks, until the present surplus has been absorbed by consumption. Many distillers have decided to suspend operations. Some have been forced to do so owing to the condition of trade.

It is believed that the production of Eastern ryes will be cut down fully fifty per cent below the average for the past five years. At the present time the trade is refraining from making any purchases beyond those required to fill their immediate wants.

No change is to be recorded in the situation as far as Bourbons are concerned. Demand is at its lowest owing to the summer season. There is not likely to be any change until the fall trade sets in.

Conservatism prevails in the market for spirits and alcohol. It is generally understood that there will be a reduction of output. While the prices remain as before, there is a likelihood that there will be an adavance, though a slight one.

COOPERS REPORT IMPROVEMENT.

San Francisco coopers report an improvement in conditions during the past month. This has followed upon a rather dull period. The change is ascribed to better trade for both brewers and wholesalers. Weather has favored the brewers and optimism the wholesalers. The coopers have benefited by both.

Western Asbestos Magnesia Co.

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—MARKET— CONDITIONS

PROSPECTS OF WINE CROP.

CONDITIONS of the vineyards throughout the State of California indicate that the crop will be a large one. There is plenty of foliage in all sections. This will protect the grapes from any hot weather which may come in August. Since the commencement of the year conditions have been very favorable to the wines. About the only adverse element was the frosts in Sonoma and Napa counties. The rains were entirely beneficial and the warm weather came at the right time. Livermore Valley has been especially benefited by the moisture. After two dry years the abundant rains have done the valley great good and should contribute to making the wine the best produced in many years. In the Northern San Joaquin Valley the vineyards are in excellent condition and the yield of wine should be thirty per cent greater than in 1913. Conditions are just as favorable in the Southern San Joaquin Valley and in the wine sections of Southern California. All sections of the Sacramento Valley report the vineyards in first-class condition. In Napa and Sonoma counties, where frosts did not affect the vines, the prospects are for a large crop and an exceptionally good quality of wine.

DRY WINES.—Trade has been somewhat dull during the past month. This has been owing to disturbed conditions in many parts of the United States and Europe. Pending elections in Pacific Coast States, suspense over the prospective freight rates via the Panama Canal and financial stringency in the Eastern States, owing, most probably, to European complications, have all contributed to the depression. There should be some improvement within the next month or so, since rates have been named via the Panama Canal and they are decidedly in favor of the California wine men. Unless the political situation in Europe should have a turn for the worse the elimination of the suspense over the canal rates should result in a stimulation of demand from the Eastern States. It can not be expected that the depressing effects of the State-wide prohibition movements can be entirely removed until after the November elections. As the financial stringency will continue for some time because of critical conditions in Europe the trade will be adversely affected on this account. The main factors are, therefore, the two depressing influences of prohibition and financial stringency and the one stimulating influence of the opening of the Panama Canal for the transportation of wine at very favorable rates. These should result in keeping the trade quiet for the next few months.

By rail the figures for July were 746,123 gallons and 4,000 cases; by sea, 303 cases and 433,172 gallons, making a total of 1,179,295 gallons and 4,303 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,743 cases, 44 casks, 42 barrels, 14 octaves and 2 hogsheads.

SWEET WINES.—Conditions similar to those prevailing in the dry wine market affect the trade.

BRANDIES.—The same depressing conditions are felt in the brandy trade as in the trade for wines. Combined shipments by rail and sea were 21,571 gallons and 159 cases.

Imports totaled 1,026 cases, 42 octaves, 7 casks and 4 barrels.

WHISKIES.—Continual improvement has marked the trade during the past month. Volume of business has been larger than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Imports were 2,711 cases, 1,171 barrels, 36 casks and 1 octave. Exports by sea, 1,602 cases and 1,706 gallons, valued at $14,537.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Value $7,943.

BEER.—Trade has been much better for the brewers during th past month than during the many months previous. Weathe conditions have been favorable. Prospects indicate that busines during the month of August will be brisk.

Exports by sea were 561 packages, valued at $3,782.

Imports by sea were 173 cases.

IMPORTATIONS.—There has been a general falling off in impo tations during the month, the most important varieties showin the greatest declines. Whiskies, gins, wines and brandies hav been the commodities mostly affected. Champagne and Vermout have been on the ascending plane. Importations by sea have bee as follows: Whiskies 2,711 cases, 1,171 barrels, 36 casks, 1 octav Brandies, 1,026 cases, 42 octaves, 7 casks, 4 barrels; Rum, 15 case 5 barrels; Wines, 1,743 cases, 44 casks, 42 barrels, 14 octaves, hogsheads; Champagne, 845 cases; Vermouth, 2,935 cases, 11 ba rels; Gin, 3,706 cases, 15 barrels, 11 octaves; Beer, 173 cases; Stou 630 barrels; Ale, 100 barrels; Punch, 30 cases; Mineral Water, 1,83 cases, 30 casks, 10 barrels; Cordials, 17 cases; Liquors, 810 case Bitters, 10 cases; Fernet, 250 cases; Root Beer, 300 cases; Sak 330 casks, 295 cases; Lime Juice, 85 cases; Ginger Ale, 100 case Grape Juice, 60 cases; Spirits, 10 cases; Soda Water, 25 casks; Fru Juice, 1 cask.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA
June, 1914.

Through shipment by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	746,12
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,00
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	433,17
Exports by sea, cases	30
Total bulk wine	1,179,29
Total cases	4,30

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
June, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	19,6
Exports by sea, gallons	1,9
Total brandy exports, gallons	21,5
Cases by sea	1

A Grapejuicery for Lodi.—Messrs. Patrick, Seralain & Gan have been visiting Lodi in the interests of the American Pure Fo corporation. Mr. Patrick will be the manager of the concern, a the company expects to have the plant in readiness to handle t grapes as soon as they are ripe for the manufacture of grape juic

Hotel Stanford

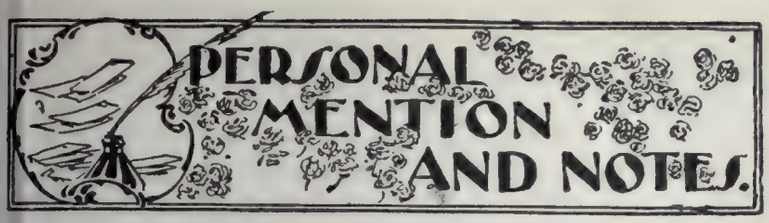
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Mr. A. T. Heiser, general agent on the Pacific Coast for the Val Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, left San Francisco on the 16th of July for Milwaukee. On his way he will visit Nevada, Utah, Montana and Colorado. Mr. Heiser has spent some time in San Francisco prior to his departure. He stated before leaving that he had found business in the city much more prosperous than he had expected. While in San Francisco he arranged for an exhibit of the products of his company at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, and he is sure that the exhibit will reflect credit on the brewing industry.

Mr. Herman Lange, general manager of the B. Arnhold Company, spent the first week of July on a vacation in the Yosemite Valley. While in the valley he met people from all parts of the State and from them learned that the sentiment against prohibition is general everywhere, and this sentiment is voiced more strongly by persons who are not connected with the liquor traffic than by those who are directly interested. Mr. Lange reports that the Hotels Sentinel, Lost Arrow and Glazier are on the wet list, while Camp Curry remains dry.

Mr. Joseph Francisco of the United States Rubber Company of California will leave San Francisco on the 1st of August with a party, including fifteen persons, to spend three or four weeks in Mendocino County on a vacation outing. Mr. Francisco and his friends will make the Navarro River region the scene of their pastimes and will give themselves up to the delights of hunting the agile deer and fishing for the gamey trout.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth of the firm of Chauche & Bon spent the first week of July in the Napa and Sonoma sections and the third week in the upper San Joaquin Valley. He found business conditions to be sound and sentiment still better. Indications in all the territory visited by him are to the effect that the State will vote overwhelmingly in favor of wetness in November.

Mr. Oscar Fincke, the well known manufacturer of refrigerators and fixtures for bars, left San Francisco on the 8th of July for Denver to spend about three weeks on business and pleasure.

Colonel John Renner of the Thomas W. Collins Company left San Francisco on the 18th of July for Milwaukee, where he will spend some time on important business. It is understood that Colonel Renner will consult with the Val Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee with reference to the possibility of extending the company's trade on the west coast.

Mr. J. G. Palache, prominent importer of wines, arrived in San Francisco from his home town, Hartford, Connecticut, during the first week of July.

Mr. Alfred Stern, the well known wine merchant of Los Angeles, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of July.

Mr. W. J. Shotwell of the California Wine Association spent the first week of July on a trip from San Francisco to Fresno and return.

Mr. Leopold F. Schmidt, president of the Olympic Brewing Company of Olympia, Washington, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of July. Mr. Schmidt is to spend some time in California on business and recreation.

Mr. James Bell, the wholesale liquor dealer of Reno, Nevada, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of July.

Mr. F. F. Caire, owner of Santa Cruz Island, where he has great vineyard interests, arrived at Santa Cruz Island from San Francisco during the first week of July. Mr. Caire will spend about two months at Prisoners' Harbor, on the island, before returning to his San Francisco home. He is accompanied by his family.

Mr. Harry Gilmore Jr., representative of the Maier Brewing Company of Los Angeles, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of July. It is understood that Mr. Gilmore is planning for an expansion of his company's trade during Exposition year.

WINE TAX FIGHT MAY BE RENEWED.

A dispatch from Washington states that a bill that may renew the wine question fight of last year was introduced in the House by Representative Saunders of Virginia.

The bill proposes to amend the laws so as to provide against a special tax on the manufacturer of wines from fruits or berries.

The bill provides that the existing law "shall not be construed to impose special tax upon vintners who sell wine of their own growth or manufacturers who sell wines produced from grapes, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, huckleberries or other small fruits."

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

Office: 422 Montgomery Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco
Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

WINE RANKS THIRD AMONG RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Official figures from the railroads show that wine ranked third among the commodities shipped out of California last year. Oranges ranked first with 35,000 carloads, lumber second with 15,000, and wine third with 10,000. The amount of raisins shipped out was 3,250 carloads. A California Wine Day is strictly in line in accordance with the statistics.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS V. KEESLING, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION MEASURE.

(Written for the REVIEW.)

Among the measures to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the coming election is a bill providing for State-wide prohibition.

While it is true that it is a measure that will be approved or rejected by the people, and it may seem somewhat presumptuous for a candidate for office to express an opinion thereon, yet as an indication of the attitude of the candidate and since his qualifications for office are measured largely by his personal views, an expression on this question is pertinent.

This measure must not be confused with the legislation directed merely to the elimination of the saloon. It has a more far-reaching purpose. Its passage will prohibit the manufacture of spirituous bevearges of all kinds, their transportation in this State and their use by the individual.

I believe that there is sufficient existing legislation to deal with the saloon question. Any community may do as it pleases now with reference to saloons, dependent solely upon the will of the majority of its people.

The proposed measure is a distinct infringement upon the personal liberty of the individual, and as such is un-American and intolerable. Its ratification would wipe out a great industry builded by the sinew and fostered by the best thought of this State, and upon which nearly one-sixth of the population of California is directly or indirectly dependent.

NOTICE TO WINE MEN.

Wine men throughout the State are doing good work in having citizens register to vote on the prohibition question at the November election. But a great many of them are overlooking their own premises, while they point out to their neighbors the necessity of registering. Probably this is due to a peculiarity of human nature which makes it necessary to often repeat the admonition "Charity should begin at home." One prominent wine man who had been congratulating himself on the good work that he was doing in causing citizens to register throughout the field at large was greatly surprised recently to find that in his own establishment there were several men, under his direct supervision, who had not registered. Of course, he lost no time in having the men go to the nearest registration booth and do the right thing, and he told the story on himself to others. This should serve to remind wine makers, foremen and others that there are many men employed in the wine industry who are not yet registered. In order that nothing may be overlooked the REVIEW would ask the attention of wine men to the necessity of having all the men and women working under them to register. Ample time should be given to all employees for the purpose. Employees should be interviewed and instructed on this subject.

CALIFORNIA EDITION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

With this week, the California edition of The New Republic duly launched, anointed and dedicated **(to Graft)**.

Its purpose is to help make California dry; help deliver it from the oppression of the liquor corporations **(to Standard Oil)**.

It will meet the lies of the liquor corporation agents with the facts. **(This should be an interesting meeting.)**

It will uphold the hands of everybody who seeks the welfare of the State and its deliverance from the bondage of the liquor traffic. **(Read "hold up" for "uphold.")**

It starts out with a list of about ten thousand subscribers, all within the State. **(Procured from greengoods men.)**

It ought immediately to have many times that number. Run in as many campaign subscriptions as you can. Three months for ten cents each.

Send us the names of every doubtful voter in your section, and ten cents for each name. We will put them on the mailing list for three months. That will take it until election. **(Nuf sed.)**

Send names and remittances to D. M. Gandier, 402 Book Concern Building, San Francisco, California. **(Salary $5,000.)**

Then watch the fur fly **(to New Mexico)**.

TEXAS TIRED OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Alleging that ninety-five corporations are contributing to an indirect campaign fund in the violation of the liquor laws, the attorney general has obtained a temporary injunction against the Texas Business Men's Association, praying for a dissolution of the association. Named as a defendant is practically every railroad line in Texas, including the trunk lines, all the breweries, a number of gas companies and street railway lines. Texas is in the midst of a bitter political contest. Thomas A. V. Ball, prohibitionist, has charged that the Texas Business Men's Association is meddling in politics. The officers have denied this charge. Attorney General Looney is a prohibitionist.

Already the saloons of Texas are under one of the most stringent regulatory laws of any State in the Union, and under the Allison and other laws, the regulation of the trade is as drastic as any reasonable man could ask. But the dry element will be satisfied with nothing short of withdrawal of all protection of law to the business in any form.

Much complaint finds expression in the press on account of this state of things, all the real needs of the State being made to wait on the solution of one question. Notice has been served on the legislators that the people will no longer brook this interference with the public business; and that pressing reforms come in for attention.

Efforts are being made to have the legislative candidates pledged to subordinate their attention on the liquor question to these matters of immediate concern, and not allow the liquor question to be such a controlling factor that the session is frittered away on bickerings over this single issue.

In fact, the prohibition element is making itself a nuisance with its vociferous and incessant agitation of its special issue to the detriment of the best interest of the State.

PROHIBITIONISTS ARE INCORRIGIBLE LIARS.

The "California Grape Grower" has taken Statistician (?) Hammond of the California Dry Federation to task because the professional dry has been spreading falsehoods and misstatements broadcast throughout the country districts. As the "California Grape Grower" circulates extensively among the agricultural classes the exposure of Hammond as accomplished by the journal must result in great good. For many years journals devoted to the liquor trade have been discrediting the assertions of prohibitionists and anti-saloonists. But the liars continue to spread the same lies that have always been their chief stock in trade. It is only too true that anti-saloonists, prohibitionists, green goods men, gold brick artists, patent medicine fakers and bunco steerers find the country folks the easiest victims available. In the rural districts sources of information are rare and for this reason the falsehoods, machinations and guiles of the grafters of the prohibition stripe are very effective. A lie of a prohibitionist may be nailed in one place one day, but the prohibitionist will use it again in another place another day. The prohibitionist is the most hardened incorrigible liar of the times. The only way to finish him is to follow him through the country districts and strike down his lies continually as the "California Grape Grower" is doing. In the end of the country folk will understand him as well as they do the other grafters who have taken good money from them.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S PROSPERITY DINNER.

The Prosperity Dinner given in the immense nave of the Ferry Building, San Francisco, on Monday evening, June 29th, was "some" dinner. Covers were laid for 1500 representative business men and San Francisco optimists, who listened to a very interesting series of boost speeches—those that could hear them—and saw a beautiful reel of moving pictures, showing the Phoenix-like growth of San Francisco since the fire.

The wines served to this vast assemblage included the names of B. Arnold & Co., California Wine Association, Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co., Chauche & Bon, Cresta Blanca Wine Co., Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co., Wm. Hoelscher Wine Co., Italian-Swiss Colony, Lachman & Jacobi, Arthur Lachman Co., Napa & Sonoma Wine Co., A. Repsold & Co., and C. Schilling & Co.

BOOSTER EDITION OF THE BYRON "TIMES."

Mr. Harry Hammond, editor of the Byron "Times," has taken the great city papers of California by surprise by issuing the fourth special number of his paper in the form of a "Booster Edition." This edition is one well calculated to turn any city editor green with envy. It will certainly cause a great deal of admiration in newspaper circles for the enterprising and indomitable Mr. Hammond. The Booster Edition is certainly an edition de luxe. It is a wonder typographically and the literary matter corresponds closely with the typography. Byron has a great deal to be proud of in the person of Harry Hammond and in the organ through which he promotes prosperity in the Delta region.

The Information and Statistical Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has just issued the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1913. This is the third report of the kind and it is one which embodies an immense amount of information. In the 140 pages which compose the book there are exhaustive statistics of interest to all the commercial classes of San Francisco. The book should prove of great value for purposes of reference. At the same time it affords first-hand evidence of the preeminence of San Francisco among the cities of the Pacific Coast of America.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

Central and Northern California

Sacramento, July 28, 1914.

Justice Hart has ruled that the Wyllie local option law does not reach the man who in no license territory sells malt liquor containing less than one per cent of alcohol in volume.

The case was from Colusa County in which H. L. Strickler was charged with conducting a "blind pig."

The court found that Strickler, who conducted a refreshment inn, near Arbuckle, could not be prosecuted for the reason that the liquor contained less than the quantity of alcohol specified in section 21 of the Wyllie local option law. The malt sold contained .95 of one per cent alcohol.

Mr. Sam A. Rice of Nevada City has issued the following statement:

"My business was confiscated on a charge which the State of California dismissed. Now, I, a free-born citizen of this Republic, have been denied the right to work by a board elected by The People to protect the rights and citizenship of all. Having keenly felt this persecution and unable to guess the cause, I think it my duty and privilege to at least let the people of this city know of the high-handed manner in which their city is ruled and their confidence abused."

Trustee John Turnow stated to "The Bee" that the trustees called E. Schreiber, proprietor of a saloon, before the board, and asked him not to re-employ Rice. Rice had been laid off for a few days, and the trustees requested that he be not taken back.

In any country where justice obtains Mr. Rice would have a clear case for damages against the trustees personally for all the salary he should have earned if they had not acted against him.

Orland has been having all sorts of trouble over the superfluous wet-or-dry question. During the first week of July the board of trustees decided to accept wetness, although they preferred dryness. Thomas Elmer Nicholl, the dry, whose vote was thrown out, started trouble by declaring that Judge Hawkins was a wet. But a wet blanket was thrown over him by the trustees, who asserted that the judge was as dry as themselves. On the 9th of July Orland formally went into the wet column. But no one took a drink. The wetness was merely psychological. The saloonkeepers kept their places closed until the wet judgment could be formerly entered in the Glenn County court. Drys controlled their nerves by praying that the saloonkeepers would forget that they had any saloons. But on the 15th of July the saloons formally opened. When the drys formally declared that they would call for another election under the Wyllie law on November 3rd. This will make two local option elections in five months. Of course there are few other amusements in the city.

Several saloons are preparing to open in Merced during the first week of August. They will be high-class affairs.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN COMPANY'S SPECIAL MAGELLAN SERVICE.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has issued a circular letter dated July 17th advising that providing the Panama Canal is not open for commercial purposes at a date which will permit use of that route, it has been arranged to dispatch the S. S. "Honolulan" via the Straits of Magellan, sailing from Puget Sound August 16th, San Francisco August 23rd, Los Angeles (Wilmington) August 26th. Portland and Astoria cargo will be transshipped at San Francisco and San Diego cargo will be trans-shipped at Los Angeles (Wilmington) to connect.

Shipments will be accepted for direct delivery to New York, Boston and Philadelphia on through Bs-L under regular eastbound New York rates for each port.

This service should appeal to shippers as cargo will go through without the several handlings which are now necessary via the Isthmus of Panama, will arrive at destination intact and in almost as good time as via the trans-shipment route.

Marine insurance will be at present Tehauntepec rates, or where shippers cover their own insurance the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will contribute the actual difference, but not exceeding one-half of one per cent.

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Absolutely Reliable

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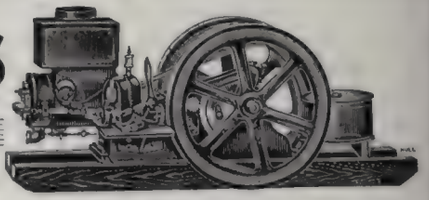
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Republican Candidate for

GOVERNOR

PRIMARIES AUGUST 25

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES OF INTEREST.

Major Keesling Declares Against Prohibition.—On the last day of June Major Francis V. Keesling declared against prohibition. He made the following statement:

"This measure must not be confused with the legislation directed merely to the elimination of the saloon. It has a more far-reaching purpose. Its passage will prohibit the manufacture of spirituous beverages of all kinds, their transportation in this State and their use by the individual.

"I believe that there is sufficient existing legislation to deal with the saloon question. Any community may do as it pleases now with reference to saloons, dependent solely upon the will of the majority of its people.

"The proposed measure is a distinct infringement upon the personal liberty of the individual and as such is un-American and intolerable. Its ratification would wipe out a great industry builded by the sinew and fostered by the best thought of this State and upon which nearly one-sixth of the population of California is directly or indirectly dependent."

Senator Gus Hartman Opposes Prohibition—Senator Gus Hartman is a candidate for re-election. He has issued a statement to the effect that his election means opposition to State-wide prohibition and to the confiscation of millions of dollars invested in vineyards; that it means opposition to freak legislation; it means opposition to all special laws affecting the vital interests of San Francisco and cities of the first class until the voters of said cities have had full opportunity to examine and pass upon the wisdom of such laws.

Eight Year Abatement Petition Filed.—On the 14th of July representatives of the Knights of the Royal Arch filed a petition with Registrar Zemansky for the Eight Year Abatement. The petition carried 30,000 signatures.

Journalistic Diplomacy.—"Town Talk" says: "The papers are celebrating the victory won by the California wine growers in their fight against fake wines. Yet they don't go after the prohibitionists who would render it a barren victory."

Telephone Douglas 4277 I AM THE LIME MAN

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Our overwhelming leadership in *Bottling in Bond* has strikingly demonstrated the exquisite quality of Old Taylor as America's acceptedly foremost fine beverage whiskey.

A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole *Taylor* make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm*. Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved*, then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

TOPMOST

1ST

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P. W. Wobber, Proprietor

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

OLD TAYLOR IN THE MOVING PICTURE THEATERS.

A special feature at one of the more popular moving picture theaters in Louisville on July 8th was a reel showing in all its beauty the distillery plant of Messrs. E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated, where the famous "Old Taylor" whisky is made, up in the hills near Frankfort, Kentucky. These pictures first took one on a sort of bird's eye trip around the entire plant, showing its magnitude and its picturesque setting, presenting a panorama as beautiful as any of the scenic displays ever shown at a moving picture house. One saw in detail the stately distillery building, castle-like in appearance, the immense warehouses in keeping, the bottling house, offices, splendidly kept drives, private railroad spurs and switches, the great Old Taylor spring, etc.

After this general view, came a more intimate view of the various features of this plant. A close view of the spring showed the immense volume of cool water rushing forth, and then the beautiful peristyle covering the spring. A closer view of the Italian sunken gardens caused gasps of admiration from the audience.

Besides showing the magnitude and beauty of the Old Taylor plant, these moving pictures of it are educational to the general public, especially on the feature of just what bottling-in-bond means.

The process of taking whisky out of the bonded warehouse and bottling it in bond was shown in exactitude, giving the public precise information on how the whisky is kept under the close and constant surveillance of Government officers.

First was seen how a Government storekeeper had to unlock the bonded warehouse so that the whisky could be taken out, then the gauging by another officer, and then how the whisky was rolled from the bonded warehouse to the bottling room. In the latter, which is always a hive of industry at the Old Taylor plant, a scene of orderly bustle was displayed, showing just what is done in the bottling of "Old Taylor" whisky in this light, airy and modern equipped bottling room, with all its machinery and continuous belt system, while all the time another Government storekeeper is in charge. It is well to state here that the pictures are so good that on every barrel rolled out and every case seen in the bottling room the familiar brand of "Old Taylor" and the characteristic signature of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons can be plainly discerned.

All in all, these pictures proved most interesting and instructive to the large audiences who witnessed them in Louisville, and were pronounced a worthy feature which will be enjoyed and appreciated wherever they are shown. In fact, it would seem that in other States, where the people are less familiar with Kentucky's great distilling plants, a view of these pictures of the Old Taylor Distillery would be most eagerly sought, and it is a worthy innovation indeed that Messrs. E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons have inaugurated in arranging for the moving picture display of their plant, because of their educational value to the public.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons will show these pictures all over the United States, after combining with them a wonderful series of pictures of horses and other things that have made Kentucky famous.

The title of the whole will be, "These Made Kentucky Famous." —Wine and Spirit Bulletin.

Telephone Douglas 2496
SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS
Incorporated
Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER
All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES
436 GREEN STREET SAN FRANCISCO

CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY REPORT FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

The very satisfactory trade conditions which were noted by Charles Meinecke & Company during the month of June continued throughout the month of July and showed considerable further improvement. Business during the month of July was very much better than during the corresponding month of 1913 and was in much larger volume than during any of the three preceding months of the current year. The company considers that the continual satisfactory trade is an indication that the confidence which has been shown by dealers during the past three months has been confirmed and will endure through the turmoil of the campaign preceding the November election.

PROHIBITIONISTS LAUNCH STATE TICKET.

Undaunted with its small registration, the Prohibition party July 17 paid Secretary of State Jordan $445 and presented an affidavit for a near-full ticket, the principals of which are C. P. Moore, Oakland, for Governor; W. M. Pince, San Miguel, Lieutenant-Governor; Gabrella I. Steckney, Pasadena, Secretary of State; H. Kendall, Los Angeles, Surveyor-General; J. H. Blanchard of Los Angeles, Attorney-General, and J. M. Horton, Los Angeles, for Congress from the Ninth District. The office of State Controller is begging for a candidate in the Prohibition ranks.

There are scattering Prohibition Assemblymen and State Senators throughout the State, but Los Angeles, however, the Prohibition stronghold, has a full list of Assemblymen and Senators. That county gives the Prohibitionists 16,982 registrations. The next nearest is San Francisco with 5087.

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IS RIGHT
A NATURAL CALIFORNIA MINERAL WATER

THOSE WORKING TO MAKE
California Wet
SHOULD CARRY
PEPSO
for
HEADACHE
NERVOUSNESS
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THE MOST FAVORED BECAUSE
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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

STRONG RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING PROHIBITION.

At San Jose on July 11th Valley View Local, No. 80, Farmers' Education and Co-operative Union of America, adopted the following resolutions against State-wide prohibition:

Whereas, The enactment of the proposed State-wide prohibition law would work a great injustice to a large element in the community, involving a tremendous pecuniary loss which would practically paralyze the business of the whole State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Valley View Local, No. 80, F. E. and C. U. of A., is opposed to the enactment of the said law for the following reasons:

First—Under the present law we have the power to abolish the saloon, and it is not proposed to take that right from us.

Second—In the abolition of the saloon it is not necessary to destroy the grape industry, as not two per cent of the liquor sold is the product of the grape; this is established by government reports.

Third—It violates one of the cardinal principles of the common law, which says you cannot take private property for public use without compensating the owner. The enactment of this law would take millions of dollars' worth of private property without allowing the owners one cent for remuneration.

Fourth—By destroying the vineyards you have abolished one of the greatest labor-employing industries in the State. The 300,000 acres of vineyards in the State pay out at least $15 per acre per annum for work, up to and including picking the crop, which makes a total of $4,500,000.

Fifth—By the destruction of the grape industry you have wiped out one of California's greatest products. The grape industry brings to the State more than double the amount of money the prune industry does. We are also forced to the conclusion that no great industry like this can be destroyed without affecting all industries to a very great extent. For these reasons and many others we are opposed to the enactment of this drastic law.

PROHIBITIONISTS CAN NOT ANSWER THIS WOMAN'S ARGUMENTS.

As every oldtimer knows, my public work began in the early seventies, and that for many years, the only opposition I met came from the prohibitionists, who are now seeking to control the women's votes with the same vehemence with which they then sought to prohibit them. A careful study of the present misleading so-called local option convinced me before it was enacted, that it would prove a forerunner of the present agitation, which is casting a blight over everything except human nature. Women were not voters then, and I was after bigger game, so I couldn't make any outcry, and indifferent voters wouldn't. The result was the creation of the present one-sided, misleading and miscalled local option law, which has plunged the temperance movement into politics, creating a reign of law-breaking, sneak thieving, infidelity and the natural increase of drunkenness and crime. The former local option, or license law, was as fair as human legislation could make it, with the one serious defect, against which I struggled, almost alone, for many years, to coax men to remedy by extending votes to women, so we might be able to assist men to settle local questions peacefully. No power on earth can successfully prohibit the liquor traffic unless the demand for stimulants ceases.

If the now obsolete local option or license system had included the legal right of women to petition or remonstrate equally with men, in deciding as to whether or not the liquor traffic should abound in their midst, we should now have no room for the invasion of prohibition agitators from imported sources. But the deed has been done; now what? The times demand, first, that we shall register and vote down the proposed unenforceable prohibition amendment. Then, when the assembly meets in 1915, we may be able to secure its approval of an initiative measure for abolishing the present local option amendment, and provide for substituting therefor a return to our former license system, with the added assurance that women will vote to elect, or assist in electing, officers subject to recall if they fail to properly discharge their honest duties.—Abigail Scott Duniway in Portland, Oregon, "Journal."

New St. Francis Bar.—The opening of the new wing of the Hotel St. Francis will be quite an event. The St. Francis bar is a great gathering place for the men who drink a cocktail or so before dinner, and they'll all be on hand to celebrate the opening of the enlarged wine room. The honor of ordering the first drink over the new bar has been secured by Al Coney, the capable impresario of "Golden State," California's great champagne. Needless to say, Al Coney's order will be: "Pat, a quart of Golden State."—San Francisco "Town Talk."

Naber, Alfs & Brune

Importers and Wholesale

Wine and Liquor Merchants

Agents and Distributors for the Following Case Goods:

AQUAVIT, Jorden B. Lysholm, Thorndhjem, Norway, Mfr.
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Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

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Andre Givelet & Co., Reims.
CORDIALS
F. Cazanove, Bordeaux.
SCOTCH WHISKIES
Peter Dawson's Perfection and Old Curio, Dufftown.
Strathmill's, Keith.
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
AMERICAN WHISKIES
"The Old Government"
R. M. C.—Billie Taylor.
ENGLISH GINS
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
BEER—EASTERN
Luxus, "The Beer You Like."
CALIFORNIA DRY AND SWEET WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
INVALID PORT AND SHERRY
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
AMERICAN GINS
R. M. C.

"THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKEY"

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

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Under New Management
Most Modern and Unique Cafe in the World
Fine Cuisine—Best of Entertainment
Where the Spirit of Bohemia Reigns
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"Coffee Royal"
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"WINES" AND LIQUORS.
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Formerly "Caley's" San Francisco

H. P. ANDERSEN, *Proprietor*
The Cutter
709 MARKET ST. Phone Douglas 2954
Call Annex Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

THE PROGRESS OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Members of Congress from the big distilling States, such as Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, are deeply interested in a bill that has been introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois, to increase the tax on distilled spirits.

It provides that hereafter when distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses or hereafter produced and deposited in such warehouses are withdrawn for consumption there may be collected on them taxes on the quantity contained in each cask or package, as shown by the original gauge, and that no allowance be made for loss due to leakage or evaporation.

Representative Rainey estimated that about $25,000,000 could be added to the Government revenues through the operation of such an act, and he claims that it is justified on the ground that the older the whisky or spirits becomes the higher their market value.

Under the present law, 13½ gallons per cask is the allowance for whisky in bond seven years, and on this amount the Government collects no tax, while the real evaporation or outage runs as high as 18 to 20 gallons. Mr. Rainey believes and asserts that by the mere process of evaporation the whisky which remains in the casks becomes more valuable to the distillers and that the tax should be paid on the liquor when it is put into the warehouses, and not when it is taken out.

His idea would result in an increase of $4.85 in the taxes on each cask of whisky now in the bonded warehouses. On the basis of last year's production of whisky, this payment annually would amount to between $35,000,000 and $50,000,000.

In the period from 1895 to 1911 the amount of taxes collected by the Government from the distillers has increased more than 100 per cent. At the present time there are more than 250,000,000 gallons of whisky in the bonded warehouses of the country, subject to the tax of $1.10 per gallon. There are from 46 to 48 gallons in a cask, with an allowance of 13½ gallons for outage.

Thieves With a Vengeance.—On the 12th of July A. Scatini of the Healdsburg Wine Company, 1600 Powell street, entered the basement of his establishment and found himself knee deep in wine. The taps of two hogsheads had been opened by thieves.

Cresta Blanca Company and the Grocers—At the big "Welcome Home" banquet given by San Francisco Local Association during the first week of July the Cresta Blanca Company of San Francisco, through its live wire representative, Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, very kindly donated all the wines served. In addition to that, Mr. O'Brien furnished his two automobiles for a ride after the banquet.

SEQUOIA RATHSKELLER OPENED AT FRESNO.

On the first of July the rathskeller connected with the Sequoia Bar and Grill on Tulare street, Fresno, was formally opened. The opening affair was a very brilliant one and amply attested to the ability of the proprietor, Mr. Isaac Harris, to fit up the etsablishment and inaugurate business within it in a manner compatible with the bright future ahead. No expense or time has been spared by Mr. Harris to make the Sequoia Rathskeller one of the highest class resorts in Fresno, which, of course, means the entire San Joaquin region. The rathskeller harmonizes closely with the rest of the establishment under the proprietorship of Mr. Harris. Whenever a votary of the REVIEW at any place whatever on the Pacific Slope finds that Fresno is on his itinerary he should memorize "Sequoia Rathskeller" so as not to miss one of the most attractive resorts of the Raisin City.

Texas.—A strong anti-prohibition resolution was passed by the Texas Federation of Labor at its annual convention in El Paso.

Governor Colquitt in stumping the State in favor of the wet candidate, James E. Ferguson, for Governor.

The Cottage Bar has been opened in Sanderson. It has been fitted up at great expense.

General Carranza has ordered that the property of the Monterrey Brewing Company at Monterrey, Mexico, be restored to the stockholders, many of whom are Texans.

J. E. SHOEMAKER, Pres. H. I. NAGER, Vice-Pres. M. G. HUMMEL, Secy.



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322 Davis Street San Francisco

M. CUSHNER, Prop. Phone Market 5633

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PURE GOODS
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105 MONTGOMERY STREET : : : Near Sutter St.
"ONLY THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS"
CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Have stood the test of time
Gilt Edge Whiskies
Rye or Bourbon
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Thos. J. Walsh & Co.
346 Pine St., at Leidesdorff St.
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House Founded 1853
Bank Exchange
BACK AT THE SAME OLD STAND
SAME OLD GOODS
SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE
THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME
I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy
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The Trade Mark Protective Co.
141 Broadway, New York
On Behalf of
Messrs. FRATELLI BRANCA
MILANO, ITALY
has started criminal proceedings against persons counterfeiting their labels (sentences as high as ten years) and civil proceedings against large dealers for imitation and infringement of their label, a fac-simile of which is herewith shown.

The
Nugget Cafe
Oysters and Straight Goods Specialties
41 POST ST.
Tel. Kearny 1762 San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, July 27, 1914.

Again the dry fanatics have found a way of continuing the agitation in Los Angeles. This time it is the inoffensive pay check cashed in saloons that is causing the trouble. The drys, horrified, demanded that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the cashing of pay checks in saloons. Of course, the pious city council of Los Angeles immediately placed itself on record as being in favor of such an ordinance. The saloonkeepers are not greatly concerned, since the pay checks have been a source of just as much annoyance as of profit to them. But the bearers of the pay checks will find the proposed ordinance a nuisance to them. The saloons have been practically the only places of business where pay checks could be cashed at any time. Grocers are not likely to encourage the custom among themselves of handling such checks. They do not increase their business any through cashing pay checks, and they do incur many risks in handling them. The proposed ordinance will simply have the effect of making workingmen lose time and suffer a great deal of useless inconvenience.

The New Hotel Rosslyn has secured a liquor permit after going through more hardship than a member being initiated in the Ancient and Honorable Order of Sacrificial Goats.

On the first of July Oxnard banished near-beer. The city ordinance prohibiting the sale of beverages containing more than a slight trace of alcohol went into effect at midnight. All dealers were notified personally by the city officials of the new ordinance. Possession of a government license to sell alcoholic drinks is prima facie evidence of violation of the ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County has gotten into a fine legal tangle owing to action taken on the 22nd of June by which all saloons between San Bernardino and Needles were closed. On the 8th of July the liquor interests brought suit against the supervisors in the District Court and on the 15th of July they haled the supervisors before the Appellate Court of Los Angeles. Two cases are pending against the supervisors. They will have to spend considerable time traveling between San Bernardino and Los Angeles with the temperature above ninety and no real drink to be had.

Mr. Frank Green formally opened the Maryland Cafe at 822 Seventh street, San Diego, on the first of July. The resort will be made one of the most palatial in San Diego.

CANDIDATE BELSHAW OPPOSES PROHIBITION

San Francisco, July 21, 1914.

PACIFIC WINE, BREWING & SPIRIT REVIEW:

In response to your request for a statement of my stand on the proposed prohibition amendment, I desire to say that I am against this constitutional amendment, as it will be presented to the people, for two reasons:

First: Because I believe that the local option law gives people every opportunity to settle the wet and dry question for themselves locally;

Second: And most important, if this amendment were adopted it would confiscate millions and millions of dollars worth of property in this State, which is not fair, nor just, nor right, in my judgment, no law should be passed which would confiscate property and work an unjust hardship on many of the citizens of this State.

Very truly yours,

C. M. BELSHAW.

COMPLETION OF AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN FLEET.

With the completion of the "Ohioan," the building of the fleet of eight steamships for the American-Hawaiian Company at the yard of the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point, is finished, and a notable chapter is written in the annals of the merchant marine. This fleet of eight large freighters follows other ships built for the same owners at the same yard, and represents the largest order for new American ocean steam tonnage ever given.

The American-Hawaiian fleet is one of which the United States may well be proud. It has been managed with singular wisdom and ability, and has enjoyed a remarkable freedom from serious disaster.

Though the American-Hawaiian ships have made occasional foreign voyages, their main employment has always been in coastwise trade between the Atlantic and Pacific seaports, first through the Straits of Magellan and later to the terminals of the Tehuantepec Railway. The fleet shows what the coastwise law can accomplish under favorable conditions. The history of the American-Hawaiian Company and its steady and wholesome growth in the past fifteen years is the best possible argument that could be advanced by public men in favor of a retention of the coastwise navigation policy of the United States.—N. Y. Marine Journal.

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN

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BRANDY
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD
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CALIFORNIA'S FINEST BRANDIES
SENATOR
Leland Stanford's
PURE
VINA BRANDY
IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON
QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
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SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery Street SAN FRANCISCO, WESTERN DISTRIBUTERS

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S SCHEDULE NO. 8 (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER).

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, Connecting with Atlantic Coast Ports and Interior Points.

Steamer "Lewis Luckenbach," sailing from San Francisco August 13, East San Pedro August 15.

Steamer "Damara," sailing from San Francisco September 1, East San Pedro September 3.

Steamer "Lyra," sailing from San Francisco September 19, East San Pedro September 21.

Connections are made with Panama Railroad Company's steamers sailing from Colon every five days. Discharging berth, Pier 52, North River, New York.

Direct deliveries are made from cars to steamers to San Francisco and East San Pedro. Through bills of lading are issued to principal ports in Europe, West Indies, South America, Panama and Canal Zone.

GRAPE JUICE WELCH NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Prohibition convention, held in Utica, July 3, the following were designated as candidates for nomination to State officers in the primaries: Governor, C. E. Welch, Westfield; Lieutenant-Governor, Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn; United States Senator, Francis E. Bogan, Olean; Controller, Niel B. Cranmer, Elmira; Treasurer, Edward Parker, New York; Attorney-General, Walter T. Bliss, Allegany County.

The nominee for Governor, C. E. Welch, is one of the heads of the Welch Grape Juice Company.

PANAMA CANAL RATES ANNOUNCED BY LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

On the 29th of July the Luckenbach Steamship Company formally announced the rates for movement through the Panama Canal from San Francisco to New York. The rates, for carload lots, on the principal commodities are as follows:

Canned Goods and Fish, $.30.

Dried Fruits, in sacks and boxes, $.40.

Wine, in barrels, $.30.

Other rates will be quoted by the company upon application.

The first east bound steamer through the Panama Canal is expected to be the "Pleiades," which sailed from San Francisco July 27th. She will be followed by the "Lewis Luckenbach" August 12th, "Damara" August 22nd, "Lyra" September 1st, and thereafter sailings at intervals of ten days. All steamers stop at East San Pedro, sailing from there the second day after San Francisco.

A ten-day service will also be maintained west bound through the canal, commencing with the S. S. "Isabella" from New York August 7th.

AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PANAMA CANAL RATES.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company advises that, effective July 28, the rate from the Pacific Coast loading ports to the company's discharging pier, Bush Terminals, South Brooklyn, N. Y., on wine in wood will be $1.50 per barrel carloads, minimum carload sixty barrels.

The first steamer scheduled through the Panama Canal will be the S. S. "Nebraskan" from San Francisco August 11th, and Los Angeles (Wilmington) August 14th. Future sailings will be announced later.

It is also the company's intention to establish a regular schedule of sailings to Philadelphia and Boston, and the above rate will be effective to these ports on such direct steamers only.

Tanks - - Ppie

All tanks we erect are guaranteed



Let us quote you on your needs

Wine Tanks, Brewery Vats, Water Tanks, Oil Tanks

FLAT OR ROUND HOOPS

Continuous Stave and Machine Banded Pipe

IN ALL SIZES AND FOR ALL PRESSURES

All material used is CLEAR AIR DRIED REDWOOD selected from our stock of fifty million feet which we constantly maintain at our factory

Redwood Manufacturers Co.

Factory: Pittsburg, Cal. Office: 811 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco

Brewers' Department

CONDITIONS OF TRADE IN CALIFORNIA.

THE three months preceding the middle of June were not productive of great satisfaction to the brewers of San Francisco. Continual cool weather had an adverse affect on the trade. Toward the latter part of June there was an improvement. Fair trade was recorded during July up to the last week, when another cool spell manifested itself. The month of June this year proved to be the leanest in many years, comparatively. Last year June was the best month that the brewers had known in many years. Unless the weather warms up during August and September the year will not compare favorably with the past year as far as San Francisco is concerned.

San Francisco brewers whose trade extends throughout the State are very well satisfied with the movement of the past two months. Warm weather has been prevalent in most of the interior sections, and the territory that has been added to the wet area has assisted in materially increasing sales. Reports from Fresno have been especially cheerful. In the Sacramento Valley there has been a strong consuming demand. Fair trade is reported in the Los Angeles section.

THE HOP SITUATION.

Growers throughout the Pacific Coast are very firm in their views. This causes a hampering of movement in spite of the demand of the brewers. The crops are in good condition in Washington, Oregon and Northern California.

Washington.—The yards in the Chehalis district are in splendid condition. Some growers have had to spray, but there has been very little trouble from vermin. In the Yakima district the crop is estimated at approximately 30,000 bales. This crop will be heavier than any other since 1906. Expectations are that the Washington crop will be equal to the best ever harvested.

Oregon.—Throughout Oregon the crop is in first-class condition. It is practically free from vermin and shows a very healthy growth. In the Willamette Valley the yards are in excellent shape.

California.—In the upper Sacramento Valley the yards are looking very well. The crop in Mendocino County will be much larger than last year and the quality will be excellent. In some parts of Sonoma County there is complaint owing to the presence of lice but it is believed that the county as a whole will yield more than an average crop of fair quality.

BREWERIES FLOURISHING IN BRAZIL.

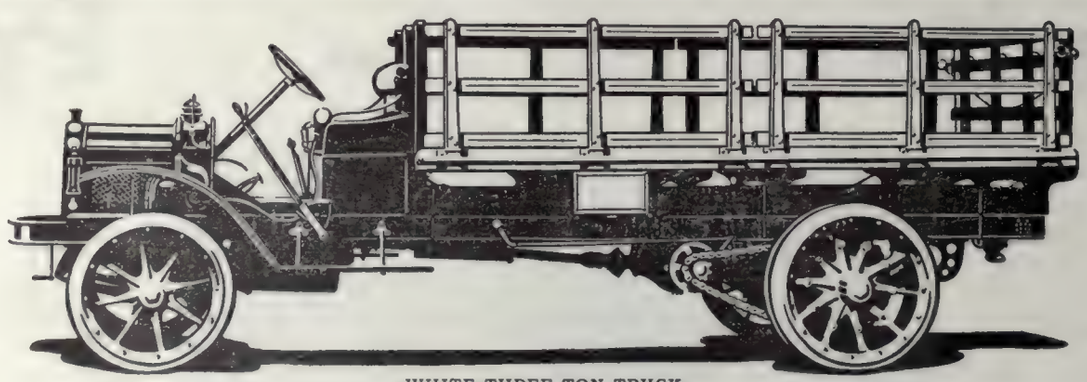
Beer is becoming more popular in Brazil and its consumption increases annually.

A new brewery, work on which was begun in August, 1913 has been completed at a cost of $324,400, and is now in operation at Pernambuco. The building is 656 feet long and 148 feet wide substantially constructed of reinforced concrete, and is equipped throughout with modern machinery, all of German manufacture.

As this is the only brewery between Rio de Janeiro and Para it should be able to supply all the cities in this section. Pernambuco draft beer retails in some cafes at 300 reis (10 cents) per small glass and in others at 400 reis (13 cents) and the bottled beer at 1 milreis ($0.3244 1-3) each per small bottle.

NEW BREWERY IN NAGASAKI DISTRICT, JAPAN

The Sakura Brewery at Dairi, Fukuoka Prefecture, was completed and began brewing beer during the summer of 1913. The beer is on the market and is of fair quality. A bottling establishment is run in connection with the brewery.



WHITE THREE TON TRUCK

THE FINAL COST

OF A MOTOR TRUCK, THE ACCURATELY KEPT AND UNANSWERABLE RECORD OF ITS TOTAL AND ENTIRE COST

FROM FACTORY TO FINISH

IS LOGICALLY AND INEVITABLY LEADING

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THE COUNTRY OVER TO

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THEIR

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WHITE TRUCKS

THE WHITE COMPANY

MARKET ST. at VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PHONE 1705 MARKET

G. A. URQUHART, Pacific Coast Manager

BOTH IN QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES IN AMERICA

1460 WEBSTER ST.
OAKLAND, CAL.
PHONE 5420 OAKLAND

Register Now! Insist that your friends register

The Wine Industry of your State of California represents, practically speaking, $150,000,000 invested. From the development of the grape to the final completion of the process of manufacturing and the marketing of these wines, almost every known enterprise has furnished its quota of material or labor and is benefited by this success. It is to be hoped that the people of California appreciate the magnitude of the Wine Industry and the reputation their State has among the Wine growing nations of the world, which is Second to None.

FOUR YEARS is the approximate time to develop a vineyard and in the interim no revenue can be derived for the owners thereof. To destroy the development and outcome of the Wine Industry of your State of California is ruinous not alone to your State but to your interests and yourself.

At the General State Election to be held in November of this year, it is proposed to vote either to proceed in the continued development of this most important industry or to destroy the efforts of years and the investment of millions upon millions of dollars, together with the curtailing of the earning capacity of thousands of men with dependent families.

Do Your Part to prevent the passing of this radical measure.

Vote NO on this Amendment.

Vote **NO** *CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION*

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain——simple——known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan——guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For——isn't the man who pays the highest rentals——the highest license——the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit——even on cased goods.

And besides——Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough——strong——high proof whiskey——because it will give better satisfaction.

Crown Distilleries Company
Beale and Mission Sts.
San Francisco

Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

OUR MILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUPPLYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COOPERAGE AND WOODENWARE TRADE

SHARON STEEL HOOP CO.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS

SHARON, PA.

J. W. RICHARDS, Agent, Room 809 Monadnock Bldg., S. F.
General Office and Works

THE PACKER FAMILY



Mr. Gallon Packer Mrs. Half-Gallon Packer Miss Qt. Packer

If you have not made their acquaintance we would suggest that you do so. We would be pleased to give you the necessary introduction.

They are all money makers and are willing to work for you.

Respectfully yours,

ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

THE BADNESS OF THE GOOD PEOPLE.

We all know how some reformers talk. They say practically "We are right! If you don't agree with us it follows, as a mere matter of logic, that you are wrong." If circumstances permit they may add: "We'll make you agree with us, to save your souls."

When they say this the Inquisition itself becomes a mere matter of logic! At present a lukewarm civilization does not favor the rack and thumbscrew as reform methods, and Calvin, with the best intentions in the world, could not burn Servetus. If, however, he should today try to regulate other people's opinions by law he would be just the same old Calvin! His insistence would be less unpleasant, physically, in 1914 than it was in 1553; but its result would be as useless now as then—for persecution never convinced the persecuted.

The risk we run in making laws to enforce not conduct merely, but opinions, is the creation of lawbreakers. For sometimes the reformer not only fails to reform, but he also brings about an actual increase in crime! Take, for instance, a phase of the temperance movement, that movement which embodies so noble a "desire for righteousness" on the part of so many good people. See the harm which was done in the Army by the intemperate temperance of some of the W. C. T. U's.

These earnest women said that drunkenness among our soldiers was a dreadful thing; and everybody said Amen! They said: "Let us try to make the men temperate." And again we who knew the misery of drunkeness assented with all our hearts—but it was our hearts, and not our heads (which led some of us into the belief that intemperance in the army could be stopped by abolishing the canteen.

With most heroic effort good women brought this abolishment about. They practically said to the soldiers: "You ought not to drink, therefore you shall not drink."

Human nature being human nature, and this being a free country, the result was inevitable. The soldier, forced, but not convinced, prohibited but not educated not to desire, said to himself, "I'll bet I'll drink!" and straightway went outside for his whisky. He drank impure liquor under evil conditions, instead of pure liquor under decent conditions.

Now, putting aside certain grave questions as to the value of the choice between goodness and baseness; putting aside the lesson a man might learn by burning his fingers by the painful experience of suffering and shame and failure—things which might awaken his own (not the reformer's) desire for righteousness—putting these things aside, there remains the fact that in this matter of the canteen good people actually drove the soldier into intemperance, for with the abolishment of the canteen came a horrible and appalling increase of drunkenness among soldiers. This is not a matter of opinion, it is a matter of statistics. And to what must it be credited? The badness of the good!—From the Ladies' Home Journal.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANTA ROSA NEEDS ASSISTANCE.

Santa Rosa, June 9, 1914.

President of the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Dear Sir: I have heard that liquor dealers have contributed to religious institutions and churches, especially poor struggling churches. Our church is a poor one, but we desire to build a church, and if any donations are made to us they will be thankfully received. May God bless you!

A. SCHRADER, Pastor.

(Any liquor dealer who has money left after contributing to fight prohibition might to good purpose respond to the above.—Ed.)

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

COAST TO COAST via PANAMA

Express Freight Service Between { San Francisco, San Pedro (Los Angeles) and New York and Eastern Points

Rates, Schedules, etc., on application

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504 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO

1020 Central Bldg., Los Angeles 8 Bridge Street New York

Direct deliveries from cars to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and discharging all case goods

W. R. GRACE & COMPANY'S STEAMER MAKES TRIP FROM PACIFIC OCEAN TO GATUN LAKE.

A couple of weeks ago a test was made of the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal. The vessel used in this instance, and which is illustrated above, was the "Santa Clara," built for the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Co. in 1913.

This vessel is 404.6 feet long, 53.9 feet beam, 26.3 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 6309, and she, with three sister vessels built for W. R. Grace & Company, will engage in the coast-to-coast trade through the canal when the waterway is officially opened.

Colonel Goethal's Account of the Trip.

"Culebra, Canal Zone, June 20, 1914.

"Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co.:

"Sirs: I take pleasure in informing you that your s. s. 'Santa Clara' carrying lumber for the Panama Canal, passed through Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks from Balboa to Culebra Cut level on the afternoon of Thursday, the 18th inst., and returned through



W. R. Grace & Co's. steamer "Santa Clara" in the Pacific locks of the Panama Canal

the locks to Balboa on the morning of the next day. The vessel did not use her engines while in the locks, but was towed by four electric locomotives. She was turned in the canal just above the Pedro Miguel lock, where the channel is 600 feet wide.

"The up-bound passage, from the lower pier at Miraflores through the locks, through Lake Miraflores above the locks, and through Pedro Miguel lock to the upper approach wall, was made in two hours and ten minutes, from 3:30 to 5:40 p. m. The down-bound passage, in which the vessel was accompanied by a tow of canal equipment, took a little less time for the maneuvers, but was somewhat delayed by stopping to discharge passengers at Miraflores locks. The lockages were attended by no unusual features.

"The 'Santa Clara' is the first commercial vessel to pass through the Pacific locks of the Panama Canal.

"I desire to express my thanks to your company and to Mr. Theodore Wilde, the manager of your Panama agency, for tendering the vessel for this trial, which serves as a demonstration of the adequacy of the locks and their equipment for handling commercial work. Your assistance has been of material value to the canal, since, at present, it is not practicable to make such a trial with the larger vessels of the Government's fleet, which are available only for trial at the Atlantic locks.

"You will find herewith some photographs taken during the up-bound passage which I hope will be of interest to you.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. W. GOETHALS, Governor."

Filters

THE MOST DIFFICULT ARTICLES TO BE FILTERED THAT CANNOT BE HANDLED BY ANY OTHER FILTER CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY CLARIFIED WITH A

Karl Kiefer Filter

THE KIEFER FILTERS ARE MADE IN ALL SIZES FROM $25.00 FILTER TO $2,500.00 FILTER.

THEY ARE BUILT IN ALL TYPES—PULP PAPER SHEET, CLOTH, ASBESTOS, ETC.

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CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

J. F. Plumel Co.

63-65 ELLIS STREET

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Bordeaux Wines, Fine Brandies and Olive Oil

Proprietor of the Celebrated

KOLAKINA

... Sole Pacific Coast Agents for ...

VAN DEN BERGH & CO.

... GINS ...

NEWS FROM THE DESERT STATES

Nevada.—At a city council meeting it was decided to reduce the number of saloons from 67 to 65 in the city of Reno. The council refused to consent to the transfers of licenses from the Thomas Cafe Company to J. R. Bradley & Company and from B. Gardella to G. B. Questa. As a result, both of these resorts will be closed.

The Nye and Ormsby Bank has sold its interest in the O. P. Saloon at Tonopah to Mr. W. G. Sinclair.

Arizona.—Mr. Eugene Chafin has finally received the endorsement of the Temperance Alliance of Arizona, meeting at Phoenix, for United States Senator. After being indorsed Mr. Chafin announced that he would take upon himself the work of raising a fund of $10,000 to carry on the campaign. Everybody agreed that he has the necessary experience inasfar as the raising of funds is concerned.

It has been decided by the prohibitionists of Arizona that the campaign for State-wide prohibition will be commenced in Phoenix on the 6th of October by a three-day talk feast. The "Flying Squadron" will indulge in this.

The Parent-Teachers' Association has endorsed the proposition for State-wide prohibition. This association recently carried Osborn precinct in Phoenix by a vote of three to one. A drastic feature of the new ordinance passed by the city commission of Phoenix pertains to the sale of liquor by clubs. It requires that clubs must pay a tax of $200 per year and keep full accounts of transactions. Records of names of purchasers, amounts of cash received and amounts charged must be kept in books open to inspection by the city manager, auditor and police officers.

According to the new ordinance of Phoenix the saloons will pay a tax of $1000 per year.

Mayor George U. Young of Phoenix has vigorously protested against the new ordinance on the following grounds:

"1st—It is legal rubbish—not law.

"2nd—It is promoted by the Pharisee and is a cloak for the hypocrite.

"3rd—It is a victory achieved by the few through the small number of men comprising the commission over the people and their votes which elected them as members of this commission.

"4th—It will prove a curse to what might be termed a legitimate liquor seller for such an ordinance is a foe to public morality."

The city commission corroborated the arguments of Mayor Young by ordering the protest expunged from the records.

During the past month the Fountain Saloon in Jerome was destroyed by fire. The proprietor, Andrew Isoglio, reports the loss at $6,000.

Tucson saloonkeepers have been having trouble owing to the selling of absinthe. The county attorney had informed them that he did not know of any law against the sale of absinthe. As a consequence the absinthe inspectors had an easy time catching the saloon men. An understanding has been arrived at.

Major Whitingham, the wholesale liquor man of Los Angeles, has been visiting various parts of Arizona. He reports that business conditions are very good all over the State and that the chances of prohibition carrying in the fall are very slim.

Mr. Gust. Johnson has acquired the Bonanza Bar in Brewery Gulch, Bisbee.

The city council of Bisbee has passed an ordinance to reduce the number of saloons in the Copper City to twenty, reduction to be effected by refusal to transfer licenses.

Giacoma Brothers have purchased the City Saloon of Bisbee.

Mr. Victor Pistonetti has purchased the Butte Saloon in Brewery Gulch, Bisbee, from Charles Thornrose and Gus Swanson.

Mr. R. E. Paterson has sold the Arizona Club Saloon at Yuma to Yhalt and Cailleteau of Los Angeles.

Miami is now enjoying Eastern beers at five cents a glass. Anheuser-Busch beer is being sold at the Gold Belt and Our House saloons at this price, while Val Blatz Milwaukee beer is being sold in Cecil's Place at a nickel a throw. The only trouble so far is the scarcity of nickels.

Sunday closing of saloons in Florence has been decided upon by the city council. Mayor Fulton opposed the measure, claiming that saloonkeepers had the same rights as other merchants.

A Temperance Alliance to fight the liquor traffic has been organized at Clifton.

The Arcade and St. Louis saloons have closed. The prohibition forces of Tuscon have been split over a discussion as to whether drug stores should be allowed to sell liquor by prescription. Eugene Chafin, G. F. Rinehart, G. F. Wilson and L. C. Hughes opposed the proposition to allow drug stores to sell liquor. Anti-Saloon League leaders favored the drug stores "for the time being."

Very small audiences greet the prohibition orators in Arizona cities. The Yuma "Examiner" states that the reason for this is that the orators do not consider the intelligence of the audiences worthy of any serious effort, as they are composed mostly of people so much under conviction as to require no persuasion.

New Mexico.—The three liquor license ordinances proposed for Albuquerque have been tabled. The city council considered them as last-minute legislation.

Glorieta, in Santa Fe County, has voted to go dry.

The liquor question will be voted on in San Marcial, Midway,

GREENOPAL



AN ABSINTHE Substitute From which Every Herb objected to by National Pure Food Bureau has been eliminated and can be shipped anywhere.

L. E. JUNG

New Orleans, La.

PEYCHAUD

THE ONLY BITTERS For all Mixed Drinks

On the market since 1840

Can be found everyhere, makes all drinks in which it is used very attractive.



OJEN—Spanish Absinthe

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W. A. Ross & Bro.
Liverpool, England
Great Auk's Head Brand
Bass's Pale Ale
Guiness's Stout
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W. A. Ross & Sons
Belfast, Ireland
Royal Belfast Ginger Ale

Bethesda Mineral Spring Co.
Waukasha, Wis.

American Fruit Product Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
Pure Apple Cider and Vinegar

Rudolph Oelsner, New York

Imported German Beers
Pilsner Burger Brau
Munchner Hof Brau

Weisel & Company
Milwaukee, Wis.
High Grade German Sausage and Smoked Meats

Green River Distilling Co.
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Green River
"The Whisky without a headache"

JOHN RENNER Secretary THOS. W. COLLINS President

Thos. W. Collins Company

Commission Merchants AND Importers

34 and 36 Davis Street

SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1844

Old San Marcial, La Mesa and Valverde, all in Socorro County, on the 14th of May.

Columbus, on the Mexican border, has finally been declared dry by the Superior Court.

Liquor ordinances are to be voted upon in Arroyo de Pecos and El Pueblo in San Miguel County on the 24th of May.

Petitions are being circulated for an election on local option in Santa Fe. Chances of the drys are about as good as those of snow in the nether region.

The California Wine and Liquor House of Gallup has made great improvements during the past month. A bottling plant has been installed. It is proposed to establish a cold storage plant and warehouse in connection with the business.

The license fee for saloons at Alamogordo has been raised from $1500 to $1800 per year.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Santa Fe has purchased a distillery at Farmington, San Juan County.

Three more towns in San Miguel County have gone dry. These are Wagon Mound, Levy and Optimo.

In Valencia County the wets won in all districts. Los Lunas, Los Lentes, Peralta and Valencia gave substantial majorities.

Local option elections will be held in Sierra County on the 14th of August. All the dry signers are Spanish-Americans.

During the floods at Hillsboro the saloons fared well. A rampart of barrels saved the establishment of Eustaquio Carbajal, while the saloon of Charles Meyer was completely turned around and floated twenty-five feet from its foundations without a single glass on the bar being disturbed.

French, Colfax County, went dry July 8.

Fort Sumner is to have a local option election at an early date.

The Albuquerque "Herald" calls New Mexico the "New Moonshine State."

RAILWAY MEN OPPOSE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The railway men of California are opposed to the Universal Eight Hour Bill.

Their opposition is revealed in the following communication to the secretary of the Farmers' Protective League from T. J. Applegate, for several terms chairman of the legislative board of the Order of Railway Conductors:

"Order of Railway Conductors,
"California State Legislative Board.

"Your favor of the 21st inst. received, and in reply to same can say we have taken up the Universal Eight Hour Law for considereration, as well as many other measures, and are strongly opposed to it, as we believe it will be detrimental not only to railway men, but also to a large majority of all laboring men.

"Thanking you for your interest taken to defeat this measure, and hoping same will be defeated, I am,

"Yours very truly,
"T. J. APPLEGATE, Chairman."

RIDLEY BRAND AND STENCIL WORKS
153 SACRAMENTO ST., San Francisco, Cal.
STENCILS
BOX AND BURNING BRANDS
Quick Service, Right Prices and the Best Material
PHONE KEARNY 3631

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S. BAUER ═══ COOPERAGE
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BARRELS
OIL, LARD, SUGAR and WHISKY BARRELS
SECOND HAND SUGAR BARRELS
ALSO BLACK OIL and BARRELS
All Orders Given Prompt Attention
OIL TRADE A SPECIALTY
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Warehouse: 18th and York

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RUBBER STAMPS
STENCILS, BRANDS
Phone Douglas 5594 541 MARKET STREET San Francisco

THE OLD RELIABLE
1871 GATO 1871
Clear Havana Cigar
S. BACHMAN & CO. (Inc.)
DISTRIBUTORS

WINEMAKERS
It will pay you to become interested in better quality by means of PURE YEAST and COOL FERMENTATIONS.
Read "QUALITY IN DRY WINES THROUGH ADEQUATE FERMENTATIONS," by Rudolf Jordan, Jr.
A practical investigation regarding the value of the latest methods. pp. 146. Illust. Price, $2.00
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

TANKS THAT LAST
WATER, WINE, OIL TANKS

Made of Selected Stock
by Experienced Workmen
Geo. Windeler, Tank Builder
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1262-66 Howard St. Phone Market 925 San Francisco, Cal.

Decisions of Internal Revenue

(T. D. 2002.)

RAISIN WINE.

T. D. 1849 applies to so-called raisin wine only where such product is made from a mash to which artificial sweetening is added.

Treasury Department.
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1914.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Where so-called raisin "wine" is made solely by the fermentation of dried grapes and water, without the addition of sugar or other artificial sweetening, it is held that the same is not made from a mash "fit for distillation" within the purview of section 3282, Revised Statutes, and T. D. 1949 of February 16, 1914.

Where, however, the addition of sugar or other artificial sweetening is necessary to perfect such product, the same may be added, but only after the fermentation of the product has been completed, as otherwise the addition of such fermentable material to a mash from which spirits may be obtained would render the mash fit for distillation within the contemplation of the statute.

The addition of sugar or spirits to such so-called wine, after fermentation, will, however, constitute rectification, and render the person so rectifying liable to the special tax imposed by section 3244, Revised Statutes.

Dealers in such so-called wines, including the manufacturers thereof, will also incur a special-tax liability as wholesale dealers or retail dealers, as the case may be, without reference to whether or not sugar or spirits have been added to such wine.

The designation and branding of such product will be subject to such regulations as may be issued by the Department of Agriculture under the pure food and drugs act.

W. H. OSBORN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CRESTA BLANCA WINE SERVED AT KING GEORGE'S BANQUET.

At the banquet given by the Corporation of Glasgow to the King and Queen of England July 8 Cresta Blanca wine, made from Livermore Valley grapes and known by the poetic name of "Liquid Sunshine," was the principal wine served.

Mr. C. J. Wetmore of the Cresta-Blanca Company, producers of the wine, is touring Scotland with his family at the present time.

While the Cresta Blanca Company may not be made vintners to His Majesty, there is no doubt that its wines will have a place at the royal table.

Livermore Valley wine men have always declared that their product is "good enough for a king."

EXPANSION OF A. ROSSI & COMPANY.

The firm of A. Rossi & Company of 322 Broadway, San Francisco, is making an extension of its plant to the rear of the Broadway establishment. When completed this will give to the firm about twice the area that it has been utilizing for the manufacture of machinery. The reason given for the expansion of the plant is the increased sales of wine making machinery, especially of the Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump which the firm has been manufacturing with energy for the past twelve months. Orders have been coming in so very freely for the past several months for this machine that, in order to assure promptitude, the manufacturers advise early action on the part of wine men. It is anticipated that there will be a rush of business during the coming wine season and A. Rossi & Company are making preparations to meet it.

MEDICAL MEN ADOPT A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

The American Medical Association at its meeting in Atlantic City announced a policy of greater publicity in behalf of the profession and of the dissemination of knowledge of medical truth. The association is prepared to spend not merely brains and effort, but money, in educating the public.

This news should be welcomed by the people throughout the land. The medical men form the most useful profession that civilization can boast of. They have been of too retiring a disposition in the past. Their modesty has probably been consistent with their worthiness, but it has prevented the public from appreciating them as it should. There is no very good reason why the medical men should allow the clergymen and lawyers to occupy all the attention that the people give to the professions. The service that the medical men render to society is so much superior to that of the attorneys and theologians that they are entitled to the lion's share of publicity. As there is little danger that the quacks among doctors may assert themselves as strenuously as the shysters among lawyers and the fakirs among preachers do, the public has much good and but little evil to expect through the enlargement of the publicity field for the medical men.

DR. PARKHURST AND CALIFORNIA WINE.

In a letter to Cavalier A. Sbarboro, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the eminent New York City clergyman, says:

"Now that I am writing you, I am taking the liberty of asking you where in this city is the best place for procuring a supply of your own California wines? I find that the California product is becoming more and more popular and it is what we use on our own table."

Ninety-Third Half Yearly Report of

The German Savings and Loan Society

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

(THE GERMAN BANK)

526 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

June 30th, 1914

ASSETS

United States, State, Municipal and other Bonds (market value **$14,410,893.00**), standing on books at	$13,685,835.04
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first Mortgages..	39,642,288.83
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	846,175.57
Bank Buildings and Lots, Main and Branch Offices (value **$600,000.00**), standing on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate (value **$209,000.00**) standing on books at	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund $177,868.71) standing on books at	1.00
CASH	4,482,332.69
Total.....	$58,656,635.13

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors	$55,798,917.48
Capital Stock actually paid in.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Total.....	$58,656,635.13

N. OHLANDT, President. **GEO. TOURNY,** **Manager.**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1914.
(Seal) CHAS. F. DUISENBERG, Notary Public.

For the 6 months ending June 30, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

HUMANITY GROWING MORE TEMPERATE IN SPITE OF PROHIBITION.

A contemporary writer on social topics remarks that the majority of men in the early days of this country were abstainers from liquor and that the habit of drinking has greatly increased in modern times.

This is hardly fair to folks living nowadays. As a matter of fact, a total abstainer was a rare bird, indeed, in early times. Everybody drank liquor, including the preachers, who were great men in the community in those days. Drunkenness was common and not thought to be anything disgraceful. For instance, the earliest rules of Yale—then a nursery for embryo clergymen—provided fines for intoxication and for being absent from prayers, and the fine for being drunk was a shilling, while the more heinous offense cost four and sixpence.

The amount of liquor consumed in the United States has enormously increased, to be sure. But that is simply because a hundred million people can drink a larger amount than could a hundred thousand Puritan fathers—though it must be admitted that the hundred thousand Puritan fathers made a noble effort to keep up their end.

The truth is that modern habits of thought and the demands of modern business have increased sobriety and moderated drinking to extents the Puritan fathers never dreamed possible.—San Francisco "Examiner."

SOME COLD-BLOODED ADVICE FROM A PROHIBITIONIST.

The following is from a Kansas paper:

To the married man who cannot get along without his drinks, the following is being suggested as a means of freedom from the bondage of the saloons:

Start a saloon in your own house. Be the only customer. You will have no license to pay. Go to your wife and give her $2 to buy a gallon of whisky—and remember there are sixty-nine drinks in one gallon.

Buy your drinks from no one but your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone she will have $8 to put in the bank and $2 to start business again. Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have enough money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, marry a decent fellow and quit thinking about you.—Atchison Globe (Kansas).

This shows that the prohibitionist of Kansas is as cold-blooded as his cold water beverage can make him. He would be just the party who would marry the lady in question for the money left by the dead and forgotten husband, and he would very likely raise the children on the famous skimmed milk and corn bread of Kansas.

Fugazi Banca Popolare Operaia Italiana

ITALIAN POPULAR BANK

2 Montgomery Ave., SAN FRANCISCO,
740 Broadway, OAKLAND, and
500 State St., SANTA BARBARA, Cal.

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L. G. BONZAGNI, Oakland Manager
U. DARDI and N. G. BAGLIETTO, Santa Barbara's Joint Managers

THE GROWTH OF OUR ASSETS

DECEMBER 31, 1907 ..... $995,606.37
DECEMBER 31, 1908 ..... $1,237,902.89
DECEMBER 31, 1909 ..... $1,779,977.31
DECEMBER 31, 1910 ..... $2,398,640.59
DECEMBER 31, 1911 ..... $3,061,658.03
DECEMBER 31, 1912 ..... $4,061,886.22
December 31, 1913 ..... $4,872,757.41
JUNE 30, 1914 ..... $5,163,646.16

Total Assets June 30, 1913, $4,384,151.90
Increase in Assets for the Year Ending June 30, $779,494.26

RUM CONCESSION IN COLOMBIA.

The Departmental Assembly of Magdalena has approved the new contract signed by the Compania Rematadora de la Rerita de Licores del Departamento and the governor of the department granting the company a five years' extension of the monopoly for the manufacture and sale of rum or aguardiente in the department.

Under the new contract the company will pay the department $8,400 gold monthly for the privilege and 60 cents internal revenue for each liter distilled of 20 degrees Cartier. This will bring the department an income exceeding $10,000 per month.

Under the new contract the company binds itself to establish a still or factory in the village of Sabanalarga. The home office of the company is at Barranquilla, Colombia.—Consul Isaac A. Manning, Barranquilla.

CHAMPAGNE MAKING IN SPANISH SHERRY DISTRICT.

Since the decline in both consumption and price of the typical Sherry wine, the larger concerns engaged in the business have been seeking other and more profitable outlets for their production. A large proportion of the "Nostos," or raw wines as they come from the press, has gone into brandy in the past few years and trade in the finished product is increasing steadily.

Recently one of the largest concerns in the business, encouraged by their success with brandy, has invaded the champagne wine field, treating the raw wines after the French system for making champagne and producing a natural effervescence. They have constructed a cellar with a capacity of 800,000 bottles and have already stored therein 180,000 bottles, which they will proceed to place on the market, both in Spain and abroad.—Consul Paul H. Foster, Jerez de la Frontera.

THE

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

Hibernia Bank

Incorporated 1864

Corner Market, McAllister and Jones Streets

Assets - - $59,021,156.61

Reserve Fund - 3,869,808.43

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

SATURDAYS FROM 10 A. M. TO 12 M.

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
For Deposits Only

BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of May, 1914 (Revised)	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	14,146.2
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	25,643.9
Exported	50.8
Tax Paid from Warehouse	61,681.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond May 31, 1914	2,304,678.8

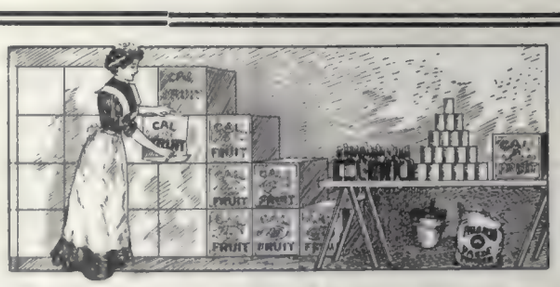
SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of June, 1914.	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	6,381.9
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	248.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	1,683.4
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	24,364.0
Exported	101.8
Tax Paid from Warehouse	46,759.0
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond June 30, 1914	2,235,249.1

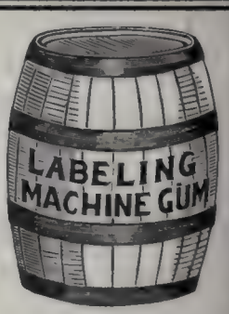
FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of June, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	342.9
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	4,727.4
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	436.6
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of June, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,282.5
Received from Sixth District, California	383.9
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	383.9
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,606.4
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond June 30, 1914	223,875.7

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of June, 1914.	Tax Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	843.6
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	337.8
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	







PASTE AND GUM

For MACHINE or HAND LABELING, CASE LABELING, BOTTLE or JAR LABELING, etc.

LABELING MACHINE GUM, for use on all makes of CAN or BOTTLE LABELING MACHINES. Our Gum is Liquid, no heat required. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

PALO ALTO PASTE POWDER, added to cold water, INSTANTLY makes a beautiful, smooth White Paste, at a cost of 8 Cents or less per gallon.

Pacific Coast Manufacture, insuring prompt deliveries, with our twenty years' experience at your service.

ROBINSON CHEMICAL WORKS MANUFACTURERS OF PASTE AND ADHESIVES FOR ALL PURPOSES 349-351 Eighth St., San Francisco

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by reason of the registration thereof, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in compliance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Solicitor of Trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Word, SANTONE. Used on beer since March 31, 1913. Applicant, Lone Star Brewing Co., San Antonio, Texas. Serial No. 70,186.

An oblong outline with a triangular corner in red. Used on beer since May 6, 1914. Applicant, G. Heileman Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis. Serial No. 78,242.

Word, GONDOLA and representation of a gondola on a canal of Venice. Used on wines since March 29, 1914. Applicant, Enrico Fucini, New York, N. Y. Serial No. 78,416.

Numerals 1843. Used on blended and rye whisky, dry gin and sloe-gin and rock and rye since October, 1905, and on sloe-gin since January, 1908, and on rock and rye since January, 1910. Applicant, David Nicholson Grocer Company, St. Louis, Mo. Serial No. 71,836.

Words, REIGART and LANCASTER, with representation of bunch of grapes. Used on whisky, brandy and gin since 1856. Applicant, Wm. C. Dittus, Lancaster, Pa. Serial No. 75,646.

Words, LENORA QUEEN. Used on sweet table wines since April 20, 1913. Applicant, Liebenthal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O. Serial No. 77,211.

Words, VERITABLE BENEDICTINE. Used on a cordial since 1863. Applicant, Societe Anonyme de la Distillerie, etc., Fecamp, France. Serial No. 78,315.

Words, OLD MOORMAN. Used on whisky since 1860. Applicant, C. P. Moorman & Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky. Serial No. 78,361.

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J. M. CURTIS & SON

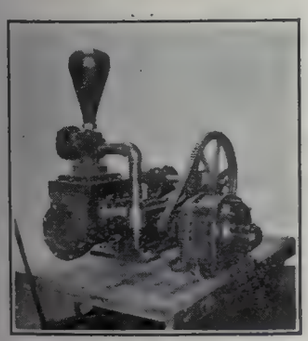
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Italian-Swiss Colony .....San Francisco, Cal.
Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglenook Vineyard Company—B. Arnhold & Co.,....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.....
..18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co...San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

United California and Montebello Vineyards Consolidated ....
.....2775-2783 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.....
...Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery .....
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager,
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.....
.....24th and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

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Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....
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Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company .....
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Jesse Moore Hunt Co. .....
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co. .....
..Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
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L. Taussig & Co. .....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
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A. Rossi & Co. .....322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

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H. Wolf.....34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

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W. F. Roeder's Cafe .....834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Bob Harrington's .....333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe .....310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe.....41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

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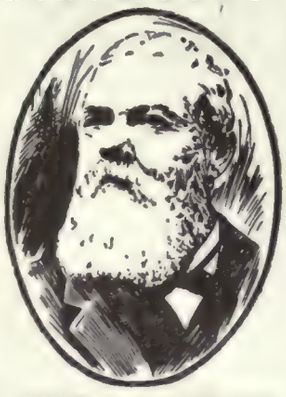
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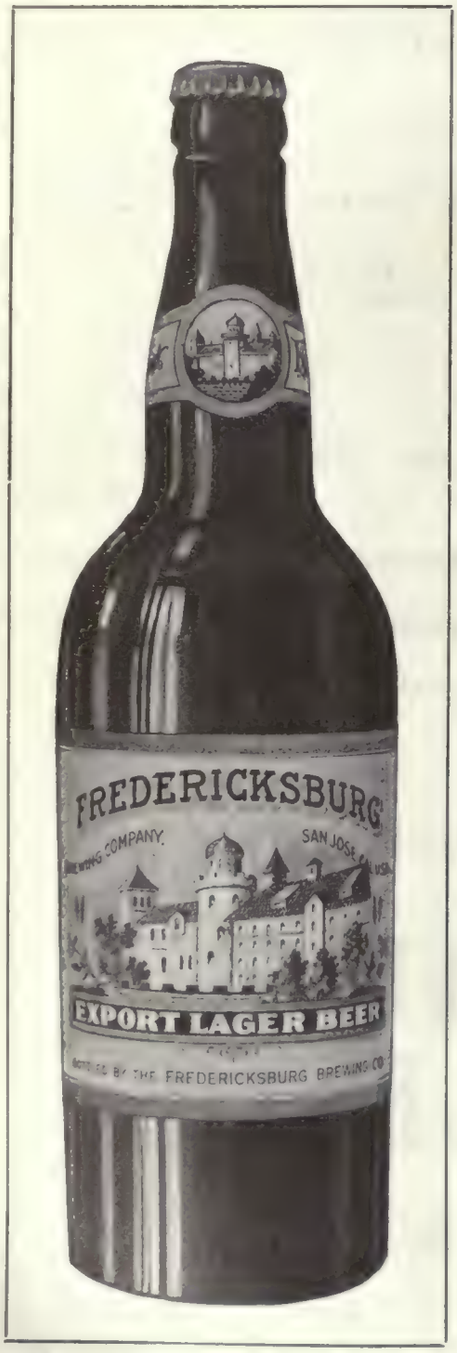
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ISSUED MONTHLY

AUGUST, 1914

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CALIFORNIA'S WINE SUPPLY FOR THE WORLD AT LARGE.

The following is the consensus of opinion of Mr. C. O. G. Miller and other recognized authorities on viticultural subjects:

"Owing to the war the world will be confronted with a shortage of wine next year to the enormous aggregate of two billion gallons. California, Italy, Spain and Portugal will be called upon to supply all Europe, South and Central America and civilized Asia with the products of its vintage, and beyond all question the price of even the roughest and newest wines will double and treble in the world's market. California, whose wines are all of a high grade, should profit by the destruction of the vintage of central Europe proportionately more than any of its wine growing competitors and the opening of new markets to the products of our vineyards should assure permanent prosperity for the industry.

"The following figures, the latest available, show the wine production of the European countries, now engaged in an internecine struggle, in 1911:

	Gallons
France	1,427,196,000
Algeria, Tunis, Corsica	150,000,000
Austria	125,000,000
Hungary	100,000,000
Germany	44,000,000
Russia	60,000,000
Total	2,006,196,000

"Our local production of wine is about 50,000,000 gallons annually, while the combined production of Italy, Spain and Portugal in 1911 aggregated 1,587,000,000 gallons. Adding the totals from all other countries that produce a little wine to this total, and it at once becomes apparent that the world's vintage this year will be cut in half. As for consumption, France consumes annually 33.9 gallons per capita; Switzerland, 15.10 gallons; Italy, 25.10 gallons; as against annual consumption in the United States of seven-tenths of a gallon.

"Prosperity looms large ahead for the California viticulturist and winemaker."

ORGANIZED LABOR'S OBJECTIONS TO THE UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

By Samuel Gompers.

The American Federation of Labor is in favor of fixing the maximum number of hours of work for children, minors and women. It does not favor a legal limitation of the work day for adult men workers.

The unions have very largely established the shorter work day by their own initiative, power and influence; they have done it for themselves.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to limiting, by legal statutory authority, the hours of work for men in private industries.

The American Federation of Labor has apprehensions as to the wisdom of placing in the hands of the government additional powers which may be used to the detriment of the working people. It particularly opposes this policy when the things can be done by the workmen themselves.

It is in favor of a uniform shorter work day and would encourage and help affiliated organizations to secure it by collective bargaining and other methods employed by labor unions.

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Attitude of Labor Towards Prohibition

CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCILS OPPOSE THE MOVEMENT.

Central Labor Council of Los Angeles First in Line.

Within a short time after the Prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers had succeeded in making an issue of State-wide prohibition in California the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles took decisive steps to oppose the destructive movement. On the 23rd of January, 1914, the greatest labor organization in Southern California passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the attention of the labor movement has been called to the fact that several prominent members of the Socialist party have in the past, and now are, lending their support in campaigns to place this State and its political subdivisions thereof in the dry column; and

"Whereas, many thousands of workers, the great majority of whom are members of the trades union movement and of the Socialist party, are engaged in the production and distribution of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors; and

"Whereas, if the manufacture and distribution of these beverages was prohibited it would throw all these workers and many thousands others indirectly employed on the labor market, thereby further increasing the already great army of unemployed; and

"Whereas, the prohibition of the production of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors is an unsound economic proposition, we recognizing the fact that all industries are co-relative, and that the fundamental principles of the labor movement are not a matter of prohibition of liquor, but a matter of increasing the wages and reducing the hours, thereby giving labor a greater and ever increased share of the product of its toil, until such time as labor receives its full product; and

"Whereas, prohibition would adversely affect the following trades:

Department of Production.

Brewers.	Steamfitters.
Bottlers.	Coppersmiths.
Teamsters.	Carpenters.
Coopers.	Painters.
Engineers.	Yardmen.
Firemen.	Helpers.
Machinists.	Electricians.
Plumbers.	Sheet Metal Workers.

Department of Distribution.

Drivers.	Bookkeepers.
Stablemen.	Porters.
Helpers.	Salesmen.
Bartenders.	Clerks.
Waiters.	Stenographers.
Chauffeurs.	Butchers.
Cooks.	Bakers.
Hotel Stewards.	Sausagemakers.

Department of Printing and Publicity.

Printers.	Stereotypers.
Pressmen.	Electrotypers.
Pressfeeders.	Bookbinders.
Lithographers.	Sign and Pictorial Painters.
Photo-engravers.	Billers and Bill Posters.

Department of Raw Materials, Buildings, etc.

Glass Bottle Blowers.	Machinists.
Flint Glass Workers.	Boilermakers.
Bricklayers.	Blacksmiths.
Plasterers.	Structural Iron Workers.
Carpenters.	Lathers.
Cement Workers.	Roofers.
Stonemasons.	Painters.
Plumbers.	Farm Workers.
Steamfitters.	Ranch Hands.
Electricians.	Glaziers.

"Whereas, we believe the policy of the economic and political organizations of labor should be confined to the great economic question affecting the wage working class, and that prohibition will not solve the labor question, nor will it relieve any part of the distress bearing so heavily upon the workers, but will aid the capitalistic class to divide the forces of labor, and thereby weaken their solidarity and power; and

"Whereas, there has been no provision made by the Prohibition party or its advocates to provide jobs for those whose employment would be no longer possible under the capitalistic system by the passage of a law of this kind, but who for the most part belong to the capitalistic class and would benefit by an increase in the army of the unemployed; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, California, in regular meeting assembled, in the interest of these wage workers, hereby request such persons who are connected with the Socialist party, and who are by their actions endeavoring to take from us our means of livelihood, to desist therefrom and to devote their energies to the class struggle, until such a time as all industries are brought under the dominion of the working class; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in the archives of the council, and a copy sent to those persons who are active in the fight against this industry."

In commenting upon these resolutions the Rev. Mr. William Wasson said:

"Prohibition is the worst enemy of true temperance ever known in this country. In opposing it you are opposing the most solemn and pretentious humburg and fraud ever masquerading under the name of reform."

Fresno Labor Council Follows Suit.

On the 20th of February the Fresno Labor Council unanimously endorsed the resolutions of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles. Certificates of attestation to this effect were made by President C. H. B. Klette and copies issued for publication.

San Francisco Labor and Trade Councils Line Up Quickly.

When the Prohibitionists and Anti-Saloon Leaguers saw the forces of organized labor massing to oppose their movement they made strenuous efforts to stem the tide that was setting in against them. They resorted to all sorts of tricks to prevent the Central Labor body of San Francisco from deliberating over State-wide prohibition, since they feared to precipitate the issue. But all their machinations were in vain. During the third week of February the San Francisco Labor Council adopted the anti-prohibition resolutions.

On March 19 the San Francisco Building Trades Council passed resolutions against prohibition embodying the following declarations:

"The proposed amendment for State-wide prohibition is a ruthless invasion of natural rights and a brutal abridgement of individual liberty, and from the standpoint of economics, fundamentally wrong. If said amendment were adopted it would throw 282,000 workers out of employment, glutting and destroying a number of the chief industries of this commonwealth. The foregoing figures are true beyond the peradventure of a doubt, which makes this proposed legislation not only foolish but extremely ridiculous.

"Therefore be it resolved by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco that we earnestly urge upon all affiliated unions and their members to work, vote and use every legitimate means within their power to defeat this prohibition amendment to the constitution."

In very rapid succession nine unions indorsed the resolutions of the Building Trades Council opposing the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in California. The organizations are: Steam Engineers No. 64, Structural Iron Workers No. 31, Carpenters' No. 1640, Millmen No. 42, Carpenters' No. 22, Housesmiths No. 78, Painters No. 19, Coopers' No. 65 and the Casters and Model Makers' Union.

Opposition was declared by the United Glass Workers' Union to the proposed amendment to make California a dry State.

Oakland, As Usual, In Front Rank.

With the promptness that characterizes the east bay metropolis, Oakland went on record, through its labor and trades councils, as being absolutely opposed to prohibition.

Sacramento Also To the Fore.

On the 26th of March the Sacramento Building Trades Council adopted resolutions setting forth that the proposed Prohibition Amendment to Article 1 of the Constitution of California is a "ruthless invasion of natural rights and a brutal abridgment of individual liberty, and from the standpoint of economics fundamentally wrong, for the reason that if adopted it would throw 282,000 workers out of employment, and thereby glut the labor market; and is fundamentally inimical to human liberty and detrimental in the highest degree to the progress and future welfare of the great State of California."

Eureka Is On the Firing Line.

The Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council on the 2nd of April adopted a resolution which places union labor of Humboldt County in the rank of those who are fighting the modern Inquisition. The council adopted the resolution on the ground that many trades union members engaged in the production and distribution of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors would be thrown out of employment should the State go dry.

The resolutions reads in part as follows: "The Eureka Federated Trades Council of Humboldt County, in the interests of the thousands of wage workers affected, hereby requests such persons connected with any political party and who are endeavoring to take from us our means of livelihood, to desist therefrom and devote

their energies to the class struggle until such time as all industries are brought under the dominion of the working class."

Repulse of Prohibitions by Labor Element Causes Pharisees to Resort to Practices of the Damned.

Having been condemned by labor organizations throughout the State of California the prohibitionists have resorted to their usual methods. Falsehoods and calumny characterize their desperate efforts to save themselves from being driven forever out of California. They have gone so far as to create imaginary labor unions which pass resolutions favoring prohibition.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles recently received a communication signed "Harry A. Huff, Secretary," purporting to be an official declaration of organized labor of Pasadena on the question of prohibition, and its endorsement of the national prohibition bill now pending in the United States.

A committee was appointed by the executive board of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles to make reply. This is the reply:

"The absence of the official or any seal from this communication, and the omission of attestation or other certification, of itself raises a serious doubt that this communication was authentic, but the gratuitous insult, glaring misstatements, and sociological and economic fallacies embodied in it, still further tend to convince us that this communication had not the sanction of the body of labor of Pasadena, and that its preparation and distribution, and the expense thereof, were not ordered and incurred by it.

"Assuming to speak for the labor movement of Pasadena, the circular in question hurls a direct insult at the members of organized labor elsewhere by this statement: 'Our wives and children are better fed, clothed, housed and educated, and IN ALL RESPECTS our men are better sons, fathers and citizens.'

"Can you beat this for Pharisaism, 'holier than thou' doctrine of self-aggrandizement?

"In the paragraph immediately following the last quotation, this remarkable statement is made: 'It is argued against national prohibition that many thousands of men will be thrown out of work, but we honestly believe that these men will be better employed in the manufacture of many of the household necessities and the building of better homes, from which wives and children of labor are now deprived, and to which you and they are entitled.' In this we have, first, the admission that many thousands of men WILL be thrown out of work, and then the absurd assurance or belief that 'they will all be better employed in other industries.'

"With every line of production and distribution already overcrowded, in what business will these displaced workers be employed? Is labor employed from philanthropic motives? Are we, under the present system, producing to give employment to workers regardless of whither their product is marketable? Shade of Karl Marx, answer! As the first quotation given insults our manhood, so does this insult our intelligence.

"Several paragraphs of the circular referred to are devoted to the holding out of Pasadena and its working people as a model community because it is 'dry'; 'local option' is repudiated; 'personal liberty' is interpreted in the direct opposition to its real meaning, and we are told that 'men swear off drinking and take Kelley and other cures because they realize that the habit is expensive and degenerating.' The process of reasoning generally employed on these topics has such a familiar ring as to make us suspect its source. It suggests the frazzled argument of the prohibitionists, or the slick and well-fed apologist of the capitalist system, as offered the workers for lo! these many years. It starts with the theory that men drink because of their moral deficiency and the 'temptations' of the saloon. This being so, all they have to do is to repudiate the monster drink and abolish the saloon and their spiritual and material salvation is practically assured.

"The sociological and economic fallacy of this premise was long ago patent to organized labor and the students of our movement, and therefore, each and every attempt to commit the labor movement to its acceptance and ratification has signally failed. In fact, the false and pernicious doctrine of the prohibition movement and the movement itself has been repeatedly repudiated by the labor bodies of the United States, as witness the following official declarations of the labor conventions herewith given: Massachusetts, October 11 to 14, 1909; Massachusetts, October 10, 1910; Michigan, September, 1908; West Virginia, May 13 to 17, 1912; California, State Federation of Labor, San Jose, 1909; Arkansas, December 12 to 16, 1911; Oregon, January 10 to 13, 1910; Maine, September 11, 1911; Rhode Island, November 3, 1911.

"In addition to these we have plank 17 of the platform of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, the resolutions of the convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, held in Chicago, Illinois, March 15 to 20, 1909, and the official declaration of the Anti-Prohibition Trade Union League, St. Louis, Missouri, and local organizations of Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia, the executive committee of the Florida State Federation of Labor and various labor organizations of New York, Colorado and other cities and localities too numerous to mention, besides the editorial and official and semi-official publications of the labor press all over the United States.

"The Los Angeles Labor Council is squarely on record on this question. Our resolution passed January 23, 1914, protesting against prominent Socialists lending their support in campaigns to place this State and its political subdivisions in the 'dry' column, have been thus far endorsed unanimously by the following California Labor Councils, and attested by the signatures of both president and secretary and official seal: Fresno, February 20, 1914; Eureka, April 2, 1914; San Joaquin County, at Stockton, April 13, 1914; Sacramento, April 14, 1914; Marysville, April 17, 1914; Alameda County, at Oakland, May 25, 1914; Marin County, at San Rafael, May 26, 1914.

"Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.; Victor L. Berger, ex-Congressman and Social Democrat, of Milwaukee; ex-Mayor P. H. McCarthy, of San Francisco, president of California Building Trades Council; State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin, one-time secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Elgin, Ill., are all on record against prohibition, and many others.

"These declarations show that far from having 'been silent on this question,' as the circular referred to declares, union men on the contrary all over the country have passed and repudiated prohibition, national or local.

"The fundamental cause for the demand and consequent sale and use of intoxicating liquors by the workers of this and other countries as a class was long ago discovered by the great students and writers of working-class habits, history and philosophy. LOW VITALITY, induced by long hours of labor, unsanitary conditions of employment, poor and insufficient nourishment (the result of low wages), is the prime factor of this condition. Nervous disorders, calling for either the stimulant or the narcotic, excitement or ease, as the case may be, follows in its wake. Unemployment, with its despondency, isolation with its void, denial of opportunity for proper rest, relaxation and 'home comforts,' all prompt the cup 'to cheer up' with, to 'brace up' with, to 'dream' with, in the life of the average working man. For the unemployed rich, nervous disorders also. Dissipation, 'to kill time' and 'break the monotony.' No incentive, because no necessity, to labor. 'The cup' for these, too, inevitably. All of these conditions have bred the distillery, the brewery and the saloon, to MEET THE DEMAND. That there are individual exceptions in both classes will not be denied—some who take the Kelley and other cures, doubtless. But we are dealing with CLASSES, and the individual exceptions only prove the rule. 'Treating,' whether it be for social, business or political purposes, only proves that you can bribe men with what they want, and the cause for the 'want' is plain to be seen.

"These are the great truths that labor the world over knows and feels, rationally and instinctively. This is why the labor movement, with cause and effect as its guide, bends its energies to the removal of the cause and to the REAL remedy, viz: shorter hours of toil, sanitary conditions, higher wages (the whole product of labor ultimately), and employment for the unemployed. Scientific and logical, is it not? The remedy suggested and applied as a result of the FACTS. This is also, brothers, why labor will not fall for the program of the sophists and sentimentalists who, innocently or otherwise, would blind labor to the real causes and real issues in its program of emancipation. Knowing full well that as day follows night, the demand for stimulants and narcotics alike will fade away, naturally and logically, as the causes that create it are removed, labor keeps to its goal, keenly alive to and resentful of 'National Prohibition' or any other prohibition that cannot prohibit, while the underlying causes for indulgence remains. Legislation is both vicious and futile under the circumstances, and government by injunction is as pernicious in this respect as in any other affecting labor.

"It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Given the conditions prescribed, and the results will follow. Pass laws to close the distillery, the brewery and the saloon, and the 'still' and 'blind-pig' will follow. That which was legally done will then be done illegally. Will it be denied that Pasadena, Maine and the other 'dry' communities get all the liquor they want by the 'underground route?'

"No, brothers of Pasadena, do not deceive yourselves, nor permit false teachers to befog your minds. If in truth your local conditions make you of the favored few who feel no need of stimulants, exercise your 'local option' if you will, but in the name of the 282,000 wage earners employed in the brewing and distilling industry of this State, in the name of their dependent families, and in the name of sound judgment and reason repudiate this attempt to make you the first and only labor body to endorse this senseless, unscientific doctrine, and false political program, to the detriment of your fellow workers, and send us, under your official seal, a resolution that will make you a unit with labor elsewhere against this monstrous folly of 'National Prohibition.'"

This report was unanimously adopted by the Central Labor Council Friday, July 3, 1914, and copies ordered sent to the Pasadena Board of Labor, and organized labor elsewhere.

PURE FOOD JUDGMENTS.

2987. Adulteration and misbranding of malt and hop tonic. U. S. v. Popel-Giller Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4861. I. S. No. 36188-e.)

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was shipped and sold and represented to be a malt and hop tonic, and a substance, to wit, fermented beer, prepared in part from malt substitute, was substituted in whole or in part for genuine malt and hops. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, which label bore a statement, design and device, regarding said product and the ingredients contained therein, which was false and misleading, because it conveyed the impression that the product was prepared exclusively from malt and hops, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a fermented beer prepared in part from a malt substitute.

2994. Adulteration and misbranding of Jamaica rum. U. S. v. S. Hirsch Distilling Co. (Minuet Cordial Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4874. I. S. No. 12379-d.)

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that, whereas it was stated upon the label thereon that the product was Jamaica rum, in truth and in fact, a certain substance, namely, neutral spirits, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article, namely, Jamaica rum. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that, whereas it was stated on the label of the product that it was Jamaica rum, in truth and in fact said label was false and misleading because the product was not a genuine Jamaica rum, but a Jamaica rum containing neutral spirits. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels deceived and misled the purchaser thereof into believing that he was purchasing Jamaica

rum, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was not a genuine Jamaica rum, but a mixture of Jamaica rum and neutral spirits.

2996. Adulteration and misbranding of so-called cognac. U. S. v. M. J. Griel (Griel Trading Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 4881. I. S. No. 19621-d.)

Adulteration and misbranding of the product were alleged in the information for the reason that the half barrels were labeled as set forth above, which said label was false and misleading, in that said three half barrels did not contain cognac brandy, but contained a liquid substance composed in part of neutral spirits colored with caramel.

3023. Misbranding of brandy. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Brandy. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Goods ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 4973. S. No. 1646.)

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not genuine cognac brandy, but an imitation thereof. It was alleged that the labels were so constructed that the words "Monacco Brand Cognac" were in prominent type, while the words "Blend" and "Type," modifying the above, were inconspicuously displayed in small type, so that the whole effect was false and misleading and would mislead the purchaser to believe that the product was a cognac brandy and not an imitation.

On June 20, 1913, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that upon filing bond required by law and paying the costs of the proceedings by the owners, the said Loewenthal Strauss Co., that the United States marshal be directed to release the product to said owners.

3033. Misbranding of champagne cognac. U. S. v. 249 Cases Champagne Cognac. Decree of condemnation by consent. Product released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 5027 to 5045, incl. S. No. 1687.)

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that said food upon the packages and labels thereof bore certain statements, designs and devices regarding the ingredients and substances contained in said food, that is to say, the following words, abbreviations of words, and pictures: "Bottled by Vve Robert & Cie, Cognac, S. S. France," "Fine Champagne Cognac, Trade Mark," and a picture of a barrel prominently displayed thereon surrounded by pictures of grape vines and clusters of grapes, and the words "Bottled by Vve Robert & Cie," printed upon a capsule on each of the aforesaid packages, under which said capsule on each of said packages there appeared printed three stars, all of which said statements, designs, and devices were false and misleading, because they would then and there lead the purchaser to believe that said food consisted of champagne cognac, whereas in truth and in fact, it did not.

3034. Adulteration and misbranding of brandy. U. S. v. 3 Barrels of Brandy. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 5047. S. No. 1689.)

It was alleged in the libel that an imitation brandy had been added to the product and substituted in whole or in part therefor; that the production and strength of the article by the addition of this imitation product and its substitution therefor in whole or in part constituted an adulteraton in violation of section 7 of the act of Congress comomnly designated as Food and Drugs Act, paragraphs first and second under Food; that the same was labeled "Superior High Grade California Brandy," when it consisted largely or wholly of an imitation product and was so labeled and branded in violation of section 8 of said act, paragraphs second and fourth thereof under Food.

3035. Adulteration and misbranding of Scuppernong wine. U. S. v. 3 Barrels So-called Scuppernong Wine. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 5048. S. No. 1691.)

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be Scuppernong wine, for which a base wine, sweetened and flavored in imitation of Scuppernong wine, had been substituted for Scuppernong wine and with which Scuppernong wine had been mixed a base wine, sweetened and flavored in imitation of Scuppernong wine so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the brands and labels as to the ingredients and substances contained in the product purporting to be Scuppernong wine were false and misleadinf, in that, in truth and in fact, the product was a wine made wholly or in part from other wine or wines or a base wine, sweetened and flavored in imitation of Scuppernong wine, and the statements contained on the brands and labels aforesaid were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

ALEXANDER & MACDONALD TO HAVE GREAT EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The important Scotch distilling firm of Alexander & Macdonald, Limited, of which Rusconi, Fisher & Company of 138 Liedesdorff street, San Francisco, are the agents for California, will make a great exhibit of its products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Included in the exhibit will be a still in operation. This will be an exact miniature of the extensive plant of Alexander & Macdonald at Leith, Scotland. By means of the exhibit the entire process of producing the famous Alexander & Macdonald Scotch Whiskey will be demonstrated. This exhibit will serve effectively in educating the hundreds of thousands of persons who visit the Exposition as to the advanced methods that have been developed in the manufacturing of Scotch whisky, resulting in the production of one of the most hygienic beverages that is known to the human race.

A PROHIBITIONIST GRAPE GROWER AND GRAPE JUICE

The following is a letter from Mr. Benton Ballow, a prohibitionist, to Mr. H. F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association:

Dear Sir: In answer to your statement that the California "Drys" are claiming that in case the prohibition amendment carries at the fall election there will be no loss to the grape growers of the State, as their grapes can be manufactured into grape juice at a good profit, I wish to say that the statement is entirely misleading and wish to correct it, not only for your benefit but for the public as well.

I am one of the largest individual grape growers in San Bernardino County. In 1908, I, with a number of other grape growers, took stock in the California Vineyards and Improvement Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing grape juice, with the hope of finding a more profitable market for our grapes.

After two years of experimenting, with the assistance of expert grape juice men, some of them from the Concord district of Michigan, we succeeded in placing on the market as good a grape juice as has ever been manufactured.

In 1910 we placed quite a number of orders with merchants and dealers of this State. In 1911 we failed utterly to get any of these same dealers to duplicate their orders. On investigation we found that most of the dealers that we had sold to in 1910 had their stock still on hand and that there was absolutely no call for the stuff. We were compelled to quit the business.

In 1912 we offered our entire stock of grape juice on hand at $1.25 per case of two quarts (about the price of the bottles and package) and found no takers. The following winter we sold the entire stock to the California Wine Association for distilling purposes at 6 cents per gallon and were glad to get it.

Our experience is the same as that of every grape juice manufacturer in the State.

You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink.

We can make the finest grape juice, but we cannot make the people drink it.

While I am a prohibitionist, I do not believe in misleading the people in order to win the cause.

Trusting that this may be of use to you as well as the public, I am, respectfully yours, (Signed) Benton Ballow, Secretary California Vineyards and Improvement Company.

P. S.—It is my candid opinion that 640 acres of California grapes will produce enough grape juice to supply the entire demand of the whole United States.

Blooded Herefords for Col. Taylor in War Times.—During the past month Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., cabled to George Leigh at Leominster, England, an order for the purchase of a number of Hereford two-year-old heifers, of the best blood from King George's herd. In response to the cablegram Col. Taylor received a wire that the shipment would be made August 11 to Boston. This would put the cattle on Col. Taylor's Woodford County farm by the first of October, after they have been in quarantine thirty days, unless the war interferes with the shipment.

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California's Opportunity

IF the people of California should fail to profit by the unfortunate strife in Europe to extend their trade it will be entirely due to the indifference which usually places their interests in jeopardy. Should they be unable to take advantage of the opportunity which the destructive forces of Europe have opened to them in trade it will be owing to that lack of concern which has allowed such a surly menace to prosperity as prohibition to secure a stronghold in California. Californians should take a deep interest in the commercial transformation which the war in Europe is bringing about, and they should lose no time in offering their products in place of those which have been shut out of the domestic markets of the United States. In speaking relative to the prevailing conditions, Mr. J. C. Raas, of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, says:

"It is regrettable that the misfortunes of others should prove to be more effective in contributing to our prosperity than the regular calm course of events. But such is the case. As opportunities are being forced upon us by the harsh hand of war we can do nothing else but accept them.

"Heretofore fixed prejudice against American products, particularly liquors, has militated against the normal development of our industries. Now that the European war will compel the people of the United States to give serious consideration to the products of American industry it should follow that the consumers of the country will realize that they have just as good goods at home as can be obtained abroad, and they will give to our manufacturers and merchants the patronage which is their due, but which has been unreasonably denied to them in the past.

"At the same time that the people of the United States are forced to use and to appreciate the output of their own industry, the manufacturers must respond in a way to thoroughly please their new customers and hold their trade permanently. Manufacturers of the United States should not entertain any presumptions that they are now in a position to dispose of whatever kind of goods they may care to without taking into account a reckoning when the situation in Europe is clarified, which will not be at a very early day. It is the duty of the American manufacturers to see that they give to the people the very best goods that can be produced. Once the right goods are placed in their possession by the American manufacturers it is certain that the people will use them, appreciate them and eventually adopt them permanently.

"California manufacturers can and do produce as good cordials and liquors as can be found in Europe. They can place on the market types of wines, such as Vermouth, which are the equal of the foreign products, and which sell at a price which affords the buyers a great saving when compared with the price of foreign goods.

"Every class of cordial and liqueur for which European countries are famous can be manufactured in California to the entire satisfaction of the consumers. California cordials and liqueurs are being sold at the same prices as prevailed before the war set in. Our company has made no advance in prices and I know of no other firm which has made advances. As to the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company I will say that, notwithstanding that the costs of raw material have increased considerably, no steps have been taken to raise prices on any products and none will be taken unless an exceptional and unforeseen situation should arise.

"By giving their attention to producing goods of the highest quality and keeping the prices within the bounds of legitimate profits the manufacturers of wines, cordials and liqueurs in the State of California can win and hold the immense domestic markets of the United States, which are now open to them."

It may be stated that the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company, established in San Francisco since 1852, has made a specialty of manufacturing the finest products that can be made with fruits and herbs by the process of distillation. In the development of its industry and trade the firm has employed experts from Europe, principally French, who have introduced into the manufacturing plant the best method and machinery obtainable in the older countries, and these have been improved upon as far as California ingenuity availed. The house is one of the most important in the United States, and as such its policy, outlined by Mr. J. C. Raas, carries with it the weight of prestige which should make it worthy of the adoption of all manufacturers in the State of California engaged in the production of wines, cordials and liqueurs. At the present time, while it is very important to secure the trade which is being forfeited by the warring countries, it is far more important to devise a policy to hold that trade after the war is over.

IMPORTATIONS OF MALT LIQUORS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

It is from Austria-Hungary that the United States receives the greatest amount of malt liquors shipped from Europe. From Austria-Hungary the country received, in 1913, 2,981,488 gallons of malt liquors, valued at $978,414, exclusive of malt liquors in bottles or jugs. From Germany 1,960,979 gallons, valued at $472,702, were received, and from the United Kingdom 1,257,854 gallons, worth $451,330, exclusive of malt liquors in bottles or jugs. As far as malt liquors in bottles and jugs are concerned, the United Kingdom is the chief source of supply of the United States, the quantity being 1,345,659 gallons and the value $1,294,203, while the total amount received from Europe in 1913 was 1,440,923 gallons, valued at $1,362,234.

Imports from Austria-Hungary and Germany are completely shut off. This means that nearly 5,000,000 gallons of malt liquors, valued at over $1,450,000, will be kept out of the market of the United States by the war. Restricted importations of British goods, due to increased cost, will certainly add to this, making way for at least $1,500,000 worth of domestic beers, ales and porter in the home markets. Cost of Continental European malt liquors over the bars in the United States has already trebled. This is probably only preliminary.

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THE customary inactivity of the season has marked the Kentucky whisky market for the last month or more, though since the probability that the coming season's crop of Kentucky whiskies would be curtailed has become a certainty, prices have stiffened in a marked way, losses on certain wares having been regained. For that matter, though, there is very little business being done. The brokers and wholesalers have practically suspended personal attention to business, having gone on their vacations and leaving their businesses in the hands of assistants.

There is more or less of a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the action of the distillers in agreeing to cut down the production this coming season, though the preponderance of opinion seems certainly to have favored such a course, as was proved when ninety per cent of the State's capacity was bound to cut production in half. It is pointed out that though the Kentucky distillers reduce their output and thereby put the trade in the State in a better condiion, they are liable to suffer from inroads of the distillers of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana who have not become parties to the agreement and who will stand ready to supply whiskies when the Kentucky distillers cannot supply it.

The decisive action, however, has had a marked effect on the holders of the whiskies of younger ages that are marketable now. Another occasion for encouragement has been the result of the State-wide election in Texas, the distillers taking heart over the victory of the non-prohibition forces. Here and there in Kentucky political conditions are serving to interest and sometimes disturb the distillers, one of these causes being the nomination, by rather a small majority, of former Governor J. C. W. Beckham for Democratic candidate for United States Senator. This is regarded as a victory for the anti-saloon forces, as far as it goes. Generally trade conditions in this territory are good, recent rains having retrieved in a large measure the losses threatened earlier in the season on account of the drouth. The war, while it is exerting a temporary bearish effect in some lines, is bulling others until up to this time the effect is regarded as a good deal in the way of a stand-off. This territory will profit through the concessions made in freight rates to the Middle Western railroads and business men are looking forward to a good season generally.

The definite agreement on the proposition of curtailing the output of Kentucky whiskies was reached at a meeting held in Louisville on August 11 at the Seelbach Hotel. Ninety per cent of the State's producing capacity was represented and an absolute fifty per cent curtailment in the crop was decided on. This meeting followed the other, held on June 30, at which a permanent organization was effected with D. I. Johnson, vice-president of the Susquemac Distilling Company, selected as chairman. A committee to canvass the distillers of the State was appointed as follows: Louis Rosenfield of the Sunny Brook Distillery Co., chairman; S. A. Hoffheimer of the White Mills and Lynndale Distilleries; E. M. Babbitt of the Rugby Distilling Co.; W. J. Baker, chairman Johnson and G. R. Washburne, editor of the Wine and Spirit Bulletin. In the interim the committee went over the field and made its report to the second meeting.

At this meeting it was provided that a committee, including all the revenue districts in the State, would ascertain the production of each distiller and make his allotment for the 1914-1915 season. The committee will work as a whole as well as by districts, and to it will be left details of carrying out the plans of the individual distillery concerns which have made their agreement known. The committee was appointed as follows: First district, J. W. McCulloch and A. Rosenfield; fifth district, E. M. Babbitt and J. B. Wathen Jr.; sixth district, Al Stegeman and D. I. Johnson; seventh district, W. J. Baker and Louis Poock; eighth district, W. E. Dowling and J. J. Bond.

Distilling firms represented at the meeting were the Sunny-Brook Distillery Co., Old McBrayer Distillery Co., Associated Distilleries of Kentucky, Bonnie Bros., The M. P. Mattingly Distillery Company, The Daviess County Distillery Company, S. J. Greenbaum Co., R. E. Wathen & Co., Thixton, Millet & Co., The Hoffheimer Bros. Co., White Mills Distillery Co., Lynndale Distillery Co., Susquemac Distillery Co., Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., John T. Barbee & Co., Rugby Distillery Co., Rock Springs Distillery Co., T. W. Samuels Distillery Co., Tom Moore Distillery Co., Murphy, Barber & Co., The Ferncliffe Distillery Co., Old Crow & Hermitage Distilleries, Rock Springs Distillery Co., Willow Springs Distillery Co., Eminence Distillery Co., Brown, Forman & Co., Old Kentucky Distillery Co., Pleasure Ridge Park Distillery Co., Ripy Bros. Distillery Co., Eagle Distillery Co., D. L. Moore Distillery Co., F. S. Ashbrook Distillery Co., United American Co.; Old '76 Distillery Co., Glenmore Distillery Co., Smith & Smith, W. B. Samuels & Co., Wright & Taylor, R. Cummins & Co., Dowling Bros., W. B. Saffell, Frankfort Distillery Co., James E. Pepper Distillery Co., J. W. M. Fields, J. H. McKenna.

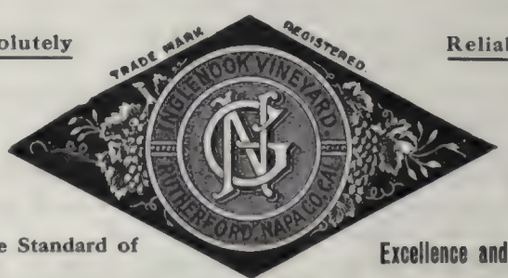
Kentucky distillers are looking forward to what they describe as a probability that the government will increase the revenue taxes on beer and whisky to make up the deficit that the tariff receipts are expected to show as a result of the war in Europe. "It will be an easy matter for Congress to amend the internal revenue laws and raise the tax on whisky and beer," one of the distillers in the seventh district is quoted as saying, "and we might as well make up our minds that it is going to be done. One thing is certain, if the tax on whisky is ever increased it will never be reduced, for the reason that the distillers and wholesalers who have tax paid whisky will make a good profit on it by raising the price on it to meet the higher taxed whisky. This profit they would lose whenever the tax is taken off, so the consumer pays the tax in the end, manufacturers always use their influence to maintain the tax."

The revenue tax on whisky now is $1.10 a gallon, and it is predicted among the distillers that, inasmuch as it was increased to that figure from 90 cents during the Spanish-American war and allowed to remain, any increase now settled would hold. It is said that a tax of $1.50 is not improbable. An increase of 40 cents on a gallon would, it is estimated, yield the government $60,000,000 alone. There is at present more than 165,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond in Kentucky, and it is declared that practically all of this would be caught by an increased tax, were it to be levied. An increase on the tax on beer could easily make up the remainder of the losses the government is expected to suffer in revenues on account of the war abroad.

A number of Louisville members of the whisky trade were war-

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bound in Europe for some time. One of these was Lawrence Jones, who with members of his family was spending the summer at his chateau in Normandy. They managed to get to Cherbourg, where they were reported to be in straits. However, the anxiety was readily cleared up, ready funds were gotten to Mr. Jones and any discomfort relieved. At this writing it even appeared that the family would delay their return. Another war-bound member of the trade was Hilmar Ehrmann of Hilmar Ehrmann & Co., whisky dealers. Members of his family and friends were unable to get in communication for a time, but at length it developed that Mr. Ehrmann and his party were safe in Vienna. Still another member of the trade affected by the hostilities was Anton Frankenberger, a department manager at the Sunny Brook Distillery in Louisville. He had been at Mainz, Germany, visiting his aged father and is reported to have cabled home to have his naturalization papers sent to him, it being understood that he was liable to be drafted into the German army. Congressman Sherley from this district was interested in Mr. Frankenberger's behalf and his family and friends are assured that he will be well looked after. Mr. Frankenberger, who came to this country when he was sixteen, had made the preliminary steps toward becoming a naturalized American citizen, and it is declared that the agitation as to his being forced to join the German army is nonsense.

Michel Herrmann of the liquor importing firm of Herrmann Bros., and vice-consul for France in Louisville, has been much in the limelight in the last few weeks in view of the interest of the local Frenchmen in the war in the Europe. There are a number of Frenchmen in Louisville and some of them registered, to be available for service in case their services were required.

R. Brooks Brown, representative in Louisville of the Indiana Glass Club and manager of the branch, was elected recently to membership in the Louisville Rotary Club as representative of that trade.

One of the famous old distilleries in the State has just been closed permanently at Paris, Ky., where O. P. Carter Jr., superintendent of the G. G. White Distilling Company, has completed the work of checking up the plant's business and has turned the property over to C. S. Brent & Bro., who will use the warehouses, etc., in their seed and grain business. The plant has not been in active operation for two years, the mechanical equipment having been removed to Camp Nelson and other distilleries controller by the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co. This was the last distillery in Bourbon County. It was established before the Civil War by the late G. G. White, and who disposed of it to the Kentucky company.

The H. E. Pogue Distillery Company of Maysville, Ky., has amended its charter, reducing its capital from $100,000 to $50,000.

MR. THEODORE GIER'S VIEWS ON THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

In speaking of the effect of the war on the California wine industry, Mr. Theodore Gier of the Theodore Gier Wine Company, says:

"The effects of the war upon the wine industry of California will be to create a greater demand for the production at a better price than normally could be expected. Profits will naturally be greater.

"Ninety per cent of our champagne comes from Europe and stocks are never large.

"It depends solely on the length of the war and its effect on international shipping. In any event, California stands to benefit greatly."

Improvements at Fulton Winery.—New crushers, electric motors, tanks and other equipments have been added to the Fulton winery, near Santa Rosa, during the past month. The plant has been given a general overhauling under the direction of Superintendent Carlo Colabella, and is now up-to-date in every particular.

ST. HELENA VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

Advices from St. Helena are to the effect that the two big tents that will shelter the viticultural, horticultural and agricultural products to be shown in the St. Helena Vintage Festival, September 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, are in place and practically all the spaces have been taken. There is a great interest among the farmers and vineyardists and there will be keen competition for the prizes being offered. Some of the largest wine firms in the State are among the exhibitors.

Rehearsals for the vintage allegory are being held every day, and there is no question but that this original production will be one of the most unique and spectacular ever seen in California, as it portrays the history of the vine from its first planting to the present time. The allegory is in blank verse and the spectacular features are shown in the dances, elaborate costumes and beautiful lighting and scenic effects. This performance will make the vintage festival entirely different from any other held in the State.

The features already promised for the parade on Labor Day insure a street pageant of length and splendor such as has never before been seen in any interior city.

Another feature of Labor Day will be that each visitor to the exhibit tents will be presented with a basket of delicious grapes, fresh from the vineyards. In the evening a street dance and confetti battle will follow the final production of the vintage allegory.

The queen's grand ball on Saturday evening, September 5th, will also be a very elaborate affair.

Extensive preparations are being made to care for all who attend the festival that they may enjoy in comfort the four days of delightful entertainment to be afforded.

Prices of Wine Grapes.—Prices of wine grapes under contracts at present in effect average $12 per ton throughout California.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY

Chauche & Bon

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street

SAN FRANCISCO

The Project to Place a War Tax on Liquors

Owing to the war in Europe the United States government will be short of revenues. Imports have fallen off greatly and there are indications that they will continue to fall off for a long time to come. The administration must devise ways and means to rehabilitate the revenues. Naturally the people whose patriotism is always alienated from their purses seek to have the burden of the rehabilitation placed where they will not feel the weight of it. They suggest that a war tax be placed on liquors.

It is self-evident that the distillers of the United States are taxed to the full extent of the power of the government to tax them. The $1.10 tax per gallon levied on brandies and whiskies is enormous. Its weight is felt by the consumers as an oppression. To add to this tax would be to crush quality out of the liquor and vitiate the consumer.

In no other civilized country of the world has the liquor industry been singled out for such heavy taxation as in the United States. Governments in other civilized countries recognize the injustice of making a single industry pay for the enforcement of law and order which benefits all industries alike. In the United States the liquor trade is the subject of persecution inasfar as taxation is concerned. Its relation to business in general is very much like that of the province of Armenia is to the Turkish Empire. It is a helpless victim of extortion. Whenever the government needs money the object of persecution and exploitation is sought. The legislative janissaries of the United States perpetrate any atrocity they may plan upon the liquor trade without danger of rebuke.

But there is likely to be a halt in the aggression against this particular industry. It is more than probable that the administration will refrain from adding to the burdens of the liquor trade. It is being realized that "the last straw breaks the camel's back."

When interviewed on this subject Mr. Louis Haas of the Crown Distilleries Company said:

"I do not believe that there will be any attempt to add to the tax of $1.10 per gallon that is now imposed upon the product of the distillers. If the distillers are made to contribute any more to the government it will be through the operation of a stamp tax. Such a tax would be confined to liquor in bond and tax-paid liquor. The rate would correspond with what would be imposed on other articles, such as checks and bonds subject to stamp tax, and it would be applied in the same way as the tax on tobacco. At the end of the war those who pay the tax would be entitled to a rebate on all liquors taxed but not disposed of.

"The United States Senators from the Southern States are opposed to increasing the tax on liquor. They are in a position to make their opposition effective."

In harmony with the spirit of this statement the liquor men should signify that they have confidence in the assurances from Washington that they will be treated with consideration in the present emergency and they should at the same time indicate that they are ready to protest energetically against any policy to further entrammel their industry. Every just person recognizes the fact that in critical times such as those now at hand the only way to deal justly with everybody is to impose taxes which will be equally borne by all classes of people. The only tax which is not discriminatory is a stamp tax on checks, bonds and receipts. Through it all persons contribute to the government in strict accordance with the amount of business done by them and the contributions at the same time correspond strictly with the amount of protection and benefit derived from the government. This is on the lines of democratic equality and fraternity.

Panama-Pacific Exposition

ORDER YOUR

BOTTLE CAPS

NOW AND INSURE GETTING YOUR REQUIREMENTS IN TIME. WE DELIVER QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER MAKER BUT YOU WANT HIGHEST QUALITY WORK FOR ABOVE SO AVOID RUSH ORDERS—SEND PARTICULARS NOW TO

BETTS & CO., Ltd.

Head Office: 1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD





EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British America	2	1,477	$ 555
" Central America	55	31,894	10,814
" China	....	766	391
" Japan	....	5,064	2,009
" Mexico	10	626	310
" Philippine Islands	....	1,348	796
" South America	4	8,294	3,995
" Samoan Islands	....	101	52
" Society Islands	....	4,600	1,455
" Australia	3	.....	11
" Dutch East Indies	....	102	61
" Hamburg	....	204	80
" Hawaiian Islands	267	63,929	33,782
" New York	732	319,957	120,207
Total	1073	438,362	$174,518

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Hawaiian Islands	10	.....	$ 172
" New York	..	1,330	2,650
Total	10	1,330	$2,822

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Central America	....	48	$ 105
" Mexico	5	....	30
" Japan	19	....	139
" Hawaiian Islands	631	664	6,198
Total	655	712	$6,472

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Central America	21	$ 282
" Society Islands	55	402
" Hawaiian Islands	777	5,333
Total	853	$6,017

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Japan	1 cs Fruit Juice
" Mexico	21 cs Mineral Water
" Philippine Islands	2 bbls, 1 hf bbl Gin, 2 cs Grape Juice, 10 cs Cider
" South America	30 kegs Vermouth
" Australia	5 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	66 cs Mineral Water, 7 cs 1 bbl 1 hf bbl 1 kg Alcohol
" Hawaiian Islands	22 cs Cider, 13 cs Grape Juice, 4 cs Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	67 cs Cordial, 10 cs Bitters, 592 cs 5 bbls Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs Fruit Juice, 5 cs Curacoa, 7 cs Amer Picon
" Hawaiian Islands	68 cs Champagne, 159 cs Liquors, 300 cs Vermouth
" Hawaiian Islands	253 cs Kummel, 10 cs 5 bbls Porter, 1 cs Ginger Ale
" New York	100 cs Champagne, 1 cs 2 kgs Cordial
" New York	1 bbl 1 hf bbl Rum, 10 hf bbls 2 kgs Gin

Total—1725 cs, 14 bbls, 13 hf bbls, 35 kgs.
Value $15,940.

PROHIBITION STATISTICS.

The amount of sweet wine produced in this part of the State now amounts to about 19,000,000 gallons annually, which is about ninety per cent of the sweet wine output in the world. There is now no tax on either sort of wine. The dry wine district is in the northern part of the State.—Los Angeles "Tribune."

That should settle it. Europe's production of hundreds of millions of gallons of sweet wines doesn't count.

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 20, 1914.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," July 27, 1914 (via Ancon).

40	c Bitters	San Francisco.
1	csk Whisky	San Francisco.
1	csk Vermouth	San Francisco.
1	csk Wine	San Francisco.
175	bbls Whisky	San Francisco.
3	bbls Gin	San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Candidate," July 25, 1914.

300	bbls Ginger Ale	San Francisco.
1101	c Gin	San Francisco.
105	csks Mineral Water	San Francisco.
276	csks Beer	San Francisco.
65	c Beer	San Francisco.
2345	c Whisky	San Francisco.
390	bbls Stout	San Francisco.
70	bbls Ale	San Francisco.
168	c Champagne	San Francisco.
336	c Brandy	San Francisco.
300	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
2	bbls Vermouth	San Francisco.
10	oct Brandy	San Francisco.
33	c Liquors	San Francisco.
100	c Kirsch	San Francisco.
5	csks Brandy	San Francisco.
34	csks Whisky	San Francisco.
2	oct Rum	San Francisco.
20	oct Whisky	San Francisco.
25	c Beer	Portland.
5	oct Brandy	Portland.
4	csks Vermouth	Portland.
50	c Whisky	Portland.
200	c Whisky	Honolulu.
300	c Gin	Honolulu.
250	c Whisky	Seattle.
1	csk Whisky	Seattle.
1	csk Wine	Seattle.
5	oct Wine	Seattle.
16	c Wine	Seattle.
43	c Wine	Los Angeles.
130	c Beer	Los Angeles.
687	c Whisky	Los Angeles.
50	bbls Ginger Ale	Los Angeles.
50	c Gin	Los Angeles.
1	csk Whisky	Los Angeles.
225	c Vermouth	Los Angeles.
885	c Gin	Vancouver.
3	hhds Gin	Vancouver.
15	oct Gin	Vancouver.
12	csks Gin	Vancouver.
12	csks Rum	Vancouver.
5	oct Rum	Vancouver.
3404	c Whisky	Vancouver.
180	c Wine	Vancouver.
128	csks Whisky	Vancouver.
35	c Soda Water	Vancouver.
10	c Spirits	Vancouver.
761	c Beer	Vancouver.
63	c Stout	Vancouver.
2	csks Bitters	Vancouver.
37	csks Wine	Vancouver.
10	oct Whisky	Vancouver.
25	c Liquors	Vancouver.
50	c Vermouth	Vancouver.
25	c Brandy	Vancouver.
23	csks Brandy	Vancouver.
21	c Champagne	Vancouver.
7	hhds Wine	Vancouver.
4	oct Wine	Vancouver.
30	c Ginger Ale	Vancouver.
8	csks Rum	Victoria.
5	oct Rum	Victoria.
21	c Wine	Victoria.
23	hhds Wine	Victoria.
67	csks Wine	Victoria.
230	c Beer	Victoria.
2677	c Whisky	Victoria.
5	c Bitters	Victoria.
185	c Stout	Victoria.
10	c Spirits	Victoria.
16	csks Gin	Victoria.
5	hhds Whisky	Victoria.
340	c Brandy	Victoria.
28	csks Brandy	Victoria.
106	c Liquors	Victoria.
205	c Gin	Victoria.

FROM EUROPE, per "Newport," August 1, 1914 (via Ancon).

152	c Brandy	San Francisco.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Serapis," August 2, 1914.

10	bbls Fruit Juice	San Francisco.
3800	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
50	csks Wine	San Francisco.
80	oct Wine	San Francisco.
1	butt Wine	San Francisco.
1438	c Wine	San Francisco.
25	c Liquors	San Francisco.
500	c Vermouth	Seattle.
2	c Wine	Seattle.
42	oct Wine	Seattle.

900 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.
76 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
5 c Wine ..... Los Angeles.
1100 c Gin ..... Honolulu.
51 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
5 csks Whisky ..... Honolulu.
31 c Wine ..... Honolulu.
25 c Vermouth ..... Honolulu.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Iowan," August 3, 1914.

125 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
105 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
135 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
1 csk Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Invererbie," August 6, 1914.

60 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
405 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
1945 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
15 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
1 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
1750 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
20 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
11 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
165 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
50 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
300 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
25 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
100 c Gin ..... Portland.
300 c Vermouth ..... Portland.
375 c Vermouth ..... Seattle.
250 c Fernet ..... Los Angeles.
75 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Alexandria," August 7, 1914.

396 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
10 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
50 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
50 c Cordials ..... Seattle.
100 c Liquors ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Persia," August 10, 1914.

230 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
80 c Sake ..... San Francisco.
29 csks Sake ..... Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Shinyo Maru," August 11, 1914.

389 csks Sake ..... San Francisco.
310 c Sake ..... San Francisco.

FROM SEATTLE, per "Admiral Farragut," August 14, 1914.

500 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Dakotan," August 15, 1914.

5 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
10 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
10 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
125 bbls Beer ..... Honolulu.
27 c Cordials ..... Los Angeles.
49 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
76 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
85 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
4 bbls Whisky ..... Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Damara," August 15, 1914 (via Ancon).

590 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
12 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
3 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
11 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
2 bbls Whisky ..... San Francisco.
10 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
5 c Rum ..... San Francisco.
7 c Cordials ..... San Francisco.
2 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.
13 c Cordials ..... Seattle.
4 c Brandy ..... Seattle.
7 c Lime Juice ..... Seattle.
11 bbls Whisky ..... Stockton.

FROM VICTORIA, per "Governor," August 17, 1914.

200 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM JULY 20, 1914 TO AUGUST 20, 1914.

VIA NEW ORLEANS:

9 c Brandy, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
53 c Wine, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
100 c Champagne, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.
25 c Whisky, from Liverpool ..... San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK BY SEA.

July 16 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Advance."

584 bbls ..... Lachman & Jacobi
250 " ..... C. Manzella & Son

From San Francisco, steamer "Colon."

920 " ..... California Wine Association
114 " ..... C. Schilling & Company
52 " ..... Ciocca-Lombardi Company
30 " ..... Sutter Distributing Company
55 " ..... C. Leone & Son
225 " ..... P. Pastene & Company
22 " ..... Chas. Schueler
60 " ..... Eddy & Fisher Company
102 " ..... A. Gazzolo
100 " ..... Piemont Winery
41 " ..... Cummings & Cummings
200 " ..... Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company
99 " ..... Ripin & Company
100 " ..... V. Casazza & Brothers
85 " ..... Chas. Stern & Sons
65 " ..... Italian Vineyard Company

PROGRAM OF THE ST. HELENA VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

Friday, September 4th

1:30 p. m. band concert in front of Festival Grounds; theatre open at 1:30; exhibit tents open at 1:30, remaining open until 11.

Crowning of Queen and Vintage Allegory at 2 o'clock sharp; Vintage Allegory at 8 o'clock.

Note—Those arriving after the performance begins will not be seated until the end of the Prologue.

Band Concert in garden at 4 p. m. and 9:30. Singing by Mrs. Florence LeRoy Chase of San Francisco.

Saturday, September 5th

Exhibit tents open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Vintage Allegory at 2 p. m. and 7:45 sharp.

Concert in garden following afternoon performance of Allegory.

Queen's Grand Ball at Crane Park at 9 o'clock.

Concert in garden at 9:30 to 11, Mrs. Florence LeRoy Chase singing.

Sunday, September 6th

Sacred Concert in garden at 2:30 o'clock.

Vocal Soloists, Mrs. Joseph Migliavacca of Napa and Mrs. Chase of San Francisco.

Musical Director, Louis N. Ritzau.

Monday, September 7th (Labor Day)

Exhibit tents open, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Grand Industrial and Floral Parade at 11 o'clock a. m.

Queen awards prizes in the garden at 2 o'clock, followed by grand concert.

Vintage Allegory at 8 o'clock sharp, followed by Street Dance and Confetti Battle until midnight.

Note.—Every visitor to the exhibit tents on Labor Day will be presented with a basket of choice grapes.

E.O.SCHRAUBSTADTER ESTABLISHED 1864 E.A.GROEZINGER
A.FINKE'S WIDOW
HIGH - GRADE
SPARKLING WINES
809 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
TELEPHONES: KEARNY 709 HOME C 3322

JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

Speaking of the liquor trade in relation to the war, Mr. Martin Hamburger of the Julius Levin Company, Inc., says:

"This is the right time to start a business campaign to educate the people of the United States as to the desirability of American goods. It can be demonstrated to the consumers that they can obtain liquors produced in California equal to those that are imported from Europe and at the same time effect an economy of from sixty to one hundred per cent.

"It is greatly due to the distorted imagination of some people that European liquors have the advantage over liquors that are produced in California. The superior quality is very often purely a matter of flightful fancy. If the war should prevent importations from Europe for one year, which it will, in all likelihood, the people of the United States will learn to use such wines, cordials and liqueurs as are made in California and once their taste for these goods is cultivated they will prefer them to the European products.

"Take Vermouth, for instance. The French article is selling at $9.25 per case, the Italian for $7.50 and the Californian for $4.25. Consumers who are obliged to buy California Vermouth, instead of the French brands to which they have been accustomed will save $1.25 for every dollar they lay out in the operation. When Californian Vermouth is bought, instead of Italian, a saving of 80c will be effected for every dollar spent. This is under present circumstances. Later on the economies effected may be greater still. It stands to reason that people who learn to enjoy California Vermouth and save money at the same time will 'get the habit.'"

In referring to shipping conditions, Mr. Hamburger says:

"A drop in the war risk from 12½ to 2 per cent will greatly stimulate trade, especially with the British Isles. Ships may not come in as regularly as they should, but they will come in, nevertheless. Regular shipments of French and Italian goods cannot be expected until after the war.

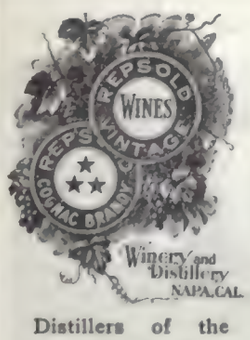
"In spite of the high prices business is very brisk in foreign goods. It does not matter with some people what the prices of the liquors are so long as they get their favorite brands. The Julius Levin Company has sold more Vermouth during the past three months, the first month of war being included, than during the three years previous. That should indicate how long the supply of imported goods is going to last.

"And that is the reason why no time should be lost in boosting California goods."

THE CALIFORNIA DISPATCH LINE.

The California Railroad Commission has authorized the California Dispatch line to issue its entire authorized capital stock, consisting of 1,000 shares, to the California Wine Association, in exchange for various tank cars and other rolling stock owned by the latter.

The California Dispatch line was incorporated April 11, 1914, for the purpose of taking over the wine tank car business of the California Wine Association.



A. Repsold Co.

Producers and Bottlers of Fine

CALIFORNIA TABLE WINES AND BRANDIES
FINE OLD PORTS AND SHERRIES
SPARKLING WINES

PURITY GUARANTEED

WINERY AT NAPA, CAL.

MAIN OFFICE: 104 PINE ST.
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

Distillers of the purest and finest California Cognac:
Repsold Cognac
★ ★ ★

THE LIQUOR TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Business is going along fairly well in a general way. There is a pronounced demand for French wine and for Scotch and Irish whiskies, although the distribution is on a reduced scale. There has been a falling off in transactions in bulk wines.

Exporters have large orders on hand for many foreign countries. They are doing everything they can do to take advantage of the control of the sea by British and French cruisers. It is expected that as soon as the war prospects become definite the shipments should go forward as in times of peace. There was an attempt to place an embargo on British beers, brandies and spirits, but Scotch whisky shippers protested effectively and it has been arranged that all these goods, as well as wines, may be sent to anyone but declared enemies of the United Kingdom.

A commercial treaty between England and Portugal was signed on the 13th of August. According to this Portugal has the exclusive right to the word "Port" as applied to port wines sold in England.

Some of the great Scotch distilleries are being shut down pending the crisis, but most of them will merely reduce their output. Scarcity of workmen due to enlistments is the cause.

Supplies of brandies and whiskies are plentiful.

NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT OF LABOR UNIONS AGAINST PROHIBITION.

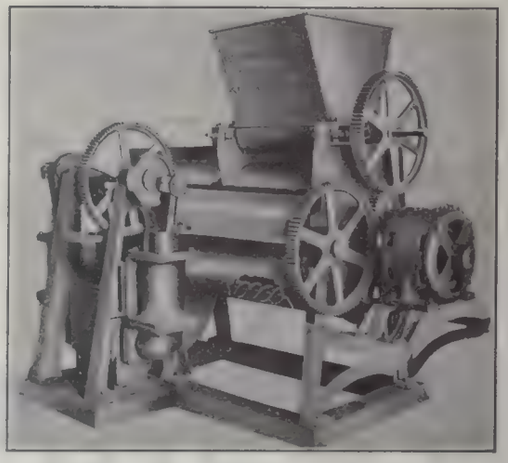
The Central Federated Union of New York City is about to inaugurate a campaign against prohibition in conjunction with other labor bodies throughout the United States. The stand against prohibition is based on the belief that thousands of workingmen would be thrown out of employment by the enforcement of legislation against the liquor traffic.

"The fight by the unions," said Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, "will be directed principally against the Anti-Saloon League, which is trying to bring about nation-wide prohibition."

THE ROSSI
Improved Combination Grape Crusher Stemmer and Must Pump
A GREAT LABOR SAVER

After years of practical experience in the manufacture of machinery for the Winery, we are presenting for your consideration the "Improved Combination Grape Crusher, Stemmer and Must Pump" of our latest pattern.

The special features are the direct connected Motor Drive, doing away with troublesome and expensive belting — however, if desired, can also be run with a gasoline engine or with any other source of power.



Another feature is the doing away entirely with the "pit," which is the source of all trouble with the Must Pump in other makes of machines, and substituting the "Must Pan," containing an "agitator," adapted to keep the Must in uniform consistency, thus preventing the clogging of the "Must Pump."

Patent Allowed Dec. 1, 1913, Ser. Number 781,277

The machine, built on a heavy cast iron base, is self-contained, compact and when delivered requires only the extension of the discharge pipe to reach the fermenting tanks and the wiring to the motor to be ready for immediate use.

The machine can also be made portable to be used directly in the field—the Must to be discharged into a portable Tank and by this means delivered to the winery. The saving of labor in handling—also the saving of materials, i.e., boxes, etc., is quite evident, even to the most skeptical.

We are in a position to supply this machine from 50 tons daily capacity and upwards. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. ROSSI & COMPANY
Machinists and Manufacturers of
GRAPE CRUSHERS, HYDRAULIC AND SCREW PRESSES FOR ALL PURPOSES
322 BROADWAY, nr. Sansome Phone Kearny 4668 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PANAMA CANAL SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has inaugurated the Panama Canal line and with the inauguration of this service has added to its Atlantic schedule direct sailings to Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston, in addition to New York.

The S. S. "Nebraskan," which sailed from San Francisco on the 11th inst., will be the pioneer in the inauguration of this new service through the Panama Canal. The following schedule has been announced by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company:

"Nevadan" for New York from Portland August 28th via Puget Sound. From Puget Sound September 2nd, San Francisco September 8th, Wilmington September 11th.

"Washingtonian" for Charleston and New York from Portland September 13th, via Puget Sound. From Puget Sound September 21st, San Francisco September 27th, Wilmington October 1st.

"Isthmian" for New York and Boston from Puget Sound September 11th, Portland, September 15th, San Francisco September 22nd, Wilmington September 26th.

"Ohioan" for Philadelphia, New York and Boston. From Portland September 26th, Puget Sound October 5th, San Francisco October 12th, Wilmington October 16th.

"Mexican" for Philadelphia and New York. From Puget Sound September 25th, San Francisco October 4th, Wilmington October 9th.

The opening of these new ports, with the reduction in rates already announced, will, no doubt, be a great stimulation to the California business, and it is expected that a much larger volume of tonnage will move via water than ever before.

CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

At a meeting of the California Women's Republican Club in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on the 19th of August, steps were taken to oppose the movement for State-wide prohibition.

In her address Mrs. Julia Sandclift Sanborn said: "The woman with a grievance is no longer the suffrage leader today. Nor is the woman who wants to turn everything dry, thereby getting us in all sorts of trouble, the woman who leads. But the woman who stands by her convictions and by her sex is the woman who leads today."

Another speaker said: "If we don't look out we will have a dry State, and then there will be trouble. Let us be sensible and remember the industries of California."

Western Asbestos Magnesia Co.

25-27 SOUTH PARK, Bet. 2d and 3d Sts., San Francisco

Telephone Douglas 3860

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CAREY'S 85 PER CENT MAGNESIA, STANDARD ASBESTOS MOULDED, AIR CELL AND FELT PIPE COVERINGS, COVERINGS FOR AMMONIA, BRINE, ICE AND COLD WATER PIPES, UNDERGROUND AND EXPOSED STEAM PIPE INSULATION, TRAIN PIPE COVERINGS, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKINGS

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The Best Roofing - CAREY'S

FLEXIBLE ASBESTOS ROOFING, FIBREROCK ASBESTOS ROOFING, LOCOMOTIVE CAB ROOFING, MASTER FREIGHT CAR ROOFING, ASBESTOS RUBBER ROOFING, RUBBER ROOFING, SLATE FINISH; RUBBER ROOFING, PLAIN FINISH; FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFINGS, WATERPROOFING, DAMP-PROOFING, ROOFING PAINTS AND CEMENTS

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS AND WE WILL GIVE YOU BEST MATERIALS AND SERVICE

SPECIFY "NO. 1 RETTED LINOFELT," THE IDEAL SOUND DEADNER

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Operating Between

Atlantic and Pacific Coast Ports

And

West Coast South America

Agents in Every Port Central America

And

West Coast South America

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

TRADE has been very satisfactory during the past month. Movement of wines, beer and spirituous liquors has been in good volume. All branches of the liquor trade show a marked improvement over the previous month.

DRY WINES.—There has been a general stimulation of the trade during the month. Conditions due to war benefited the otherwise favorable situation.

Shipments by rail out of the State were 732,033 gallons, by sea 438,362 gallons and 1073 cases. Total, 1,170,395 gallons and 1073 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,798 cases, 185 casks, 131 octaves, 30 hogsheads and 1 butt.

SWEET WINES.—This market was beneficially affected by the change of conditions. Prices were lower than during the previous month, but they are now on a firm basis.

BRANDIES.—All the depressing influences that were felt during the past three months were overcome, and there was a general buoyancy in the trade. Demand is strong and promises to continue so.

Shipments by rail out of the State were 16,203 gallons; by sea, 1,330 gallons and 10 cases. Total, 17,533 gallons and 10 cases.

Receipts by sea were 954 cases, 56 casks and 15 octaves.

WHISKIES.—The improvement which was noted during the previous month continued steadily during August, and was aided materially by the conditions created by the war. Sales were in much greater volume than during the previous month.

Exports by sea out of the State were 712 gallons and 655 cases.

Imports totaled 10,379 cases, 863 barrels, 198 casks, 30 octaves and 5 hogsheads.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Value, $15,940.

BEER.—Trade has been brisk throughout the month of August and shows a marked improvement over July. Weather and war have been responsible.

Shipments by sea out of the State were 853 packages.

Imports by sea were 1211 cases, 276 casks and 250 barrels.

IMPORTATIONS.—Notwithstanding the outbreak of war and the subsequent disturbance to shipping, the importations for the past month have been in very satisfactory volume. Importers were fortunate in that many ships with substantial cargoes of liquors managed to come safely into port in spite of hostile war vessels laying in wait to seize them. Nearly five times the quantity of whiskies were received during August as compared with July. Ten times the quantity of beer, four times that of Vermouth, forty per cent more gin and considerably more sake came to hand than during the previous month. There was a falling off in the importations of champagne, but practically the same quantities of brandies, rum and wines were received.

Importations by sea were as follows: Whiskies 10,379 cases, 863 barrels, 198 casks, 30 octaves, 5 hogsheads; Brandies, 954 cases, 56 casks, 15 octaves; Rum, 20 casks, 12 octaves, 6 cases; Wines, 1,798 cases, 185 casks, 131 octaves, 30 hogsheads, 1 butt; Champagne, 289 cases; Vermouth, 8,725 cases, 5 casks, 2 barrels; Gin, 5805 cases, 28 casks, 15 octaves, 8 barrels, 3 hogsheads; Beer, 1211 cases, 276 casks, 250 barrels; Stout, 625 barrels, 248 cases; Ale, 50 barrels; Mineral Water, 396 cases, 165 casks; Cordials, 97 cases; Liqueurs, 774 cases; Bitters, 62 cases, 2 casks; Fernet, 250 cases; Sake, 648 casks, 390 casks; Lime Juice, 7 cases; Ginger Ale, 350 barrels, 30 cases; Spirits, 20 cases; Soda Water, 35 cases; Fruit Juice, 10 barrels; Kirsch, 100 cases.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA
July, 1914.

Through shipment by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	732,033
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	438,362
Exports by sea, cases	1,073
Total bulk wine	1,170,395
Total cases	5,073

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.
July, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	16,203
Exports by sea, gallons	1,330
Total brandy exports, gallons	17,533
Cases by sea	10

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH GOODS WILL KEEP THE TRADE GOING.

The following are excerpts from a communication dated August 15 received by the Thomas W. Collins Company from the well-known importing firm of W. A. Ross & Brother of 11 William street, New York:

"We are now beginning to mail orders for all ports of the United States and Canada to Liverpool and Belfast as if the war did not exist. The goods will cost us more, but we do not know how much more. Steamship companies have seized the opportunity to raise their rates. There will also be a war risk to pay and very likely a higher rate of exchange than usual.

"We intend to treat shipments, until we know more about them, as fresh propositions when they come along, and if we can possibly avoid it, we do not intend to raise our prices to our customers.

"The f. o. b. Liverpool cost in the case of ale and stout and f. o. b. Belfast in the case of ginger ale, is, of course, unaltered as far as we know, although in these times one can not be sure of anything. There might be some kind of war tax put on exports from Great Britain, but this we hardly think likely.

"We do not think the war risk will be any higher than the present four per cent charged by the British government, and it may be lower.

"We think that the only policy for importers to follow is to keep their goods going or else their place may be taken by domestic goods. There should now be a good opportunity for Ross's Apricot Cordial, because of the difficulty of getting the French goods."

Hotel Stanford

250 KEARNY STREET

Bet. Sutter and Bush — San Francisco, Cal.

The most centrally located hotel in the city

Rooms, with use of bath - - *$1.00*

Rooms with private bath - - *1.50*

ALEXANDER D. SHAW & COMPANY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Edwin C. Hammer, Pacific Coast manager of the great importing firm of Alexander D. Shaw & Company, New York, considers the outlook for importers to be very favorable. He states that improvements in the situation have been continual during the past three weeks.

"The shipping situation has been greatly relieved," Mr. Hammer says. "This is on account of the likelihood of vessels coming to the United States from British ports freely. A war risk insurance rate of four and one-fifth per cent has been made in the United Kingdom and guaranteed by the English government. In the estimation of eminent lawyers of the United States this is very light.

"There are very bright prospects of the general resumption of traffic between the United Kingdom and the United States and there is a probability of increased shipping from Mediterranean points to the United States.

"There is every reason to believe that there will be a continuation of service between Spain and Portugal to New York. This will facilitate shipments of Spanish and Portuguese wines to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal.

"The exchange market, which was abnormal for many days, has been greatly improved and is now almost normal.

"Cost of merchandise is to a certain extent problematical. The increase of freight rates, of war insurance rates and the possibility of the imposition of an export war tax on shipments originating in the United Kingdom must be taken into consideration. There will be no increase in the price of imported wines and liquors beyond what is necessary to cover the additional outlay for insurance and transportation due to the war.

"Of course, there has been a tendency on the part of the trade to secure supplies in excess of actual requirements, but this has been almost overcome automatically since most dealers have obtained all the goods that they can afford to carry.

"Wholesalers corrected the tendency on the part of the speculative element to take advantage of emergencies. They accepted orders only to correspond with the needs of the retailers in accordance with the records of business and the exigencies of the situation."

MR. P. W. WOBBER RETURNS FROM GERMANY.

Mr. P. W. Wobber, proprietor of the "Chronicle" Bar, arrived in San Francisco from Germany during the first part of the month. After having spent four months on a tour of Europe Mr. Wobber was fortunate enough to embark just forty-eight hours before the German ports were closed.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR NOW READY FOR CANAL TRADE.

By J. J. Dwyer
President of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners

We are proud to state that the harbor of San Francisco has been made ready and is now fully prepared and equipped for the Panama Canal trade.

Upward of $6,000,000 has been spent in the last three years on new piers and the State belt railroad, most of it on improvements designed to take care of the canal commercial expansion.

Five immense piers, 800 feet long and 200 feet wide, have been built and assigned to the companies engaged in the ocean to ocean trade, all situated in the district from Harrison to Berry streets. These are, without any doubt whatever, absolutely the largest, costliest and best equipped piers for ocean business on the continent of America, not excepting New York.

San Franciscans and all visitors are cordially invited to inspect these piers the coming month, and when they see them all crowded with 10,000 ton steamships and piled high with immense sacks of merchandise they will begin to realize how much of the prosperity and future of California and San Francisco depends upon ocean commercial expansion and its principal hand maiden, the harbor of San Francisco.

PROHIBITIONISTS EXPECT GREAT HELP FROM I. W. W.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Fraser Langford, publicity secretary of the California Dry Federation, in speaking of the prospects of his party in California, declared that the greatest help would be obtained from the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World, the members of which he believed to be disgusted with the existence of saloons.

This is merely noted as a news item, there being no intention to cast any reflection on the I. W. W.

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Room $1; with Private Bath $1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

PACIFIC COAST GLASS WORKS

7th and IRWIN ST. Phone Market 328

SAN FRANCISCO

BEER AND SODA BOTTLES

GREEN, AMBER AND FLINT

Although we specialize in the manufacture of ware bottled under pressure, we also make a full line of

Liquor Dealers' Ware
Pickle and Fruit Packers' Ware
Druggists' Ware, Milk Bottles

BAR BOTTLES

Get our prices before placing your orders East. We do our own decorating and can fill your orders on short notice.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

REDWINE CHANGES NAME TO SUIT CONDITIONS.

The Northwestern Pacific railroad has officially named the locality which used to be called Redwine, "Spy Rock." The name of Redwine causes strangers to josh the residents, for, be it remembered, Redwine is in "dry territory."

NEUTRALITY IN CALIFORNIA.

THE nations now at war in Europe are represented in California in large numbers. There are at least 100,000 persons in the State who were born in Germany and Austria-Hungary, while there are over 200,000 who were born in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Russia. About fifty per cent of the people of California were either born in foreign countries or of foreign parentage. It is to the interest of all persons who have the welfare of the State at heart to take no part in any discussion of the European situation that might tend to arouse the enthusiasm of animosity of the foreign-born element. All the foreigners resident in the State have identified themselves with the progress and prosperity of California. The entire population of the State is indebted to these foreign-born residents for the upbuilding of industry, and one of the best ways to acquit the debt is to respect the feelings of all alike. As a rule, native Americans are ignorant on all subjects relating to the European war, and they will be blissfully ignorant as long as they do nothing to stir up strife. The following counsel of President Wilson should be heeded:

"I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment on others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world."

INSURANCE MEN APPROVE WINE DRINKING.

E. W. Armstrong, secretary and treasurer, The Life Underwriters Association of San Francisco, has sent the following letter to A. Sbarboro, secretary of the Italian-Swiss Colony, San Francisco:

"Pursuant to your verbal request for an expression on behalf of this association, I beg to quote you the following, passed unanimously at the regular meeting held August 17 at the Hotel Stewart:

"'Be it resolved, That the secretary of the Life Underwriters Association of San Francisco, replying to a request for information made to this body at its regular meeting by A. Sbarboro, he be instructed to write and state that so far as known, well managed life insurance companies accept risks on and issue policies on the lives of those who use wine moderately at their meals; and that it is generally understood that such moderate use does not prejudice the successful passing of a medical examination for life insurance by the medical examiners of regular life insurance companies.

"The following life insurance companies are represented in this association: Aetna Life, Connecticut Mutual, Equitable Life, Fidelity Mutual, Germania Life, Manhattan Life, Massachusetts Mutual, Metropolitan Life, Mutual Benefit Life, Mutual Life of New York, National Life of Vermont, New England Mutual, Northwestern Mutual, Pacific Mutual, Phoenix Mutual, Provident Life & Trust, Prudential Insurance Company, Reliance Life, State Life of Indiana, San Francisco Life, Union Mutual Life, Union Central Life, West Coast Life, Western States Life.

"Very truly yours,
"E. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary."

DIRECTORY BEING COMPILED FOR VITICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Percy M. Raymond is engaged in the work of compiling a directory of the vineyards and wineries of the State of California for the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners. The headquarters of Mr. Raymond are at the State Capitol, Sacramento, but his duties make it necessary for him to visit all sections of the State. As the directory will be very complete, and the work of compilation is fraught with difficulties, it will take some time to complete it. As Mr. Raymond is a thorough worker and is very familiar with the field being covered by him, the viticulturists of the State may expect that when the directory is completed it will prove to be one of great value to them, and will reflect creditably upon the diligence of Mr. Raymond.

Central and Northern California

Sacramento, August 28, 1914.

Sacramento is face to face with a new form of hysteria. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has discovered that a conspiracy is under way to debauch the hens of Sacramento County. The W. C. T. U. has reason to believe that Sacramento hens are to be alcoholized for commercial purposes.

Two poultrymen, Vincent Panizzi and Louis Fecitti, have discovered that by giving hens wine their egg-laying capacity is greatly increased.

Records have been kept showing the production in two small flocks, one each of which has been fed in addition to the mash, a small quantity of wine daily. A pen of sixteen Rhode Island Reds from 2 to 4 years old and fed nothing but bran for a mash laid during June 127 eggs; during July with two hens out because of broodiness, and on a ration of bran and wine they laid 149 eggs. A pen of sixteen White Leghorns 2 to 3 years old laid during June 133 eggs on a bran feed, while during July with eight hens moulting and being fed on bran and wine the remainder of the hens laid 104 eggs.

The wine, a sour table or cheap wine, is mixed with the bran until the mash is sticky but not too wet. About 1½ pints are required for the 200 hens daily. The mash with the grain (wheat) and green feed (alfalfa) is fed in the morning. What effect the wine would have upon the digestive system of the fowls if continued for any length of time is not known, but acting as it does, as a stimulant, its continued use might perhaps injure the productive organs. Continued experiments are to be carried on to determine this factor.

Naturally the indignation of the W. C. T. U. has been aroused by the cool plans of Messrs. Panizzi and Fecitti to cause the hens of Sacramento to become addicted to the use of wine. As one of the most intellectual members of the W. C. T. U. says, "it is amazing to what expediences the wine men will resort to in the quest of sordid dollars." Not even the innocent pullets are safe. The Sacramento "Bee" gravely remarks: "The liquor interests—and all interlocked, kindred, or sympathetic appendages and properties—have all they can do right now in attending to their own business and keeping their own fences in repair." And yet, it is hinted that the hens have taken to the wine diet!

The Independent Order of Red Men of the State of California is sending broadcast copies of the following resolution adopted in Sacramento on the 28th of July:

"We as American citizens earnestly protest against the attempts of fanatics to force prohibition on the people of our State in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees personal liberty and happiness to all men.

"Such an attempt is not only unjust, but also injurious to the industries of our State, as millions of dollars worth of property will become valueless, a large number of persons will be thrown out of employment and a great many now prosperous men will be ruined.

"We therefore request all fair-minded voters of our State to vote against the so-called prohibition amendment at the election to be held on November 3, 1914."

Captain Jack Donnelly returned from San Francisco to Sacramento during the second week of August. The captain will have charge of the campaign against prohibition in the northern part of the State of California. Captain Donnelly is well furnished with sincerity and energy and can be depended upon to make a fight which will convince the enemy that there are many sides to the liquor question and that the only losing side is that on which the prohibitionists stand. It is safe to say that he will marshal a host 200,000 strong to fight for what he stands for.

Although it is admitted that everyone has a right to change his or her mind at any time, it is seldom that the majority of the voters of any one town change their viewpoint within sixty days. This is the case at Rackerby, which was forced into the "dry" column sixty days ago at the request of a majority of the voters and is now back in line with the "wets," as a result of the board of supervisors granting W. H. Lemmon a license to conduct a saloon there.

Grape growers throughout the Sacramento Valley predict that the crop this year will break all previous records.

The wine grape crop of northern San Joaquin will be eighty per cent greater this year than in 1913, according to Elmer E. Deaver, an independent buyer.

Climatic conditions greatly favor the wine grapes this year. Last year the long dry spell cut down the yield, but this season the rains have been plentiful and the vines are free from pests.

While the contract price for wine grapes is $10 per ton, the independents expect to pay about $15 for their supplies.

During the past two weeks heavy shipments of wine have been made from St. Helena and vicinity.

The Greystone Winery sent seven tank cars of wine to the Calwa cellars at Richmond, each car containing 6000 gallons.

The Charles Krug Winery August 18 made a shipment of two carloads of wine to New York via the Panama Canal. Another carload was sent August 20 to San Francisco via the Southern Pacific Company.

F. Salmina & Company of the Larkmead cellars on August 17 shipped a carload of wine to Providence, R. I., and on August 20 another carload to Boston, Mass. This firm also made another shipment of two carloads during the third week of August.

J. Pachetau shipped three carloads of wine containing 159 barrels over the electric road to San Francisco the past week.

Jos. Brovelli of the St. Helena Winery is making a number of shipments of wine over the electric road.

By the provisions of a resolution adopted August 18 by the city commission, the saloon of Manuel S. Bettencourt and Antone Soto at 323 L street will be bought by the city of Sacramento and discontinued under section 21 of Ordinance No. 52, third series, by which the city has raised a fund of $11,000 for the purchase of saloon licenses.

Mason Brothers of Lodi contracted for Tokay grapes at $25 per ton until the end of August, at which time they will pay $18 until September 10th, after which the price will run from $15 to $17 per ton, according to the quality of the fruit.

The following is a letter to the Sacramento "Bee":

The Rev. Fraser Langford, from the account given in your paper of his sermon, did not think a man could be a Christian and grow hops. I will go a step further and ask if the man who grows barley can be a Christian? Using the same argument made by the reverend gentleman, barley is the principle ingredient in making malt for beer, while there are other botanical plants that have been substituted for hops when that article has been very high, barley is absolutely essential in making malt, while beer could still be manufactured even if the growing of hops were prohibited.

As wine can be made from all varieties of grapes and a very good wine too, so the growing of any grapes acts as a bar to Christianity.

The doctrine of Christianity as I understand it is to do unto others as you would they should do unto you, and while temperance is to be honored in all things let me add that some are excessive in eating as well as drinking, likewise in the use of tobacco and opium and from overwork, but to destroy these great California industries and take away the rights of the people, I think the world at large recognize would be a crime as great as that sought to be overcome by the adoption of the prohibition amendment.

MRS. JAMES RUTTER.

A grape grower at Florin for the past sixty years.

Oregon Peppermint Distilleries.—Alfred Todd is erecting a peppermint distilling plant at West Stayton, Marion County, Ore. Mr. Todd has another plant at Knox Butte. At both places farmers find it profitable to grow peppermint.

RESULTS OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The primary elections held on the 25th of August resulted in the selection of the following candidates:

U. S. Senator—Francis J. Heney, Progressive; Joseph R. Knowland, Republican; James D. Phelan, Democrat; Ernest Unterman, Socialist; Frederick F. Wheeler, Prohibition.

Governor—Hiram Johnson, Progressive; John D. Fredericks, Republican; J. B. Curtin, Democrat; Noble A. Richardson, Socialist; Clinton P. Moore, Prohibition.

Lieutenant-Governor—John M. Eshleman, Progressive and Republican; J. V. Snyder, Democrat; Norman W. Pendleton, Socialist; Wallace M. Pence, Prohibition.

Secretary of State—J. M. Murphy, Progressive; Frank C. Jordan, Republican; Ethel Lynn, Socialist; Gabrella T. Stickney, Prohibition.

Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Progressive, Republican and Democrat; Walter R. Dunn, Socialist; James H. Blanchard, Prohibition.

Chief Justice.—Walter Conley, Frank N. Angelotti.

Associate Justices.—William T. Lawlor, Lucien Shaw, John D. Murphey, William P. James.

NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, August 26, 1914.

The vital factor in the situation is the bearing of the war on the trade. Champagne prices have been increased $6 per case. The champagne on hand will not last four months.

The supply of foreign wines and spirits in bond in New York will not last until November.

Increased insurance due to war rates has reduced the prospective supplies from Europe. Some importers are adopting a policy of importing without insurance, as they consider the North Atlantic to be fairly safe. Their policy should cause a reduction in insurance rates.

The trade in Eastern ryes and Kentucky whiskies is regarded optimistically by all dealers. Output is to be limited and the demand will undoubtedly be strong.

California sweet wines have been favored by a reduction of from 5 to 7½c a gallon. This should stimulate demand.

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK BY SEA.

August 1-15.

From San Francisco, steamship "Colon."

250 bbls.....C. Manzella & Son
386 " .....Lachman & Jacobi

From San Francisco, steamship "Cristobal."

250 " .....California Wine Association
46 " .....Samuel Bros. & Company
136 " .....Lagomarsino Wine Company
241 " .....C. Schilling & Company
34 " ..... Piemont Winery
60 " ..... Chas. Schueler
124 " .....W. P. Bernagozzi
65 " .....Chas. Stern & Sons
114 " ..... Pisano Bros.
48 " .....A. D. Rudini
100 cases..... Wetmore-Bowen Company
59 bbls..... Order

CALIFORNIAN BRANDY.

From San Francisco, steamer "Cristobal."

3 bbls..... Chas. Schueler
19 half-bbls.....G. Cella & Bros.

ARGENTINA'S WINE INDUSTRY.

The wine industry is one of the most important of Mendoza district, Argentina, producing over ninety-nine per cent of the total yield of the country. The following table shows the number of establishments and the output, in round figures, in the different provinces during 1913:

	Wineries	Gallons
Mendoza	1,380	105,603,000
San Juan	487	19,803,000
Entre Rios	188	2,106,000
Salta	64	1,059,000
Catamarca	231	873,000
Cordoba	330	811,000
Buenos Aires	282	623,000
La Rioja	380	619,000
Other Provinces	311	505,000
Total.....	3,653	132,002,000

PROHIBITION BLOCKED IN FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Prohibition agitators have been brought to a peremptory halt in Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky.

Frankfort citizens crowded the courthouse to the doors on the night of July 1, at a few hours' notice, and adopted resolutions protesting against the further agitation of the prohibition element, who were trying to bring about a bitter local option election in Franklin County under the Frost 25 per cent petition law passed by the last Kentucky Assembly.

The resolutions against prohibition agitation were unanimously indorsed by the meeting, which was non-partisan, Democrats, Republicans and Progressives being all represented. It was a public protest from the best business element.

The resolutions were signed by the presidents of the banks, bank cashiers, leading lawyers, and the leaders of the business and social life of the capital city.

Frankfort has evidently wearied of the professional agitators who have been trying to ruin Kentucky's greatest industry.

MR. H. P. ANDERSEN ON NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON SITUATION.

Mr. H. P. Andersen, proprietor of the well-known establishment, the "Cutter," at 709 Market street, San Francisco, returned to San Francisco on the 16th of August after having spent six weeks on an extensive automobile trip through the northern part of California and Southern Oregon. Mr. Andersen reports that business conditions throughout Northern California are in a very satisfactory condition. He found especial activity in Plumas and Lassen counties.

Mr. Andersen has formed the opinion that the situation in Oregon is critical. He believes that it will be necessary for the liberals to wage a more aggressive campaign in that State in order to prevent the fanatics from winning.

As to Northern California, Mr. Andersen considers that the anti-prohibition forces are in control and will make a sweeping victory at the November election.

Sonoma County Development Association Opposes Prohibition.—The Sonoma County Development Association, in which is represented various chambers of commerce, promotion bodies and individual organizations, has gone on record against the State-wide prohibition amendment on the ground that it would be disastrous to the immense grape and wine interests of this county and State.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY OF CHAMPAGNE.

In the valleys of the Aube and the Upper Marne, France, the 50th anniversary of the discovery of champagne, the beverage of kings, will be commemorated in the year 1916.

The Marne district, which is the producer of the true champagne, grows 37,000,000 quarts of grape juice every year. Of this true champagne, France consumes 7,000,000 quarts every year, the remainder being shipped to other countries. In addition to this true champagne, the Aube district produces 34,000,000 quarts of juice, which is judiciously mixed with the true.

Champagne was discovered by a monk of the Benedictine order. This monk was the cellar master of the abbey of Hautevillers. His discovery was entirely due to accident. The monk, having invented a wooden cork for wine bottles and having placed some bottles, into which the new corks had been inserted, in a cooler part of the cellar, continued his duties without further ado. But one day while he was walking through the cooler part of the cellars he was fairly bombarded with corks popping from the bottles. In alarm he looked into the bins and saw a number of bottles corkless and effervescing. He poured some of the gurgling fluid into a goblet and tasted it to see if it was spoiled. As his lips touched the liquid his senses were flooded with the subtle aroma of the new wine. Champagne, real, live, gurgling champagne, was born out of the still, lifeless, albeit kindly beverage which had been the pride of the abbey.

There has been steady development of champagne since that day. At the present time the formula for making the kingly vintage, "le grand vin," is as follows: Equal quantities of the juice of grapes known in Avize, noted for lightness, freshness and effervescence; of grapes from Dizy-Magenta, famed for mellowness; of grapes from Ay, where brilliancy and bouquet are grown with the grape, and of grapes from Verzenay, which furnish both body and delicate aroma.

Special vintages of champagne are made. In these ordinary portals can have only visionary interest. To prepare these vintages expert pickers go through the vineyards. They inspect each and every bunch of grapes. Grapes are picked one by one from the bunches according to their maturity. When delivered to the champagne men the grapes sell at from $300 to $500 per ton. The juice that is extracted from them is transformed into a champagne which only the monarchs may enjoy. As it is, the monarchs only are entitled to this beverage of the gods, since they order their supplies five and ten years in advance. Still, there is enough of the ordinary vintages of champagne to satisfy the rest of humanity properly provided with funds.

CHILD LABOR IN PROHIBITION MISSISSIPPI.

Written by Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Member of the Illinois Legislature, for the Chicago "Tribune."

In Pass Christian, "the winter capital" of the nation, I visited an oyster canning establishment. Here, in an open room, unprotected from the weather, scores of little children labored opening oysters. Many of them were barely tall enough to reach into the bin cars from which they took the oyster shells. Some were no more than eight years old. The industrial system under which they exist does not even afford them a stool to sit upon.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, while the best families of Mississippi are still in slumber, these babes are at their posts. And all day—until 5 o'clock in the afternoon—they toil, keyed up nearly to the breaking point, on a piece-work basis of compensation. One of the little workers told me that a good day's work was the filling of ten cans at 5 cents per can—or 50 cents!

These little ones work side by side with the sailors from the oyster boats, which tie up here to discharge their cargoes. One child, about one year old, played around on the floor at one corner of the factory, under the watchful eye of another child of about nine years of age, who was at work nearby.

Such conditions await action in the south, by the Progressive party, organized labor, or some agency with the courage and power to cope with the evil.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FRUIT JUICES.

In co-operation with the Bureau of Chemistry the best methods of preparing fruit juices from apples, pineapples, and other fruits have been determined. An important feature of the work has been the application of refrigeration to the concentration of fruit juices. It has been found that much of the water content of the juices can be removed by freezing with little or no impairment of delicate flavors such as frequently follows heating. The ripening of bananas, processing of Japanese persimmons, and drying of bananas, pineapples and Japanese persimmons are also being studied.

Much fruit is sent in to the office by fruit growers and others for determination of the varieties and for detailed varietal descriptions. The standardization and simplification of pomological nomenclature with a view to determining the proper varietal names and synonyms are among the projects of the office.

THE VINERIE SYSTEM.

The "Vinerie" System is one of several recent developments of wine-making described in a valuable paper by Messrs. F. de Castella and W. P. Wilkinson presented at the last meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. It consists in the sterilization of the grapes, as soon as they are vintaged and crushed, with a dose of sulphurous acid to render fermentation impossible. They can then be stored until such time as suits the wine-maker and fermented at leisure, after the removal of the sulphurous acid by the operation known as "desulphiting," under most suitable conditions as to temperature and cellar care. Thus wine-making is put on somewhat the same footing as brewing; i.e., the raw material may be harvested as rapidly as desired, but its transformation into wine is carried out as deliberately as the manufacture of beer. Evenness of type and reduction in the cost of handling are some of the advantages of this process. Desulphiting is performed in a column analogous to the rectifying column of a still, in which the bubbling of air through the liquid, under reduced pressure and at temperature of about 70 degrees Cent. (158 degrees Fahr.) removes practically the whole of the sulphurous acid. Several important "vineries" have been established in Europe and Algeria, and it is expected that the use of the new process will be enormously extended within the next few years. One of its promising applications is in the manufacture of unfermented grape juice. The main credit for this innovation in wine-making is due to Barbet, the well-known authority on distillery equipment.

Northern California Wine Company Prosperous.—The business of the Northern California Wine Company, with headquarters at Redding has been steadily expanding during the past five years. At present the institution has the largest storage capacity for wines in California north of Sacramento. Storage tanks include six of 5000 gallons, five of 1500, seven of 800 and 30 of 200. An addition is being made to the plant for the distillation of brandies. This will be capable of producing 300 gallons of liquor per day. Through the efforts of the company Northern California is rapidly becoming known as a wine and brandy producing center.

Grape Juice to Have a Rival.—According to the Oakland "Tribune" the beverage made notorious by Secretary Bryan is to have a formidable rival in the shape of loganberry juice. A plant has been started at Eugene, Oregon, to bottle the juice of the berry which owes its existence to Judge Logan of Santa Cruz County, who developed it by various crossings. The juice of the loganberry is tart, rich and heavy. It is generally diluted with water before being used. Once the product is placed on the market it will most probably be manufactured all over the Pacific Coast. It is stated that loganberry juice may be taken seriously while, owing to the connection of Mr. Bryan's name, grape juice is now being taken altogether as a joke.

OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

COLONEL JOHN RENNER'S TRIP TO MILWAUKEE.

Colonel John Renner of the Thomas W. Collins Company has returned to San Francisco from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he spent the first part of the month of August. On his trip to Milwaukee Colonel Renner made close observations of the country through which he passed. He gives the following description:

"Crops from the Golden Gate to Lake Michigan look better than at any time for years past. There are great numbers of new freight cars on the railroads. I have seen as many as ninety-eight cars in a train.

"Milwaukee is a leader among the cities of the United States for beauty and hospitality. It is a solid and cleanly metropolis. Its inhabitants are friendly and progressive.

"Lake Michigan is a great asset to Milwaukee from scenic, hygienic and economic standpoints. It supplies good water for all purposes, especially that of making beer, and it provides the city with a large share of the shipping trade of the Great Lakes.

"Milwaukee has many beautiful parks, one of which is named after Juneau, the first white man to settle in the locality. A statue of Juneau is erected in the park. Lake, Washington and Mitchell parks serve to enhance the beauty of the city.

"Strangers have a false impression that Milwaukee is first of all a 'brewery city.' The brewing industry ranks fourth, being outclassed by leather and steel works.

"But, just the same, beer is one of the great adjuncts of Milwaukee. It adds zest to life among beautiful surroundings. While inspecting the artistic side of the city I was fortunate to secure an invitation to visit the Val Blatz Brewery, where the original "Nectar of the Gods," Private Stock, is brewed with the aid of Bohemian hops, which cost at times $1.10 per pound. I found all the latest brewing and bottling equipment at the plant. A very handsom Lutheran German Church stands between the brewing house an the bottling works, showing that the church, like other poor sin ners, appreciates good beer.

"I cannot say too much in praise of the hospitality of Albe Blatz, president; Valentine Blatz, vice-president, and the oth genial spirits who are members of the directing forces. The cou teous president tendered the hospitality of the Blatz Stock Far where some incomparable blooded Belgian stallions are to be see After a visit to the zoological department of the farm an open-a supper was served on the lawn, the piece de resistance being o of Wisconsin's leading delicacies, namely, ecrevisses, or small cra fish. The repast was enlivened by Private Stock, ad. lib. and son of the Fatherland. On the day following Blatz Park, ideally l cated on the Milwaukee River, was visited.

"There are many admirable hotels in Milwaukee. Amo others the Wisconsin, Republican, Blatz and Pfister are notable f the luxury of their appointments.

"I found that Val Blatz beer is very popular in all the cities the line from Chicago to Denver. It is served in all the leadi saloons. Its superior quality has been duly brought to the atte tion of the public by such representatives as Mr. Henry Clodius.

"In all the cities which I visited the greatest interest is bei taken in the State of California and the coming Panama-Pacific I ternational Exposition. Nearly everyone I met expressed the ho of visiting the Exposition in 1915."

MR. ARTHUR BACHMAN AND FAMILY IN WAR ZONE

Mr. Arthur Bachman, president of the well known San Fra cisco wholesale cigar company, his wife and twelve-year-old s were last heard from by friends in this city on August 4 fr Frankfort. At that time he cabled that he was being treated w nothing but courtesy. Relatives here are not worried, though t Bachmans have not been heard from since.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

INDUSTRIAL DESPOTS FAVOR PROHIBITION.

The Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown has issued an order to all employees in the Youngstown district to the effect that "Hereafter all promotions of whatever character will be made only from the ranks of those who do not indulge in the use of intoxicants. The heads of departments and their foremen will be expected to observe this rule in advancing their men."

The Steel Trust is not directed by humanitarian influences. It is a cold blooded business institution. Its directors are interested only in dividends. If the Steel Trust has in its employ a man who drinks to excess and as a result of drink or for any other reason, is incompetent, of course he will not be promoted, he will not even be retained.

The Steel Trust has but one interest in its employees and that is to secure the greatest possible amount of labor at the least possible expense.

The cost of living is increasing. When it increases to a point at which the employees of the Steel Trust are unable to live, as they have been accustomed to living, they will demand an increase in wages. If the Steel Trust can force its employees to save the few dollars that they have been spending for alcoholic beverages it can postpone the time when wages must be raised. That is the motive.

If this experiment is successful what is to prevent the trust from issuing an order forbidding its employees to marry until they are, say thirty-five? This would enable them to live on less wages until that time. Or, why not issue an order based on the alleged efficiency of the rice eating Japanese, forbidding the use of meat more than once a week? This would decrease the cost of living and make an increase in wages unnecessary. It might even be possible to decrease them slightly.

Was the human race mistaken when they fought for centuries to throw off the servile yoke of feudalism? Are we now to admit that we were mistaken and voluntarily embrace the chains of slavery? If it is not slavery to give the employer the right to dictate how the employee shall spend that portion of his time that is his own, we do not know the meaning of the word.

Following the example set by the Carnegie Steel Company the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company notified all employes that they must withdraw from fraternal organizations and clubs which maintain sideboards or cease to work in the company's plants. They are also prohibited from indorsing liquor license applications. This order affects the employes at all plants of the company throughout the country. The men have not taken kindly to the new order of things, which they declare is a sharp curtailment of their personal liberties. Upward of 6,000 men are affected by the order in this region. The company has a list of employes who are members of the various clubs having sideboards. It is said that the men have only been given a few days to comply with the order.

By order of the Illinois Steel Company the steel workers at Joliet and Gary have also been given orders along the same line. The Joliet order followed the action of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown, O., and its subsidiary, the American Sheet and Tinplate Company at Newcastle, Pa.

Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburg Steel Company, has placed himself on record, both as an economic pecksniff and a hypocritical object, on the right of a wage worker taking a bottle of beer after his day's work is done. Recently Rowe filed a remonstrance against an applicant for a liquor license in Westmoreland County, and among other things the remonstrance says:

"In these times of the high cost of living and low prices for products made in our works, rendering it impossible to increase wages and making it doubtful whether they can even maintain them where they are, no greater single benefit can be conferred upon workmen than by reducing the amount they waste on liquor and increasing the efficiency of the services of the mill by bringing them to work sober and in fit condition to render good services.'

There was never a more hypocritical solicitude displayed for the welfare of wage workers than the foregoing. Here we have a man connected officially with an industrial concern that keeps down wages and prohibits employes from joining a labor union, who talks about his concern for the household comforts of the workers.

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PROPOSED EXTRA TAX ON LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

As soon as the United States government found itself in straightened circumstances owing to the conditions created by the war in Europe, the first thought was to place an extra tax on liquors in order to rehabilitate the revenues. This is a proof that the government recognizes in the liquor industry one of the greatest sources of wealth in the country. The prohibitionists have made no suggestion that they would come to the aid of Uncle Sam. If the United States should be "dried up" the only choice for Uncle Sam would be to call upon the prohibitionists for help or discharge one-third of the working force employed by him. It is easy to be seen that this would be a Hobson's choice purely and simply.

MR. TILLMAN HOBSON LECTURES ON THE SQUARE DEAL.

During the past month Mr. Tillman Hobson delivered some lectures in Southern California. His leading subject was "A Square Deal for the Saloonman."

Mr. Hobson delivered his last address at Pasadena. His address was full of spice and red pepper, and left a smarting sensation in the minds of his hearers—yet, withal, was well received. "He hit me," was the common good-natured comment at the close.

At the beginning of his address, Mr. Hobson assumed the role of a man who was about to locate in Pasadena and open a bar. Under such conditions, he said his wife would be ostracized from all social functions, save that of the W. C. T. U., who would receive her with open arms, saying: "We love you and your husband, but detest his business."

"If the saloons are a good thing for the business interests of the community, why shouldn't business men pay the $500 license and the saloons the $25 license? If the business man profits by the existence of the saloon, he should pay for it, and not the saloonkeeper," said Mr. Hobson.

OAKLAND AND SUBURBS.

Oakland, August 26, 1914.

Our esteemed enemy the Oakland "Enquirer," which has been the joy of prohibitionists in the past, shows that it is working upward in the night. The veil of darkness and ignorance is falling away from the "Enquirer." This is evident from the following article which recently saw light in the columns of the "Enquirer":

"Mr. Bryan's precept and example concerning the drinking of grape juice have not taken—in California, at least. Last year the Golden State produced a measly 100,000 gallons of the unfermented juice of the grape as against 42,000,000 gallons of wine, and 1,544,245 gallons of brandy.

"No State can compare to California in the acreage and money devoted to the raising of grapes. There are 330,000 acres in vines, representing a valuation of $66,000,000. Packing houses and the 700 wineries in the State give enough additional valuation to bring the total money invested to $150,000,000.

"The total dry wine production was 25,000,000 gallons, requiring 180,000 tons of grapes. For sweet wines another 212,000 tons of grapes were used to make the 17,000,000 gallons produced. For the brandy, 51,000 tons of grapes were pressed. The wines and brandies produced were sold for $15,000,000.

"About ninety per cent of all grape products is sold outside the State. The three items, grapes, wines and raisins, brought $30,000,000 for 1913. Of this amount $27,000,000 was money coming into California from other States to be added to the wealth of its people, all derived from the 1,800,000,000 pounds of grapes harvested—900,000 tons!"

After this it might be expected that the "Enquirer" will come out as a straight anti-prohibition sheet.

Rev. Mr. D. M. Gandier and Mr. Theodore Bell clashed in a debate on prohibition in the Berkeley high school on the evening of the 9th of August. One of the results of the debate has been a discussion of the mixed public school as a source of immorality. The people of Berkeley are beginning to learn that more young girls are started out wrong from the mixed school than from mixed drinks. If this discussion is not hushed by the prohibitionists at an early date Berkeley may follow the example of that other college city, Boston, and condemn the mixed public school as being the greatest source of immorality in any community.

Mr. Fred H. Hilbert, president of the Vallejo Brewing and Bottling Company, and Mr. H. J. Widenmann, manager of the Solano Brewing Company, have been having an enjoyable time opposing the prohibitionists of Vallejo during the past month. Many open letters from them to the daily press have had the effect of convincing the prohibitionists that there is no room for them in Vallejo.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

ANTE-BELLUM BRANDY SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The production of wine in the cognac-brandy region of France for 1913 was below that of the preceding year, and only about one-half the output of 1906, when the last large crop was harvested. The production for 1913 was: Charente, 15,847,000 gallons, compared with 13,505,000 gallons for 1912 and 11,553,000 gallons for 1911; Charente Inferieure, 23,090,000 gallons, compared with 32,935,000 gallons for 1912 and 23,204,000 gallons for 1911.

As will be seen, the production of the Charente, in which the grande champagne and petite champagne districts lie, increased, while the yield of the Charente Infereure fell off considerably, the greater part of the loss being in the districts of the inferior "crus," known as "Les Illes," and the "bois commune." This indicated, naturally, that the brandy of 1913 would be high-grade and expensive, and this is confirmed by the official quotations, which were as follows in May last (prices are given per hectoliter of 60 per cent alcohol, or per 31.7 proof gallons): Grande champagne, 240 francs ($46.32); petite champagne and borderies, 225 to 235 francs ($43.43 to $45.36); fins bois, 215 to 220 francs ($41.50 to $42.46); bons bois, 200 to 215 francs ($38.60 to $41.50); and bois eloignees, 200 to 210 francs ($38.60 to $40.53).

The jury of the wine and brandy fair, at Angouleme, stated that the red wines of the district were of excellent quality and that the white wines were steadily improving in quality. Moreover, the wine of 1913 showed a very high percentage of alcohol.

The fact that the production of wine for the whole of France was below the average will mean that more of the Charentais wine will be required for immediate general consumption, and less will be distilled than if the total crop had been normal. This is due to the fact that the added demand for the local wine forces prices to such a point that distillers can not afford to pay the price demanded. All of this means higher priced cognac brandies. The figures for the distillate are not available.

A goodly proportion of the brandy is distilled by the proprietors of the vineyards and afterwards sold to the large brandy concerns which do the actual blending. These distillers of their own crops are known as "bouilleurs de crus." There are 2,544 of these distillers in the Department of the Charente and 5,393 in the Department of the Charente Inferieure, as against a grand total of 120,374 for all France. Although the number is rapidly increasing throughout the Republic, the number of the "bouilleurs de crus" for the Cognac region is diminishing.

SAN FRANCISCANS IN WAR STRICKEN EUROPE.

Among the San Franciscans who were in Belgium until after the outbreak of war were Mrs. E. G. Lyons and Mrs. Albert Raas. Mrs. E. G. Lyons is the wife of Mr. E. G. Lyons of the firm of the E. G. Lyons & Raas Company and Mrs. Albert Raas is the sister-in-law of Mr. J. C. Raas of the same firm. They were in Brussels when hostilities were commenced. Just prior to the war Miss Camille Raas, niece of Mr. J. C. Raas, was married at Brussels to Mr. E. Molitor, engaged in the banking business of the Belgian capital. Mr. Molitor enlisted in the army and went to the front at the outset of the war. Latest advices are to the effect that all these ladies are still in Brussels.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Wetmore and family were on a tour of Europe at the time when mobilization was started. Fortunately they were all in Paris at the critical time. They witnessed the mobilization in France, and the enthusiasm of the people accompanying it. Since the completion of the mobilization they have been in London. Mr. Clarence J. Wetmore has announced to his friends in San Francisco that he and his family would depart from England for the United States on the first steamer under an American flag to sail from England.

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Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, August 27, 1914.

Mr. Alfred Sebastian has purchased an interest in the Stewart Saloon at 215 West Fifth street, Los Angeles. Chief of Police Sebastian was present at the meeting of the Police Commission when his namesake asked for the necessary license. The chief testified that Mr. Alfred Sebastian was not a relative of his and, as a consequence, the license was granted. It is not known whether the license would have been granted if any relationship had been shown.

Spring street, between Fifth and Sixth, has been opened to the liquor traffic. Mayor Rose voted in favor of opening the block. Immediately after opening the block in question the commission granted liquor license permits for two saloons in that block—one for Fred Meriwether at 535 South Spring street and the other for Frank Mason at 538 South Spring street. Mason transfers his saloon from the Temple Block to the new Spring street location. Only two property owners in this Spring street block were qualified to sign a petition for further liquor permits. One of these signed a petition for 60.10 feet of frontage, while the other property owner, representing 60.03 feet of frontage, signed against liquor permits.

The difference in favor of permits was but .07 of a foot. In order to be absolutely sure that the petition was a majority petition, the Police Commission took the matter under advisement. Of course, Commissioner Vincent Morgan voted against opening the street.

The total cessation of imports from Belgium, France, Germany, Austria and other nations within the war zone, and the restriction of trade from Japan, Italy, Canada and other countries, is cutting down the harbor business of Los Angeles. The great mass of local importations comes from the countries whose ports are closed to commercial traffic. It is estimated that the war will cost the harbor $500,000 per month.

In order to devise ways and means of rehabilitating the deficit in the government's strong box caused by the paralysis of the import trade, Revenue Collectors Scott of San Francisco and Carter of Los Angeles have been conferring. Prohibitionists, with their usual patriotism, have suggested to the collectors that a tax of five cents a gallon be placed on wine. As California produces between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 gallons per year, such a tax would provide from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000 from this State. Prohibitionists do not believe that the imposition of such a tax would be a blow to the argument for State-wide prohibition. Besides, they feel sure of saving their own pockets from being touched.

The Southern Pacific Company estimates the wine yield south of Tehachapi for the present year at 900 cars. This is 50 cars more than last year. There are 10,000 acres in wine grapes in Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It is estimated that the Guasti vineyards will produce 450 cars. The grapes are unusually rich in saccharine matter, ranging up to twenty-six per cent.

The Los Angeles Labor Anti-Prohibition League has been organized in Los Angeles to fight the proposed State-wide prohibiton amendment. The following organizations sent delegates to the meeting: Brewery Workers, Beer Drivers, Beer Bottlers, Bartenders, Waiters, Cooks, Cigar Makers, Machinists, Coopers, Engineers, Firemen, Ice Wagon Drivers, Teamsters, Musicians, Bakers. Officers were elected and installed as follows: P. J. McNally of the Stationery Firemen's Union, president; J. Carroll of the Beer Drivers' Union, vice-president; R. Weber of the Cigar Makers' Union, secretary; A. B. Hassel of the Bartenders' Union, treasurer; R. Otto of the Brewery Workers' Union, sergeant-at-arms.

Escondido Valley will celebrate Grape Day September 9. Percy Evans is the president of Grape Day Association. The features of the day will include the giving away in the park of ten tons of muscat grapes, ice-cooled, and the distribution of several thousand two-pound boxes for the guests to carry away with them. Each visitor will be decorated with a souvenir button. As many persons as possible will be given free automobile rides over the valley. Band concerts and other entertainment will be provided, including a programme of sports. A display of the products of the valley will be made.

Special trains will be secured from the Santa Fe from Los Angeles and San Diego, these being due to arrive here at 11 and 12 o'clock.

The Old Mission Winery at San Gabriel has been sold to Mr. Albert C. Rambaud, who has been identified with the winery for some time as a vintner. Mr. Rambaud will take particular pains in selecting his grapes for his wines so that the quality will be uniform from year to year.

Mr. William Klatscher, representative of the Western Wine Company of Los Angeles, spent some time on the desert during the past two weeks. He found that Antelope Valley heat was conducive to sales of his line of goods.

The revenue from liquor licenses was increased nearly $400 per month in San Pedro by the new ordinance which went into effect August 1.

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European War Offers Inducement for Development of California Industry

DURING the year 1913 there were imported into the United States 601,664 proof gallons of brandy, valued at $1,634,359, 3,893,239 gallons of wine in casks, valued at $2,381,392; 643,217 dozen quarts of wine in other coverings, valued at $2,632,670, and 280,700 dozen quarts of champagne, valued at $4,633,333. Altogether $11,281,754 worth of brandy and wine was imported into the country. In consequence of the war which is now being waged the importation of such goods has been stopped. Stocks in the United States are very light. They will be entirely exhausted within a very short period of time. The trade is already calling for wine and brandy with which to respond to the demand of the consumers. It will be necessary for the country at large to look to California to fill its wants in the line of brandy and wine, including both still and sparkling varieties of European types.

California is in a position to supply a great deal of champagne to make up for that which will be lacking in the importation from France. In 1913 the United States received from France $4,027,922 worth of champagne, and from the United Kingdom $429,842, which proceeded originally from France. The amount of champagne produced in California available for consumption in the United States is equal to at least one-half of this. Demand will undoubtedly be sufficient to take all that the California wine men may offer.

Europe has been supplying the United States annually with nearly 4,000,000 gallons of still wines in casks, and over 600,000 gallons in other containers. The value of this has been in excess of $5,000,000. This year, with a good vintage in sight, California should be able to supply fully this amount in excess of what the State regularly supplies and not be hard pressed to do it.

As to brandy, the total amount that has been imported from Europe has been a little over 600,000 proof gallons per year, valued at more than $1,600,000. The production of California in 1914 will be large enough to provide for the falling off in importations from Europe.

In regard to liqueurs and cordials, of which California produces more than any other State, it is safe to say that the regular importations from Europe, valued at $1,163,201 in 1913, can be more than made up for by California during the war period and the time following during which readjustment must take place.

California has within her reach the major part of the $12,444,955 worth of trade with the United States which has been forfeited by the viticultural and cordial industry of Europe in consequence of the war. Granting to the State a share corresponding with her rank as a producer of wines, brandies, liqueurs and cordials, at least $10,000,000 of this trade should fall to California.

The war should largely increase the wine, brandy and cordial trade of California over the annual average of $20,000,000. Of course the inducements offered by the war can not be taken advantage of excepting through the initiative of the men in the trade. While the consumers may look around for sources from which to replenish their supplies, it will be necessary for the Californians to show to them that they have the wherewithal to satisfy their wants. Initiative will be required to profit by the situation. The nation must be advised that California is in a position to supply the market. Education and advertisement must be resorted to. The celebration of California Wine Day might prove the right business campaign. At any rate, Opportunity is knocking at the door of the California viticultural industry, and the trade must be awakened to the fact.

JULES RESTAURANT
MONADNOCK BUILDING OPP. CHRONICLE
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESTAURANT SERVING
A SPECIAL 50c LUNCHEON DAILY FROM 11 TO 2
DINNER WITH WINE—$1.00
A La Carte Phone Kearny 3087-1812 Music Evenings Entertainment

SERMON OF REV. J. F. PRIM ON PROHIBITION.

The following is taken from a sermon by the Rev. J. F. Prim, pastor of Mater Dolorosa Church, New Orleans, as published in the New Orleans "Picayune" January 26, 1914:

Is the use of wine, beer and liquors harmful and destructive to a nation? We have the history of the oldest now existing race before us—the history of the Jews. As far as its history dates back we find that nation enjoyed the use of wine. Can anyone, even the greatest enemy of the Jewish race, accuse them of being drunkards? Of being intellectually inferior to any other race? I dare say that many other nations, for shrewdness and ability in science as well as in commerce can go to them to school.

There is in our country another nation very much misrepresented and not enough appreciated—the Italian. From early in the morning till late at night he works the soil and gives to us all the examples of industry and economy. His children become very industrious and good citizens of the Union. Does the glass of wine to which he is used from his childhood interfere with his hard and strenuous work, and being used to it can we call him a drunkard?

Take the master mind of Bismarck. He was used to take not only his glass of beer and wine, but even a glass of whisky. It did not do him any harm, for he used it moderately. In fact all the leaders of the Franco-Prussian war—William the First, Von Moltke, all men of advanced age, used beer and wine daily—it did not do any harm to them, because they used it moderately and with discretion.

A prudent law-giver never will impose a law upon his people which he knows in advance will not be observed by his people. The open, honest and frank character of the average American boy, his natural and manly inclination to observe the first laws of the country will, I am afraid, be changed and will make rather a hypocritical than a frank and manly boy. Apparently he may observe the law, but in reality he will not. The history of States where prohibition is established shows clearly that prohibition is a failure and instead of ameliorating conditions it has made them worse.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

Brewers' Department

OREGON HOP YIELD.

It is estimated that the hop yield of the State of Oregon this year will be 154,000 bales. The vines have made remarkable progress during the past three months owing to the warm weather. Prices are advancing. Many contracts have been made on a basis of 16c, but the basis is now 16½c.

CALIFORNIA HOP PROSPECTS.

The hop yards of California are in first-class condition. While there has been some trouble from vermin in Sonoma County the vines throughout the State are considered to be in a very healthy condition. The first hops for the 1914 season were harvested in the Sacramento Valley during the first week of August and the first shipment out of the State was made on the 4th of the month when four bales were shipped from Consumne to New York via the Western Pacific railroad.

FOREIGN BEER SUPPLY SHUT OFF.

The Thomas W. Collins Company of 34-36 Davis street, San Francisco, has received the following communication, dated August 6, from one of the leading importers of New York City:

"I beg to state that on account of the sudden closing of all European ports the importation of beer is impossible.

"By making very small shipments the limited stock here at the disposition of my customers will not last longer than a few days.

"Rudolph Oelsner, 457 Broadway, New York City."

BARLEY AWAITING SHIPMENT TO EUROPE.

Port Costa warehouses are loaded with California barley which is awaiting vessels to transport it to Europe. Prior to the outbreak of war forty-six vessels were chartered to carry the barley, but not one of these was available up to the 15th of August. As it is understood that the bill permitting foreign ships to register under the American flag has been passed there will be a brisk movement. While, in the meantime, California has more barley than she can dispose of, as soon as trade routes to Europe are completely opened there must come an improvement in the barley market.

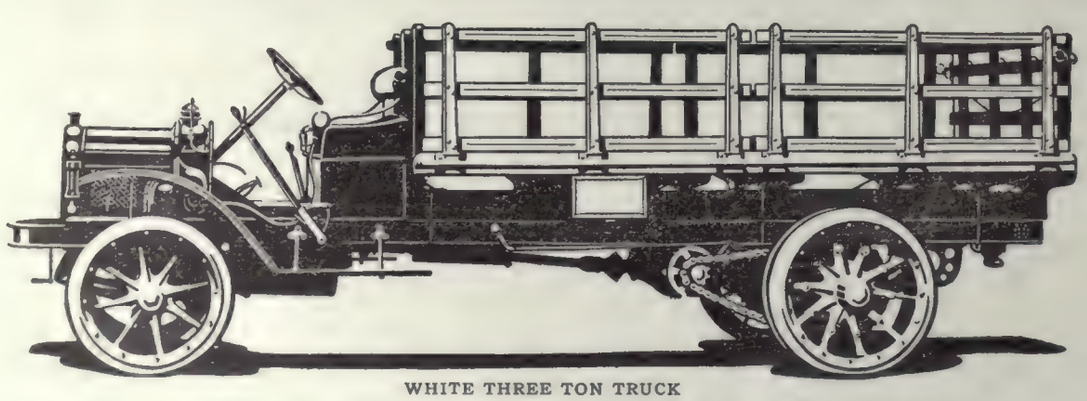
ENGLISH HOP SITUATION.

Latest advices from London are to the effect that the actual yield of hops will be 500,000 hundredweight, and this will be sufficient for all requirements, as the consumption is greatly reduced owing to the war. Prices are on a fair basis, but trade is slow.

BUFFALO BREWING COMPANY HAS YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo Brewing Company the report of the secretary showed that the concern had one of the best years in its history.

The following directors, elected at the meeting, will organize in the near future and elect the officers of the company for the ensuing year: W. E. Gerber, F. J. Ruhstaller, Herman H. Grau, P. C. Drescher, J. H. Arnold, Otto Heilbron and Henry Gerber.



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WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MALT LIQUORS.

The production of malt liquors throughout the world in the year 1913 amounted to about 253,000,000 barrels (U. S. measure), an increase of about 3,000,000 barrels over the year 1912. The United States has led in the production of beer for a number of years, its nearest competitor being Germany, followed by Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France and Russia in the order named. The output of these countries was as follows:

	U. S. Bbls.		U. S. Bbls.
United States	66,933,000	Austria-Hungary	21,088,000
German Empire	57,469,000	Belgium	13,927,000
Great Britain and Ireland	51,685,000	France	13,685,000
		Russia	9,574,000

There was an increased production over 1912 in each of the countries named except Germany, which had a decrease of about 2,000,000 barrels, and Belgium, which showed a very slight decrease.

BREWING INDUSTRY IN HUNGARY.

The Hungarian brewing industry has developed rapidly during the last few years, not so much by the increase in the number of breweries as by the great increase in the production of those that have been established for fifteen or twenty years, and in some cases much longer. Budapest is the center of the industry; the breweries built in other parts of Hungary have not been so successful. The beer produced in Hungary is not sufficient for the consumption, and there is a considerable importation from Austria and Germany. Some is also exported, principally to the Balkan States. During the first half of 1913 there was a large decrease in the consumption of beer, but in the second half business was much better. The total production of the breweries amounted to 7,931,727 gallons, against 5,529,734 gallons in 1912. The beer tax paid by the brewers in 1913 was $4,194,132.

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For—isn't the man who pays the highest rentals—the highest license—the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit—even on cased goods.

And besides—Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough—strong—high proof whiskey—because it will give better satisfaction.

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Beale and Mission Sts.
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Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

OUR MILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUPPLYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COOPERAGE AND WOODENWARE TRADE

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Style No. 1. For Filling Direct From Faucet to Bottle. $3.00 Each. (No Tubing.)

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ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

CROP OUTLOOK

ESTIMATED WINE YIELD OF THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

Careful estimates of the probable yield of the wine grape vineyards of the Sacramento Valley, made by Mr. Edgar M. Sheehan, president of the Sacramento Valley Winery, place the figure at 35,000 tons, most of which will be purchased by the California Wine Association. The area covered in these calculations extends from the north of the valley, including the foothill districts, to Contra Costa County on the west, and comprises the vineyards around Elk Grove, Lodi, Galt, Folsom and Placerville. This year's production should run about 5,000 tons ahead of the 1913 crop.

LIVERMORE VALLEY WILL HAVE LARGE YIELD.

The yield of wine from Livermore Valley will be much above what it was last year and the quality will be excellent. Most growers believe that the quantity and quality will be better than at any time during the past six years.

NAPA AND SONOMA WILL HAVE LIGHT YIELD.

The crops in the Sonoma and Napa valleys will be light, and prices in those districts are averaging high.

OUTLOOK FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Though data covering the whole of the State is not available at this time, the California yield will probably be about 450,000 tons. The prices obtained under present contracts average about $12 per ton.

PROHIBITION WILL NOT AFFECT CONTRACTS.

When the prohibition agitation was started wine-grape growers feared that they would have to sell their grapes to wineries allowing the reservation that the contract might be cancelled if prohibition carried.

The contracts which the association wineries have made with a large number of growers in the past three years, for the purchase of wine grapes during a period of ten years, contain a clause which releases the wineries from their obligations in case any State-wide prohibition measure becomes law. Should either of the proposed prohibition measures be placed on the statute book it would have little effect upon the present crop, as all making of wine will be completed before the law would become effective.

Growers of wine grapes will not have to sell their crops with reservations in their contracts this year because of prohibition agitation.

OUTLOOK FOR NEW YORK WINE IMPORTERS.

Max Schmidt, vice-president of the New York importing firm of Luyties Brothers, said: "Undoubtedly prices will have to go up. It is just a question of supply and demand, with the supply far below the demand. The only supply we can be sure of is of American wines. This European war should give the Americans the chance of their lives. The American wines have been getting better every year."

As the importers receive shipments only every six weeks there is very little wine now in reserve in the cellars of the dealers or the hotels or the restaurants. The only solution of the problem that the importers see is for the shipment of the French wines, champagne mainly, to some other country—to Spain for example—and then its transhipment to this country.

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Direct deliveries from cars to steamers

Special Gear used in loading and discharging all case goods

Bright Outlook for California Wines

According to Mr. S. Federspiel, general manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony, the California wine industry should benefit by the conditions created by the war.

"There should be an important enlargement of the market for California wines," Mr. Federspiel says. "This would necessarily bear benefits to the trade.

"Not only markets in the United States but in Mexico, Central America and South America should contribute to an increase in the California wine trade as a result of the war. Supplies of European wines for all markets in the New World have been reduced, while the demand is stronger than for some time past. California is certainly in a position to respond to the call for wine from the United States, Mexico, Central America and many countries of South America.

"A campaign to advertise California wines as a whole should be undertaken by the wine men of the State.

"Especial care should be taken to place wine of the best quality at the disposal of the consumers at this time.

"The output of wine this year will be larger than in 1913, and the increased yield corresponds with the improvement in the prospect for sales. There will be a very fair crop in Napa and Sonoma counties. The vintage of champagne will be of good size.

"No advance in the price of California wines has taken place and there is no intention on the part of the wine men to take advantage of the situation to advance prices.

"Trade is in very satisfactory shape. Sales of Golden State Champagne are in good volume and a large percentage of the orders are of the nature of repetitions, showing that proper advertisement, combined with quality, will win the way for California products. Improved conditions in the wine trade as a whole may to some extent be due to the war but, as far as the Italian-Swiss Colony is concerned, they are principally due to the advertising which has been carried on and the quality of the goods which has followed the advertising. This statement suggests the possibilities of the wine trade of California under present conditions if the wine men would organize an extensive and judicious advertising campaign and be careful to follow it up by placing only goods of authenticated quality at the disposal of the new customers whom the State is bound to gain as a consequence of the war."

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The 1914
CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR
At Sacramento, Sept. 12 to 19, Inclusive
THIS YEAR THE BIGGEST EVER
A Few of the Features Include
Harness Racing for $30,000 in purses. Second Annual California State Fair Round-up with thrilling Wild West Show. Free Attractions, afternoon and evening, costing $25,000. Competitive displays for $25,000 worth of premiums. Band Contests for $3,000 in prizes. Locomotive Head-on Collision. Elaborate Fireworks Display nightly. Live Stock Show, exhibiting the pick of the Pacific Coast Farms. Horse Show, including special Saddle Horse events. Automobile Show, the largest exhibit of cars in the West. Dairy Products Show, with butter making contests. Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show, unexcelled anywhere. Farm Implement Show with interesting demonstrations. Wonderful displays of California's Resources and the products of the Farm, Factory and Home, and other Attractions too numerous to mention here, making in all a Big Week of Enjoyment for Everybody.
Special Rates on All Railroads, Trolleys and Steamboats
For further particulars apply to
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SACRAMENTO

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S SCHEDULE NO. 8 (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER).

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, Connecting with Atlantic Coast Ports and Interior Points.

Steamer "Damara," sailing from San Francisco September 1, East San Pedro September 3.

Steamer "Lyra," sailing from San Francisco September 19, East San Pedro September 21.

Connections are made with Panama Railroad Company's steamers sailing from Colon every five days. Discharging berth, Pier 52, North River, New York.

Direct deliveries are made from cars to steamers to San Francisco and East San Pedro. Through bills of lading are issued to principal ports in Europe, West Indies, South America, Panama and Canal Zone.

The first eastbound steamer through the Panama Canal was the "Pleiades," which sailed from San Francisco July 27th, to be followed by the "Lewis Luckenbach" August 12th, "Damara" August 22nd, "Lyra" September 1st, and thereafter sailings at intervals of ten days. All steamers stop at East San Pedro, sailing from there the second day after San Francisco.

A ten-day service will also be maintained westbound through the canal, commencing with the S. S. "Isabella" from New York, August 7th.

ANOTHER BREWERY FOR PANAMA CITY.

The new La Tropical Brewery at Panama City was started on July 12. This brewery was organized by Panama capitalists in competition with the other brewery, the Panama Brewing & Refrigerating Company.

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THE MOST DIFFICULT ARTICLES TO BE FILTERED THAT CANNOT BE HANDLED BY ANY OTHER FILTER CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY CLARIFIED WITH A
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THE KIEFER FILTERS ARE MADE IN ALL SIZES FROM $25.00 FILTER TO $2,500.00 FILTER.
THEY ARE BUILT IN ALL TYPES—PULP PAPER SHEET, CLOTH, ASBESTOS, ETC.
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CINCINNATI, U. S. A.
P. JORGENSEN
604 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Fresno and Vicinity

Fresno, August 27, 1914.

Saloonkeepers seem to be the favorite victims of crooks. When the prohibitionists are not trying to put them out of business the hold-up men engage to take all they may have. The latest robbery occurred on the night of the 13th of August. The victims were Fred Bielenberg and Frank Tallman, proprietor and bartender, respectively, of the Commercial Saloon. The robbers used the usual prohibition tactics, sneaking up behind Tallman while he was reading the latest news from the seat of war, according to the Fresno "Republican," and smiting him without mercy. They attacked Bielenberg when he was locking a door. Both victims were tortured unmercifully. If it had not been for the torture the robbers would have secured about $2,000, but as it was the victims shrieked so hideously that the crooks took to flight. The robbers secured less than a dollar.

The Wahtoke and Smith Mountain wineries have started crushing grapes for making brandy. Most of the wine grapes are selling at $10 a ton as per three-year contracts made last year. In the open market the grapes are selling for $12.

Many carloads of wine were shipped from the Ruschaupt winery to the Eastern States during the past month.

Finding that they can not carry the State-wide measure the prohibitionists of Fresno County are scheming to cause many local option elections in the territory immediately surrounding Fresno city at the coming elections. It is the plan of the prohibitionists to keep the local option elections going steadily and continually. Elections will be held as often as it is possible to hold them, so that when the wets are tired out the districts will go dry automatically.

An election will be held on the liquor question in the first supervisorial district of Fresno County on the 3rd of November. The precincts included in the district are Barstow, Bryant, Cantua, Central Colony, Firebaugh, Gill, Houghton, Jameson, Kerman, Madison, Mendota, Panoche, Sycamore and West Park.

Mr. Andrew McDonald of the West Side Ice and Cold Storage Company at Newman has accepted the agency of the Sacramento Brewing Company.

In a recent issue the Prohibitionist Selma "Irrigator" stated that in 1913 the consumption of alcohol in Fresno County amounted to "70,903,000 gallons." The paper does not say in what form the alcohol was consumed. If it was in whisky then Fresno County sets the pace for the rest of the world. But very likely the "Irrigator" means that Peruna, mashed potatoes, grapes, fruit and all other commodities containing alcohol contributed to making the record; 70,903,000 gallons! No wonder Fresno County has a paper called the "Irrigator."

The Kern County Merchants' Association, at its regular meeting at Bakersfield during the last week in July, adopted resolutions protesting against the adoption of the State-wide prohibition amendment to the constitution.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. W. H. Noel, the well-known vineyardist of Vacaville, was a visitor in San Francisco during the first week in August.

Mr. A. B. Quinn, prominent liquor dealer of Stockton, arrived in San Francisco on the 2nd of August and spent some days in the Golden Gate city on business and recreation.

Mr. W. W. Coates arrived in San Francisco from Fresno on the 9th of August on a flying business trip in connection with his liquor interest in the Raisin City.

Mr. F. M. Roessler, the Fresno vineyardist, spent the second week of August in San Francisco.

Mr. J. B. Sutton, wholesale liquor dealer of Novato, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of August.

Mr. E. J. Denison, a prominent liquor dealer of Auburn, was one of the most genial visitors to San Francisco during the last week of August.

Mr. M. F. Hughes, the vineyardist of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco August 20 and remained several days on business.

Mr. Isaac Harris, proprietor of the Sequoia Bar and Rathskellar in Fresno, returned to San Francisco from the Raisin City during the second week of August.

Mr. L. C. Bozarth, representative of Chauche & Bon, producers of the famous Mont Rouge wines, spent some time in the Sacramento and Marysville section during the latter part of August.

Mr. John Rusconi, the well-known San Francisco liquor dealer, left San Francisco on the 11th of August for Sonoma County, where he spent a week on a hard-earned vacation.

Mr. G. M. Williams, prominent importer of Philadelphia, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of August. Mr. Williams will spend some time on the Pacific Coast for recreation purposes.

Colonel John Renner of the firm of Thomas W. Collins Company, Inc., returned to San Francisco from Milwaukee and Denver during the first part of the month of August.

GREENOPAL PEYCHAUD



AN ABSINTHE Substitute From which Every Herb objected to by National Pure Food Bureau has been eliminated and can be shipped anywhere.

L. E. JUNG
New Orleans, La.

THE ONLY BITTERS For all Mixed Drinks

On the market since 1840

Can be found everyhere, makes all drinks in which it is used very attractive.



OJEN Spanish Absinthe

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Bass's Pale Ale
Guiness's Stout
West India Lime Juice
Apricot Cordial

W. A. Ross & Sons
Belfast, Ireland
Royal Belfast Ginger Ale

Bethesda Mineral Spring Co.
Waukasha, Wis.

American Fruit Product Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
Pure Apple Cider and Vinegar

Rudolph Oelsner, New York

Imported German Beers
Pilsner Burger Brau
Munchner Hof Brau

Weisel & Company
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High Grade German Sausage and Smoked Meats

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Thos. W. Collins Company

Commission Merchants
AND
Importers

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SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1844

Sir Thomas Dewar, according to advices received in San Francisco during the first week of August, had all arrangements made to visit the United States in connection with the challenger cup races, but the European war intervened to interfere with his plans. The distinguished Scotchman was to have been the guest of the plucky challenger, his old friend, Sir Thomas Lipton.

Mr. M. B. Foster, the Modesto liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco on the 27th of August on a flying business trip.

On the 14th of August City Attorney Cosgrove of San Diego filed with the county clerk a bill of exceptions to the recent decision of Judge Sloane. Judge Sloane, in his decision, scored the city council for granting a liquor license under an "emergency" ordinance and denied the motion of the city attorney to quash the plaintiff's motion for a writ of review. In taking exception to the opinion, Cosgrove sets forth that the matter was not one that should properly come within the jurisdiction of a court and that it was in no way shown that the council exceeded its powers in granting the license outside of the liquor zone.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE COOPERS' TRADE.

With the powers of Europe in the turboil of a war in which devastation seems inevitable and right along with it an interruption for the time being of our export trade there is naturally uneasiness and some speculation as to just what it will all mean in the way of trade losses. The room for most serious interruption is with our export trade in staves and shooks. The export stave trade now amounts to a little more than seven and one-quarter million dollars a year. France is one of our biggest customers for staves, as is also England, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal and Italy. Germany also buys quite a lot, as does Ireland and Scotland. It will be noticed that among these important customers Spain, which uses close to a million dollars worth annually, is not concerned in the war; neither is Netherlands at this writing nor Portugal and so far Italy has held out. In other words, in about half of this export stave territory there is so far no war. The main chance for disturbance is in the stave line. Here there will likely be an interruption of trade for the time being at least. But, on the other hand, it may result in a larger trade somewhere else. For example, if wine produced in France and Italy for which this cooperage is largely bought is interfered with it should make for an increased production in the grape section of our own country and thus call for more staves in the domestic trade which would really be better all around than to export the staves, because it would give our coopers more work to do and also more material to work with.

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SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, August 27, 1914.

On the 9th of August members of organized labor of the State of Washington held a convention at North Yakima for the purpose of planning an aggressive campaign against State-wide prohibition.

The following were among the Seattle labor organizations represented at the convention and their delegates:

Brewers' Local No. 142—Frank X. Christman, Peter Hansen.

Beer Bottlers' Local No. 244—James Durham.

Brewery Yardmen's Local No. 311—Dick Edwards.

Beer Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Local No. 266—J. C. Taylor and Ernst Brahs.

Icemen's Local No. 192—J. P. Nolan.

Brewery Engineers and Fireman—William E. Burr.

Bartenders' Local No. 651—Roy Nelson and E. B. Irving.

The call for the convention was sent out originally by the union brewery workmen of Spokane, it being the first intention to confine it to the brewery crafts. The plan was received with such favor, however, that it was soon determined to enlarge the scope of the convention and to request the participation of all unions directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture and sale of liquor and for the last week or more the promoters of the plan have been quietly working to arouse the interest of the labor organizations mentioned.

The brewery workmen of Seattle gave their delegates to the convention their final instructions at a mass meeting held in the big hall of the Labor Temple August 8. About 300 brewers, bottlers, beer wagon drivers, brewery engineers and firemen and brewery yardmen were present. Among the speakers was Joseph Proebstel of St. Louis, secretary of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, who is touring the West speaking against prohibition and who attended the Yakima convention. At the mass meeting the brewery employes decided to levy a per capita assessment of $1 a month for the next three months to pay the expenses of the anti-prohibition fight.

Mayor Hiram C. Gill, on the 18th of August, in an address to the convention of the hotelkeepers of the State of Washington, announced his firm opposition to prohibition.

Gill's speech against the proposed prohibition measure was picturesque. After he had explained his view of how the direct primary often "was misused by a minority" to pass various legislation, he termed the prohibition measure not a temperance measure at all, but really a bill for the promotion of "picnic drunks," blind pigs, and other practices unlawful under the present liquor statutes.

He was frequently applauded with gusto.

"Do all that money and influence can do," the mayor urged the hotel men. "Unite your votes to influence legislation that bears on your business.

"There is no reason why the hotels and allied businesses should not control the next legislature in matters concerning their interests."

The German-American Women's League at a meeting held in Tacoma on the 12th of August decided to oppose prohibition. The league was addressed by Mr. Alvin Muehler, president of the State Hop Growers' Association. In his speech Mr. Muehler said:

"Science has shown that there is not a fruit, a flower, a shrub, grain or blade of grass that does not contain the primary elements of alcohol, or from which alcohol cannot be made by fermenting or distilling," said Mr. Muehler. "In view of this undisputed fact I am bound to believe that alcohol of itself is good, if not a necessity, and if I am right even the moral attitude should be against only the abuse instead of the use of alcohol.

"The liquor industry of the State of Washington expends annually over $12,000,000 for supplies, including rents, hops, barley, etc.; over $2,000,000 for Federal, State and municipal licenses and over $8,000,000 for wages, making a total of $22,000,000. To destroy an industry with such an enormous expenditure would mean the financial ruin of thousands of people, and to the State an economic and financial disaster from which it would not recover in this generation."

Resolutions against nation-wide and State-wide prohibition were adopted.

Washington prohibitionists were not particular as to the signatures on their initiative petition. They accepted the names of persons who were not ashamed to be nominally identified with the liquor traffic. All branches of the beverage industry were fittingly represented on the petition.

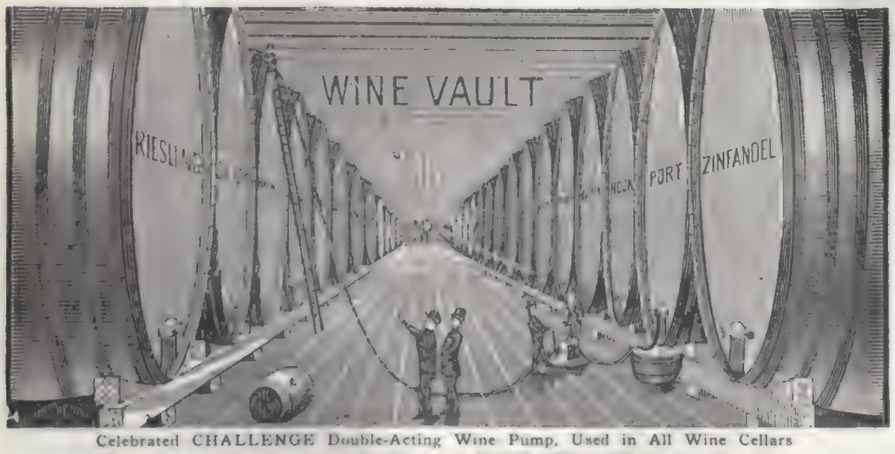
The brewers are represented by Ethelwyn Casebeer and Thomas Beers, while Ada Rum, Lenora Sourwine and E. Elizabeth Boose give the necessary variety required by any well-regulated drink emporium. Aline Gobalet represents one of the polite accessories of the traffic. Charles Pickle is represented and Carl Gusler and T. C. Stewer also are names appearing in the petition.

The following is a statement made in Portland, Oregon, by Mr. Eugene Lorton, editor of the "Daily World" of Tulsa, Oklahoma:

"Prohibition has proved an utter failure in Oklahoma, costing more than $3,000,000 to enforce in the past seven years, and a strong movement is on foot to substitute local option.

"Prohibition never prohibited anything in Oklahoma, but merely succeeded in trebling the price of liquor.

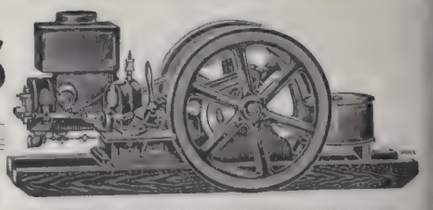
"There are more Federal licenses in Oklahoma than in the State of New York, there being 160 in Tulsa alone. We have four kinds of prohibition there—National, State, county and municipal—and it has only increased the price of whisky and decreased the quality.



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"Disastrous expense attends the enforcement of prohibition laws, and Oklahomans are crying for local option."

Rev. Mr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, has been cavorting about Oregon during the past month. He was the guest of honor at many informal dinners and smokers. The informal dinners, of course, mean wineless affairs. The informal smokers mean, of course, affairs at which only smokeless cigars and cigarettes may be used. Rev. Russell believes in keeping strictly to earth. Wine would be likely to suggest the delights of paradise, while smoke has another significance.

At the luncheon of the Taxpayers and Wage-earners' League in the Portland Hotel Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Father E. P. Murphy and William Hanley, Progressive candidate for the United States Senate, spoke.

That "legislated eugenics" was not feasible and that prohibition would not be as effective as regulation were the principal contentions of the speakers.

"Let every one of you present make yourself a committee of one to get at least ten registered voters at the polls," said Mrs. Duniway. "Then, probably, when the ides of November have passed, the news will go out to the world that the State of Oregon has retained its reputation as a land of the free and the home of the brave.

"When the American flag received its baptism during the American revolution the word 'Liberty' was stamped full across it with indelible ink."

In his address Father Murphy said:

"I have lived in a prohibition State and I know well enough that it makes hypocrites and sneaks. If men are to be deceitful in one thing they will be in others.

"Today I am not speaking as a Catholic priest, but as a citizen. You can't force men to be temperate and virtuous, but you can lead them. Every one of our churches has its temperance society to perform this service.

"Man has a God-given right to drink. The voters of Oregon have no more right to take the privileges of drink away from a man that they have to prevent him from eating meat or other commodities. Liquors are for us to use, not to abuse, and it is the abuse that we must fight."

After paying a tribute to Mrs. Duniway and the cause of woman's suffrage, William Hanley assailed prohibition on the ground that it infringed upon personal liberties.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was adopted, amidst applause and without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, There have arisen in these latter days many examples of proposed legislation, which, if not checkmated by the votes of resident taxpaying and wage-earning men and women whose personal liberties are being invaded by irresponsible agitators, designing politicians and impractical resident theorists; and,

"Whereas, The burden of Government must be met and sustaned by our homebuilders and homekeepers, who pay the taxes to support the Government; and,

"Whereas, The agitation now running rampant through the State and nation unsettles values, disturbs commerce and will, if not checkmated by the votes of the people who bear the burdens of Government, throw many thousands of wage-earners out of employment, in the alleged interest of a comparatively few irresponsible inebriates; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the taxpaying and wage-earning citizens of the State of Oregon, do hereby covenant to register and vote to maintain and support our present industrial conditions; and we call upon every man and woman in the State of Oregon to register and vote in the interest of stable government in opposition to freak legislation."

As a consequence of the ruling of the Supreme Court of Idaho one-third of Lewis County, including the towns of Forest and Morrow, is placed in the wet column. The action is a result of an injunction issued by Judge Budge, on the application of the trustees of American Falls, to prevent the operation of a saloon on the grounds that it would be a public nuisance.

CHAMPAGNE DROUGHT BROKEN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Sixty-nine days from Antwerp and ignorant of the war in Europe, the steamer "Crown of Seville" of the English Harrison line came into Los Angeles harbor August 21, laden with 1300 tons of choice liquors, principally champagne.

None of the crew suspected that they were bringing into California the means of breaking the drought in champagne and other choice wines.

Nor did they know that when they sent out wireless news telling all the world that they would arrive they were endangered by inviting capture by German cruisers. The cargo was consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Company.

A. P. Hotaling & Company To Have Distributing Center in Bakersfield.—The firm of A. P. Hotaling & Company during the past month prepared plans to make Bakersfield a distributing center for their goods. The company has purchased the establishment of Dr. W. S. Sylvester at Bakersfield and will make it a district headquarters.

How to Remove Air from Wine Bottles.—To keep wine properly, the liquid must actually touch the cork, for any air that is compressed here by corking the bottle is very injurious. Air can be removed by taking a small copper tube about the size of a quill and filing it so as to make a semi-tube, then fixing a thumb ring at the top and sharpening the bottom end. Place the tube in the neck with the flat side against the glass, and the cork is driven in so that the air comes off through the tube. When corked, the tube is withdrawn and no air is left in the bottle.—Scientific American.



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OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Moonth of July, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,791.3
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	20,367.4
Exported	24.1
Tax Paid from Warehouse	35,079.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond June 31, 1914	2,180,752.0

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	1,786.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	126.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of July, 1914.	
Produced and bonded in this district	No Report
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond July 31, 1914	

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1914.	
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	No Report
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	

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The present output of the California wineries is about 50,000,000 gallons, produced from 170,000 acres; the value of 5,375,069 gallons of foreign wines imported into the United States in 1913 was $10,078,707.

All that money and more will come to California in 1914-16, owing to the cessation of exports from Europe.

There is no reason, therefore, why the foreign wine trade of South America should not be supplied from this State at the present price of these wines, and there is no reason why these wines should not maintain their prestige in those countries even in competition with the wine of Europe when exports are once more resumed.

The California grape is one of California's surest sources of wealth.—San Diego "Tribune."

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Kohler & Frohling, Wines and Brandies
Kohler & Van Bergen, Wines and Brandies
S. Lachman Co., Wines
Napa Valley Wine Co., Wines
Pomona (Peach, Pear, Prune and Apricot) Fruit Brandies
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MADRONA—FINE OLD PORT
DULZURA—FINEST OLD TOKAY
CALHETA—MALAGA
SAN MARTINHO—MADEIRA
RUBY CLIFF—SPARKLING BURGUNDY
GOLD CLIFF—(SEC) SPARKLING MOSELLE
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Italian-Swiss Colony .....San Francisco, Cal.
Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglenook Vineyard Company—B. Arnhold & Co.,....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.....
..18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co...San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

United California and Montebello Vineyards Consolidated .....
.....2775-2783 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.....
...Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

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John Wieland Brewery .....
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager,
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.....
.....24th and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

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Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
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Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

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.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co. .....
..Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co. .....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co. .....
....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

John Butler & Son .....
.....542 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co. .....
.....467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd.....London, England

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Alex. D. Shaw & Co. .....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Company, Inc.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co. .....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co. .....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems....318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Hogan & Co..326-328 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert, Vogel and Mark Company.....Harrison and Sherman Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Company .....
....14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.....
.....943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co. .....
.....811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

George Windeler .....
N.E. cor. 8th & Hooper Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Schmidt .....
.....48-50 Zoe St., San Francisco, Cal.

German Cooperage Co. .....
.....1271-1273 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co...Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co...Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
..... Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons.....Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd.....Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Company.....
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H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
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INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co. .....
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Simonds Machinery Company.....
.....12 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Review Buyers' Directory
Continued

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Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co. .....San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co. .....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co. .....322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

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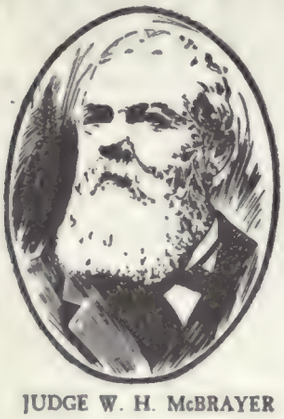
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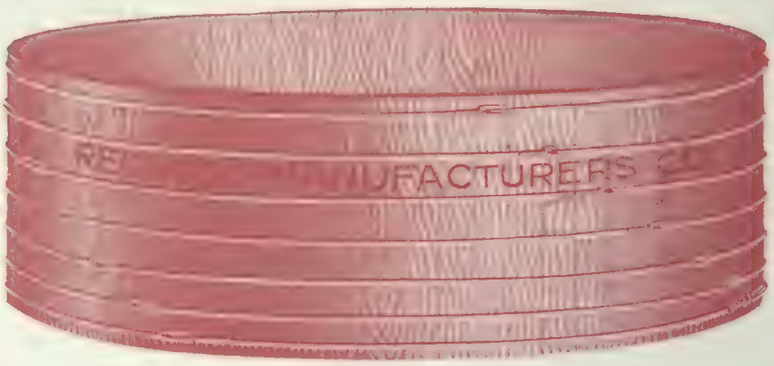
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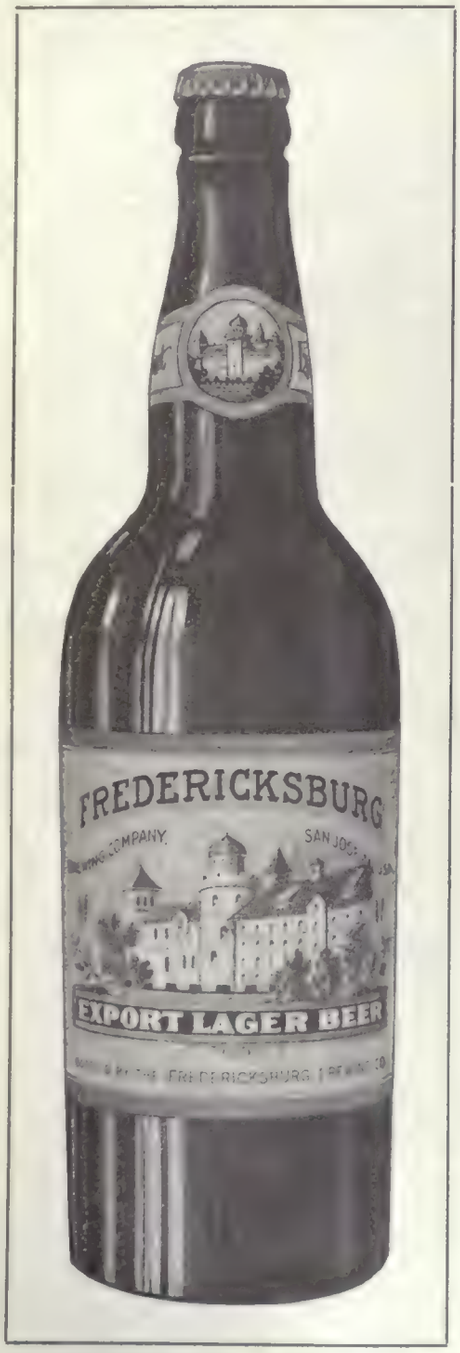
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Fresh grapes used in making sweet wines	225,000
Fresh grapes used in making champagne	1,500
Fresh grapes used in making commercial brandy	42,500
	429,000

"Averaging the crop at three tons to the acre, we find that there are over 143,000 acres of vines in full bearing in California. It is generally figured that it takes one horse to cultivate 40 acres a year. If one man directs each horse, we find that something like 3,575 men are employed to cultivate our vineyards. Their wages and board amount to $2 a day for, say, 300 days, or about $2,145,000 annually. If prohibition carries, what is to become of these 3,575 laborers?

"On a basis of a ton a day for 90 days, we find that 4,755 men, women and children are employed during the vintage. They receive $1.75 per ton or $750,750 for picking the crop. What is to become of them?

"As to the grape grower himself, he will be absolutely bankrupted. Thousands, who have hillside vineyards, can raise nothing but grapes. Their land is unfit for orchards and cereals cannot be harvested on the steep hillsides.

"All the big wineries, which would also be ruined, have inserted clauses in their contracts with the growers that terminate their obligations the moment prohibition is adopted.

"It must be remembered that the wine grape growers are not the only ones who will be affected. One hundred and ten thousand acres in California are devoted to raisin grapes and about 70,000 acres to table grapes.

"The raisin grape growers will suffer, for they sell their second crop of Muscats to the wineries, and if they no longer exist they will find their profits reduced to practically nothing. And the table grape growers, too, will be badly hit, for there will be no market for the 7,500 carloads they now deliver to the wineries to be made into fortifying material for the sweet wines.

"Then we have the big hop interests in California, which are also deserving of consideration. And barley growing is also a great factor in our prosperity. Then our climate is going to cut a large figure in the fight, too, for it has resulted in a string of million dollar summer resorts and beach palaces that will be ruined if prohibition carries.

"All of these interests will enter the fight in grim earnest and you can expect some interesting doings in this State before the year ends."

ROBERT HILLIARD DECLARES PROHIBITION TO BE COUNTRY'S GREATEST CURSE.

Mr. Robert Hilliard, the actor, has made the declaration that prohibition is the greatest curse in the United States.

"Yes," he was saying as he sat on the veranda of his magnificent $50,000 summer home and gazed off across the moors, "if the national prohibition amendment is passed one-half of the population of the United States will pack up their belongings and straightway move to France."

"Then you consider a highball one of the necessaries of life?" laughed the reporter, as he helped himself to one of the actor's cigars from the rattan table in the center of the veranda.

"The saving thing in life," answered the actor. Then he shouted to his butler as a preliminary move towards giving a demonstration.—Boston Post.

H. W. VOSS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Whiskey Brokers

BUY and SELL DISTILLERIES and CROPS

War Tax in Time of Peace.

DURING the past month the United States Government took measures to raise $105,000,000 to meet the deficit in the treasury which the Administration claims is due to a falling off in importations since the outbreak of war in Europe. Although a deficit of $47,000,000 was in sight before there were any prospects of a conflict in Europe, the Administration has thought it fit to refer to its new method of obtaining revenue as a "war tax." Moreover, those in power in Washington have devised their revenue bill so as to place a burden on the State of California out of all proportion with what is allotted to other States. Curiously enough, the wine industry has been singled out to bear as heavy a weight of the new tax as it could be possibly be made to bear. It is the only agricultural industry in the United States that has been made subject to the tax. Yet the wine industry is a very small factor in the agricultural industry of the nation and it already pays its just proportion of taxes to the United States Government. It is only too true that the wine growers, while steadily developing their industry, have had a hard struggle and it has been only this year that they have had fair prospects of being rewarded for years of hard toil and worry. One of the choice arguments of Prohibitionists in California has been that wine growing does not pay and, therefore, the wine growers should be put out of business. In the face of all these facts those who control in Washington propose to levy an exorbitant tax on the wine industry. The policy of the revenue-seekers is nothing short of confiscatory as far as their attitude toward the wine industry is concerned. It is so much on the same line as the policy of the Prohibitionists in California that reasonable people in this State are aptly led to believe that the cohorts of Bryan, Burleson, Daniels and Hobson, having been advised that their Prohibition brethren in California are in danger of being routed in the present State-wide campaign, have planned an attack from the East for the purpose of assisting the foes who have been invading this State from Kansas. At all events, the wine industry of California finds itself under two fires. It faces the danger of confiscation either by prohibition or the "war tax."

TEXT OF THE PROPOSED WINE TAX MEASURE.

The text of that part of the revenue bill affecting wines reads as follows:

"Section 2. That upon all wines which shall hereafter be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, there shall be levied, collected and paid by the person so manufacturing such wines the following taxes on each and every wine gallon of wine so manufactured and sold, or so removed for consumption and sale DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH: On domestic sweet wines, containing more than three per centum of saccharine matter, 20 cents per gallon; and on other domestic wines, including dry wines, 12 cents per gallon; and the tax ascertained to be so due shall be assessed and collected as other internal revenue taxes are assessed and collected: Provided, That wines sold or delivered by the producer hereof to persons or companies engaged in the business of blending, perfecting or recasking such wines for sale shall be subject to the tax herein imposed upon their removal for consumption or sale by the person or companies so blending, perfecting or recasking such wines, and shall be paid by and included in the returns made by all such persons and companies."

WHERE DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STAND?

There are a good many thousands of people in the United States and in California particularly who would like to know just how the Federal Government regards the Viticultural Industry and who are looking for some show of consistency at least.

Why is it that both State and National Government spend money annually among our grape-growers and then permit them to be threatened incessantly with utter destruction or Federal taxes that are confiscatory in nature?

Why is it that U. S. Government Viticultural Experiment Stations are dotted throughout the State of California for the purpose of advising vineyardists how to proceed intelligently in the planting of vineyards of all kinds, while at the same moment the product of these vineyards is tabooed by our own Navy Department?

Why is that an industry thus petted and kicked at the same time is made the target whenever the Government falls short of money?

Why not make the fanatic or the prohibitionist pay a part of the war tax? He's the fellow who would never be found in the ranks fighting if war were on.

And finally I merely want to suggest that if this imposition comes to the wine industry and the method of making it is not carefully studied out, the tax will result in confiscation of the vineyards and wineries of this and other states. At best it will be a struggle to go on under the load and California will bear most of the burden. If we are to be so hampered it will be because "might is right" and justice for California is a faint and weak claim in the halls of our national congress.—E. M. Sheehan.

MR. EDWARD P. BAKER'S COMMENT.

Mr. Edward P. Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore, Hunt Company, is one of the leading authorities of the Pacific Coast on matters relating to internal revenue. He is in close touch with the liquor industry and its relation to the government and has a thorough knowledge of conditions as they exist in the spirit-producing centers of the United States. Commenting on the war tax measure, Mr. Baker says:

"The only proper economic tax for the replenishment of the United States Treasury should be a tax on spirits. A tax of $1.50 a gallon on spirits, as originally proposed, would have served the Administration to the fullest extent and would have set prohibition back fifty years. The spirit industry could have borne such a tax. But for political purposes or otherwise, the wise heads have preferred to make a tempest in a teapot."

MR. FEDERSPIEL FORECASTS THE RUIN OF WINE INDUSTRY.

Mr. S. Federspiel, the general manager of the Italian-Swiss Colony, regards the proposed tax on wine as baleful and pernicious to the wine industry. He foresees the abrupt curtailment of consumption with the subsequential paralysis of the trade and disaster to the source of production.

"Such a tax as that proposed," Mr. Federspiel says, "would have to be added to the price of wine. When the appreciation would reach a point where it would be above the limit set by economy, there would be a sudden decrease in consumption and the reaction on trade would be of the nature of a shock on the entire wine industry of the country.

"Wine is a food to those who use it regularly. They consume it as a part of their meals just as they consume milk, tea or coffee. But they are not compelled to consume it just because they are accustomed to it. They can abstain from it just as they could abstain from milk if increased cost required them to, although it would prove to be a hardship to them to abstain. It is a well known fact that if the price of any article of food is suddenly increased the consumers will refrain from purchasing it. Even in the case of canned foods this applies. If the price for canned foods is raised from, say, two cans for 25 cents to 15 cents a can straight, a curtailment in consumption immediately takes place. The wine tax proposed would increase the cost of wine to the consumer just about 50 per cent. Results would be the same as in the case of increased cost of milk, canned foods, etc. Consumption would decrease and the dealers would be left with large stocks of wine on their hands. Attempts to dispose of wine would cause sacrifices on the part of the dealers that would prove ruinous to the trade and would entail disaster on the industry.

"There is no great objection to an emergency tax on wine in bottles. But any legislation which would place a tax on the wine of the laboring classes is unreasonable and would be in line with any oppression that increases the difficulties of human beings to secure the necessaries of life.

"It is folly to say that wine is not a necessary food. France has had a bitter experience which should teach the world a lesson in this direction. When the phylloxera destroyed the vineyards of France and caused an increase in the cost of wine it was found that the people, unable to afford wine, resorted to other beverages as substitutes for that of which they were deprived. Anicete, absinthe and similar beverages were drank with deplorable results. Realizing the situation, the French Government considered that the reduction of the wine supply was disastrous to the people. The government resorted to extraordinary methods to rehabilitate the wine industry. It released vineyardists from taxation and assisted them in many other ways until the price of wine became normal. It is true that the United States is not France, but there are millions of people in this country to whom wine is a necessary food and they must be given equal consideration with the rest of the nation.

"If the government looks at the wine tax from purely a selfish standpoint, namely, that of securing revenue, it must seriously contemplate the possibility of destroying or greatly injuring the wine industry, thereby defeating its own purpose."

PRESIDENT WILSON INSISTS ON WAR TAX ON WINE.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Chairman McCombs of the Democratic National Commission conferred today with Theodore Bell over the pending wine tax. Owing to the immense number of protests that have been telegraphed here against the tax, not only from California, which will be hardest hit, but from Ohio, New Jersey and Missouri, the Democrats are becoming alarmed over the possible adverse political effect of the tax if allowed to remain in the bill by the Senate Finance Committee.

It is believed McCombs has received a "tip" that the wine tax should be abandoned, or at least modified, particularly on the eve of the November Congressional elections. It was reported today that McCombs had passed the word to the President that something ought to be done about the ominous wine situation, but that Mr. Wilson insists on the tax, as it will bring in about $8,000,000 annually of the $105,000,000 Democratic deficit, though $6,000,000 or more of this would be collected from California.

Bell has filed a long argument against the tax with the Senate Finance Committee. Representative Church has written a letter of protest against the tax to all members of Congress.

WOULD DISCOURAGE VITICULTURE.

San Francisco, September 22, 1914.

Editor Pacific, Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review—Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of September 18 and note that you would wish to have some expression of opinion regarding the tax levy which is now being considered in Washington.

It is unfortunate that the wine industry should be so completely disturbed and upset at a time when grapes are ready for harvest, and the loss that this agitation will cause not alone to the farmer, but to the State, is hard to figure. Many people are disposing of their grapes without any price, which we know is a very unsatisfactory way to effect a sale, and others are unable to find a market. The result will naturally have a tendency to discourage vineyardists.

We have sent numerous telegrams to Washington. The last message sent to Representatives there will give you an idea of what we believe to be a fair adjustment of the tax. This telegram read as follows:

"The proposed tax on domestic dry wines is preventing the vineyardist from disposing of his grapes now ripe for harvest to wine makers. All wine people favor a stamp tax on all bottled wines, but respectfully protest against a flat tax levy of 12 cents a gallon on domestic wines, which practically represents 50 per cent of the value of dry wines. Such tax is ruinous and we believe will not realize the anticipated revenue. We pray you to prevent heavy losses to our grape-growing farmers, who have been encouraged to carry on an industry for many years fostered and protected by the United States Government through legislation in support of its Department of Agriculture."

We hope that the influences of the California wine industry will be sufficient to have the Ways and Means Committee reconsider the wine tax so as to bring relief to the grape grower and the wine maker. We remain, yours very truly,

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE CO., INC.
C. E. Bundschu, Manager.

WASHINGTON FOLKS ARE SURELY AFTER CALIFORNIA

(Telegram to Los Angeles "Times" from Washington, September 8):

Incidentally, the California wine industry will suffer severely from the war tax of 20 cents a gallon which will be imposed on that product.

It was learned from a member of the ways and means committee that the policy of Congress was to protect the Southern States.

"California is 'way off in the West," said the Southern Congressman, who gave the information about the intention of the committee to saddle California wines with a 20-cent tax, "and we have got to look out for our own districts."

Informed today of the pending wine tax, the California Representatives are preparing to fight it in the House when the revenue deficit bill is reported.

Telegram from Congressman Curry to Congressman Knowland.—"Twenty cents per gallon on sweet wines. Twelve cents per gallon on dry wines. Tax will apply to existing stock as well as on wines to be made.

"Effort is being made to induce the ways and means committee to substitute stamp tax equivalent to 20 cents per gallon and 12 cents per gallon to be placed on containers at time of sale instead of at time and place of manufacture. I do not believe it will be agreed to by committtee. Democratic caucus has approved wine tax of 20 cents and 12 cents per gallon. Attempt will be made in Senate to increase and decrease tax. Not likely that either effort will be successful.

"It is likely that Pomerene will succeed in amending bill in Senate by adding $1.10 per gallon tax on brandy. It is my information that neither the House nor the House conferes will accept the Pomerene amendment.

Miss Farham in Southern California.—During the past month Miss H. G. Farham, the San Francisco protagonist of the wine industry, has been traveling through Southern California arranging for meetings to be addressed by Colonel John P. Irish, Honorable Theodore Bell and herself.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY.

On the 15th of September the house of Charles Meinecke & Company of this city had the satisfaction of celebrating in a quiet way its fifty-fifth anniversary. It is a pleasure to note that this leading pioneer importing house of the Pacific Coast has enjoyed progress and prosperity practically in company with the commonwealth of the West, having been established in the same decade as San Francisco. The house has shared in the same disasters and triumphs as the metropolis of the Pacific and its destinies are wedded with those of the Golden Gate City. Among those connected with the house who have been identified with its growth are Mr. Henry Kunz, who has been its principal exponent during a period of forty-four years, and Mr. Herman J. Cordes, for twenty-seven years with the San Francisco headquarters. On the occasion of the fifty-fifth anniversary the house dispensed many characteristic souvenirs. The Review extends its congratulations to the firm and wishes it the same success in the future as it has had in the past, so that each coming anniversary may be crowned with added achievement.

Do you realize that if this Drastic Prohibition Amendment is carried in November, you cannot have a drop of wine in your home except on a doctor's prescription.

VOTE "NO" ON THIS AMENDMENT

SEATTLE AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, September 28, 1914.

During the past month prohibitionists have met with some very serious setbacks in the State of Washington. The first of these was started by the Christian Endeavorers, who made an attack on the Buying-at-Home League and thereby made a serious breach in the plan of campaign of the drys. The Buying-at-Home League was organized before State-wide prohibition was made a movement. It was, therefore, an entirely impartial organization as far as the State-wide movement was concerned. After the drys had started the movement the league issued a pamphlet in which it stated:

"This league, after due consideration, feels that it would be derelict in its duties, false to the purposes for which it was formed, and lacking in courage to stand for those purposes did it not at this time take a firm stand before the public on a matter of vital importance to the business interests of the Inland Empire as well as of the State of Washington.

"The matter referred to is the act for State-wide prohibition, to be submitted to the voters of the State of Washingon at the coming general election November 3.

"If this league believed that the question to be submitted to the people at the coming election was one of temperance or prohibition, this league would feel that it was going entirely beyond the scope of its purpose, to stand one way or the other; but believing that the only question involved is the question of buying at home or away from home, this league feels that the very purposes for which it was formed have been assailed, and that it is directly within the line of its purposes to present this matter at this time to its patrons and the general public.

"This league, therefore, warns the patrons that the proposed act in no way prohibits the use or consumption of liquor in the home or elsewhere in the State, but merely requires the consumer to buy his liquor from without the State of Washington, and advises its patrons and friends to register and vote against the act."

Because of this statement the Endeavorers on the 4th of September passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Buying-at-Home League, a nonpartizan organization, has circulated, through the mails, literature stating that the adoption of the proposed prohibition law would be detrimental to home industry; and

"Whereas, They have thus made themselves a partizan organization, lining up with the anti-prohibition element, and have struck a direct blow to the interest of the homes to which they look for support; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Christian Endeavor Society of the Central Christian Church denounce said action and demand a reconsideration of their direct attack on prohibition; and be it further

"Resolved, That if such action be not repudiated the homes represented by this society will withdraw their support from the Buying-at-Home League."

The league has ignored the Endeavorers and as a result the drys have succeeded in giving a reinforcement to the liberals.

On the 13th of September the State Federation of Washington passed resolutions condemning the prohibition initiative in every way. The Seattle Central Labor Council followed suit on the 16th of September. The drys have been squirming as a consequence.

By an overwhelming vote of 373 to 153 the State convention of the Progressive party on the 19th of September at Seattle refused to add the National and State-wide prohibition plank to its State platform, the majority of the delegates declaring that it would disrupt the party and prohibition fail of its own accord if made a political issue. The delegation from King County voted 12 for and 124 against, with Spokane and many smaller delegations almost solidly opposed to the motion.

This was the coup de grace which sealed the fate of the State-wide movement in the State of Washington.

In Oregon the action of W. S. U'Ren in bolting the Prohibition party and declining its nomination for Governor has seriously handicapped the dry movement.

Idaho drys are nothing if not original. Although all three parties of political importance in the State have pledged themselves to prohibition the drys have put candidates in the field for all offices. Following are the candidates:

United States Senator, W. M. Duthie, Troy; Representative in Congress, R. P. Logan, Twin Falls; J. J. Pugh, Harrison; Governor, E. R. Headley, Moscow; Lieutenant-Governor, C. L. Austin, Caldwell; Secretary of State, C. O. Swanson, Ashton; Auditor, B. J. Fike, Nez Perce; Treasurer, L. D. Farnum, Sandpoint; Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. V. Marshall, Nampa; Inspector of Mines, J. B. Strader, Kellogg.

MR. EDWARD P. BAKER ON THE OUTLOOK IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. Edward P. Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore, Hunt Company, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th of September after having spent three weeks in the Pacific Northwestern States. Mr. Baker made a close study of conditions in the States of Washington and Oregon. His summary will prove valuable to those who are watching the struggle that is going on. Mr. Baker says:

"The fight that is being made by the liberals in Oregon is nothing less than phenomenal in its aggressiveness. All campaigning is carried on on economic lines and the arguments advanced are incontrovertible. In my opinion, the result is a foregone conclusion, to-wit: The State of Oregon will vote anti-prohibition.

"In Washington the plan of campaign of the liberals is very similar to that which has been adopted in California. Liberals of Washington believe that the interests of the State are self-evident and these should be sufficient to guide the great majority of the voters."

BOHEMIAN ESTIMATE OF WORLD'S HOP CROP.

The central organization of the hop growers' societies in Saaz, Bohemia, after a personal investigation of the various producing territories where the harvest has commenced, has made the following estimate of the 1913 crop: Saaz, 8,250,000 pounds; Auscha, 5,500,000 pounds; Dauba, 550,000 pounds; total for Bohemia, 14,300,000 pounds; total for Austria-Hungary, 23,100,000 pounds; against 48,180,000 pounds in 1912; Germany 27,500,000 pounds; Belgium and Holland, 6,050,000 pounds; France, 4,400,000 pounds; Russia, 5,500,000 pounds; England, 35,750,000 pounds; America, including Canada, 50,050,000 pounds; Australia, 1,650,000 pounds. Thus, the world's hop crop is estimated at 154,000,000 pounds, as compared to 203,500,000 pounds in 1912. The world's annual hop consumption is estimated at about 187,000,000 pounds. This shortage in the hop crop will be compensated for by stocks carried over from 1912. Notwithstanding the shortness of the crop the opinion prevails that the prices will not be so high as in 1911, when hops from the Saaz district sold as high as $81.20 to $87.65 per 100 pounds, and even higher for selected lots.

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SAN FRANCISCO - - - - CALIFORNIA

GREAT CARGOES OF CALIFORNIA WINES FOR EASTERN STATES.

In the initial traffic of the Panama Canal the California wine industry has signally distinguished itself. The first steamer to pass through the canal from San Francisco, the "Nebraskan" of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, carried a cargo of California wine which practically filled the hold. On the 26th of September the "Mexican," of the same company, left San Francisco with 8,000 barrels or 2,000 tons of California wine for New York,



American-Hawaiian S. S. in Lower Lock, Miraflores.

part of the shipment being for Philadelphia. The "Pennsylvanian," of the American-Hawaiian Company, sailed from San Francisco on the 29th of September with 3,500 barrels for Boston and 2,500 for New York. On the 2nd of October the "Bostonian" will sail with a heavy cargo of this State's wines for Boston and Charleston. The "Ohioan" is scheduled to sail on the 7th of October, heavily loaded with wine, for Philadelphia. This season is by far the greatest in the history of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company in so far as the wine traffic is concerned. At the same time it establishes the high-water mark in the movement of California wines to the Eastern States.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. F. Giannini, the wine manufacturer, arrived in San Francisco from Tulare on the 16th of September and spent several days in the metropolis.

Mr. M. Lewis, wholesale liquor dealer of Monterey, was a visitor to San Francisco during the third week of September.

Mr. R. Bolla, the Petaluma liquor dealer, arrived in San Francisco on the 17th of September on a flying business trip.

Mr. Thomas Concannon arrived in San Francisco from Livermore on the 7th of September and spent some days on business connected with his vineyard interests.

Mr. H. V. Bianchi, the well-known vineyardist of Napa, was a visitor to San Francisco during the first week of September.

Mr. Joseph Kushner, representative of the Julius Levin Company, has been making numerous trips from San Francisco to interior points of the state of California during the past month to promote the trade in wines and liquors of California manufacture.

Mr. H. W. Olmsted, Pacific Coast representative of Green River whiskey, arrived in San Francisco from the Eastern states on the 15th of September. Mr. Olmsted spent five weeks in the East, visiting all the important points. He will remain six weeks in San Francisco in connection with the famous product of Owensburg.

Mr. A. C. Huelsman, a prominent liquor dealer of Sacramento, arrived in San Francisco on the 11th of September and spent some days on business and recreation.

Mr. Charles Smith, representative of G. F. Heublein & Brother, of Hartford, Connecticut, manufacturers of the famous Manhattan Club cocktails, will arrive in San Francisco about the 10th of October to spend some time on the Pacific Coast in the interests of the firm.

Mr. W. M. Dailey arrived in San Francisco from Antioch on the 7th of September on a flying trip in connection with his liquor interests.

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, JR., REGULAR CORRESPONDENT
1404 STARKS BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY whiskey dealers in the last month or so have been going ahead rather energetically, though without any clear view of the future. A tremendous increase in the withdrawals noted during the closing days of August and the first week or so of September was inspired, of course, by what was declared to be a probability that whiskey would have to bear a portion of the war revenue tax to be assessed to make up the difference in the reduced tariff revenue. This did not necessarily mean that business was improved and as a matter of fact it is still rather slow, though there is reported to be considerable quickening of the demand as the season moves along.

Prices had been uncertain for some time but the certainty that the 1915 crop of Kentucky whiskey will be reduced has greatly strengthened the market. Furthermore the increasing price of corn and the probability that it will go still higher is believed in this part of the country to indicate that the rectifiers will turn to the young Kentucky whiskies to a considerable extent this season, using them in preference to the spirits ordinarily employed. These latter will surely be high if corn increases as it is expected to, while the switching from spirits to young whiskies would tend to relieve the overproduced condition and enable the distillers to make a longer season than they have agreed to make.

The extent of the withdrawals, as indicated by the purchase of revenue stamps, at least, is shown by the records of the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Louisville district for the latter part of August and the early part of September. The collections had been running along at upwards of $40,000 for over two weeks, normal for the busiest season of the year, when suddenly, as talk of making whiskey bear the brunt of the war tax was indulged in, they began to jump upwards. One day saw $60,000 of stamps sold, the next $90,000. Later the collections passed the $100,000 mark and on August 31 the record for the local office was reached when a total of $123,954.27 was taken in. This was thought to be the top limit and collections dropped off for a time, but on September 8 the trade sat up and took notice and the collector did, too, and worke dovertime, for his receipts for whiskey taxes alone reached the total of $300,960.36, unprecedented in the local office. Between July 17, when the war tax agitation began, and September 8, when the big collections were made, the total receipts of the local office were $2,957,743.84, while for the same period a year before the collections were $1,890,641.45.

So much money has been paid in that the bankers have found the proposition a real problem. For a time every one of the Louisville national banks had more Federal money on hand than it was authorized to hold, under the terms of its charters, and a delegation of bankers hurried on to Washington to see if some arrangements could not be made whereby this money could be left in Louisville instead of being taken out of the country as a result of abnormal conditions, already such that the bankers were getting little peace. One of the local bankers is quoted as saying that a compromise plan had been arrived at between the Secretary of the Treasury and the committee but that he was not at liberty for the time being to divulge its nature.

The word from Washington that the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house had decided not to tax straight whiskey was received in Louisville with more or less mixed emotions. Had the tax been raised the distillers who had already withdrawn their goods or who had already bought stamps would have profited greatly by raising the price to meet the competition on goods which had not paid the tax in advance. As it is the dealers either have a lot of whiskey on their hands and out of the Government's keeping or else they have a lot of money tied up in stamps which they can not use until business improves. There is some consolation in the fact that the rectified goods will have to bear a tax, though that was dismissed long ago as a foregone conclusion and the fact that this tax is not more than two cents a gallon is received rather as a disappointment by the distillers of straight whiskies. A rectifiers' tax in perpetuity has been urged time and time again, but the trade has escaped heretofore. The assessment of the tax is important to Louisville, however, where there are a large number of rectifiers.

As it is, 9 per cent of the internal revenue taxes of the country is paid by Kentucky, according to figures received in Louisville from the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The report for the fiscal year of 1914, as ended credits Kentucky with a total of $35,405,517.87, or 9 1-3 per cent District by district, Kentucky's contribution was as follows Second district, $4,405,400.10; Fifth district, $19,135,444.79 Sixth district, $4,324,192.52; Seventh district, $4,830,894.26 Eighth district, $2,709,586.20.

The last fortnight has seen the closing, probably permanently of the Little Pepper distillery, located eight miles from Lexington, when the last of its whiskey in bond was taken from the warehouse. The distillery has not been operated for eight years and the withdrawal made the other day amounted to ten barrels, the whole amount left. Withdrawals have been made from time to time through the last eight years and the warehouses now are empty. The distillery is about 54 years old and was formerly operated by the Old Henry Clay Pure Rye Distillery Co. later passing into the hands of James E. Pepper & Co., which continued making the Henry Clay whiskey there until 190 when operations were discontinued as unprofitable. The buildings are owned by Mrs. E. O. Pepper and leased by James E Pepper & Co., but it is understood that the lease has several years yet to run. If the building is ever used for distillery purposes again, it is stated, it will have to be rebuilt.

The prohibition question is attracting a great deal of attention from the whiskey men of the state. The whiskey committee of the Commercial Club of Louisville, of which Lee S. Bernheim, of the Bernheim Distilling Company, of Louisville, is chairman, has held several meetings to consider the question and to take action in defense of the interests of the distillers. There are several county unit elections scheduled in numbers of the Kentucky counties for the next few weeks and exceedingly vigorous campaigns are being made by both the liquor and the non liquor forces. In Lexington especially, the center of a country which is studded with distilleries, the fight is warm. The distillers and the anti-prohibitionist forces have been much interested and encouraged by the ruling of Frank A. Bullock, County Judge of Fayette county, in which Lexington is located, to the effect that the county unit legislation of the last State Assembly does not deprive Lexington and other cities of its class of the right to determine whether it would or would not permit saloons. The campaign of the anti-saloon forces in that county is based on the hope that the voters of the county outside the city would be strong enough with the aid of the Lexington "dry" element to vote the city dry. If Judge Bullock's ruling is upheld in the higher courts much of the force of the county unit law would be lost.

Much interest has been taken in the publication, in Louisville, as in other cities of the country, of the reply to the article of William Allen White in the "Saturday Evening Post" of some weeks ago in which the beneficient effect of prohibition in Kansas was set forth. The article cites statistics as to insanity and pauperism, the divorce rate and divorces for drunkenness, local church memberships, juvenile delinquents, immorality and mortality to show that prohibition does not prohibit, even in Kans.

Members of the sales force of the Green River Distilling Company, of Owensboro, have recently concluded their annual meeting and report to the home office. The sessions of the hotel convention are given over to discussions of business methods and of the state of the trade. At the last meeting, as has been the case at those held heretofore, Col. J. W. McCulloch was host at an elaborate dinner for the men at which numerous toasts and speeches were given.

One of the biggest and best things at the Kentucky State Fair, held in Louisville the third week in September, was the prize winning herd of Herfords owned by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, head of the E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons Distilling Co. The herd, which is headed by the grand champion bull, Beau Perfection, and the champion cow, Belle Perfection XIX, was fresh from winning new laurels at the Syracuse, N. Y. Fair. The bull, for which Colonel Taylor paid the record price of $12,5[illegible], is a winner wherever he is shown and the Taylor herd at the Kentucky state fair was the center of much attraction. At the Syracuse fair five of the herd won blue ribbons and championships and they are counted on to stand first in their classes at the other fairs of the country.

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Fresno "Republican" on Prohibition

A LENGTHY editorial on prohibition appeared in the Fresno "Republican" of the 14th of September. The REVIEW considers it to be the strongest that has appeared in a daily paper of this State on the subject treated. Showing full consideration for both sides, the "Republican" deals with prohibition with the full spirit of liberalism. Tolerating the views of wets and drys, without dickering with bigotry on either side, the paper comprehensively judges the issue.

The editorial follows:

Advocates of "California Dry" are placarding the State with arguments claiming that the issue is between the saloons and the children; between continuing to manufacture paupers, criminals and degenerates, or stopping it.

If this were the issue, there would be only one decent side to it, and every honest man and every pure woman would be on that side. But it is not the issue. State-wide prohibition, if adopted, would not be the end of the fight. It would only be the beginning. William Allen White, himself an ardent prohibitionist, and a resident of Kansas, where now, at last, after a generation of struggle, prohibition does work, has recently called public attention to the fact that a prohibition law is merely the first declaration of one sort of war. Prohibition itself as an accomplished social fact, means a whole generation of determined struggle, after that beginning.

So the question is not whether we shall stop the evils of intemperance, but whether we shall now begin one of the slow ways of preparing to stop them, when we had already begun, and were making good progress with another way, also slow, but at least for the present more sure of immediate results.

We have passed a local option law in California, and under that law we are closing up saloons about as rapidly as we would be likely to get them closed under any law. Meantime, in the places where we can not close them (and where State-wide prohibition would not now close them, either) we are at least bringing them under better and better regulation. That is a slow procedure, and one lightly unsatisfactory to the person who would like to see it done all at once. But it is not going to be done all at once under any law. It never has been even in states where the task is easier than in California. And if the answer is, "We can at least make a beginning," the rejoinder is that we have done that already, and are going very rapidly with it.

So the choice is not between immediate or gradual extinction of saloons, but between two methods of their gradual extinction, one of which we have and are working very successfully, and the other of which everybody concedes would be a heartbreaking failure, for some years to come, at the very points where a few years later it might be a success, if we continue our present method of approach.

Under the present law, the saloons of California can be closed and are being closed, in every community that wants them closed, and the spread of "dry" territory is going on just as rapidly as communities can be educated to desire to be dry. So the only difference between the proposed law and the present law would be manifested in the places where the people do want saloons and believe them right. It is proposed to force prohibition on these communities now, against their will, by the votes of other communities. It is, of course, perfectly plain that prohibition, in such communities, does not establish itself by mere vote. The vote is only the signal for a long, slow fight to enforce prohibition on those communities, not by outside votes, but by imported force. Their own authorities will not enforce it. They will openly defy it. Then there will be State constabularies, or some other method of enforcing this law over the heads and against the wills of those who normally enforce other laws. Finally, after many years—probably at least twenty-five—if the majority of the people of the State never change their minds, if they are determined enough and persistent enough, if they are bitter enough and careless enough of the bitterness in the invaded communities, force and education combined may at least accomplish a reasonable enforcement of the law in San Francisco and like places.

In the interval, there will have been constant fighting, with drunkenness not much lessened, with the law defied and brought into contempt, with all co-operation on other issues for the betterment of government and morals and social conditions made impossible—and the final victory won no sooner than is likely to be won anyway by the present more peaceful, more just and more rational method.

This applies merely to the saloon aspect of the question, from the standpoint of those who desire the abolition of the saloon and related evils at the earliest possible moment. Even from this standpoint the present law will accomplish the result as soon as a State-wide prohibition law, and will provide an infinitely preferable situation meantime.

There is another aspect worth considering. This proposed law prohibits not merely the sale and distribution, but the manufacture, of all alcoholic beverages, including wine. Nature has given California a monopoly in America of the production of wine. If wine is not made in California, there will be none made in America. But of course there will be just as much consumed in America. Practically all California wine is exported to other states. As to the little that is consumed here, any community which desires can prevent its sale in that community. The people of the other states have the absolute right to destroy our wine industry, by refusing to buy our wines, or by prohibiting their sale in their states and communities. But if they do not do so,—Why should we?

The spread of prohibition in other states will be affected not one whit by their ability or inability to get wine from California. They will get it from elsewhere. Or, more likely, they will get other things which do much more harm than wine. So our wine production will not affect the temperance of the United States at all. We can at most determine whether they shall buy their wine from us or from abroad. And so long as they buy it from somebody, and so long as they must buy it from us if they do not buy it abroad, why should we be the ones to require them to buy it abroad?

Those who regard wine-making or wine-selling as a personal sin would of course not be justified in committing this sin, even if it were inevitable that someone would commit it. But the question at issue is a proposal to prohibit others from doing it who do not regard it as a sin or a wrong. They are doing no practical harm that would not be done anyway. They are committing no wrong against their own consciences, nor against the rights of anyone else. They can not sell their goods in any community or state, whether in California or out of it, which desires to prohibit that sale (for, against wine prohibition is enforceable; the "blind pigs" sell whskey) and it would certainly seem to be beginning at the wrong end of things for us to prohibit the manufacture, when others do not prohibit the purchase and sale, of wine.

State-wide prohibition is preached as a principle or sentiment. Instead, it is a practical device, to accomplish a concrete result. When we already have in operation a more practical device, which will accomplish that result in larger degree and more promptly, with fewer attendant drawbacks, why make the change? Or, if we were to make it, why include in it a provision which will not decrease drinking anywhere one drop, but will transfer to France and Italy an industry of which nature has given us a monopoly in America?

COLONEL McCULLOCH COMING TO WORLD'S FAIR.

The Thomas W. Collins Company has received from Colonel J. W. McCulloch, of the Green River Distilery Company, Owensburg, Kentucky, the following letter, dated September 21:

"I am now in receipt of invitation from the California Development Board, sent at your request, to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

"I take great pleasure in advising you of my acceptance of this invitation and assure you of my appreciation. I am not able at this moment to give eve nan approximate date of my visit, but I shall be glad to advise you and I look forward to the event with great pleasure.

Yours very truly,

"J. W. McCULLOCH."

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SANTA CLARA NOTES.

The San Jose Chamber of Commerce on the 16th of September sent telegrams to all of California's Congressional Representatives requesting them to protest against the war-measure revenue tax proposed by the administration to raise funds by an impost on wines and beers. The telegrams stated that the wine tax implies an increase in California from the present price of 5½ cents a quart bottleful to the alleged prohibitive price of probably as much as 12½ cents for a whole quart of light wine. That would be making wine more expensive than milk and put it off the table of the poor workingman who must have it as regular food.

The German Catholic State Federation on the 15th of September in convention at San Jose decided to hold a monster mass meeting in San Francisco a few days before election in November to protest against State-wide prohibition.

In an interview published in the Palo Alto "Times," Mr. Arthur Lachman, of the Santa Clara Distillery, says:

"The passage of the proposed federation tax on wine will mean the ruination of the wine-grape industry in Santa Clara County and will turn into waste lands thousands of acres of wine-grape districts along the foothill slopes about Saratoga, Los Altos, Morgan Hill, San Martin, Gilroy, Madrone and Union. Losses are estimated into the millions, without any reservations being made for soil values remaining after vine roots would be removed and other crops introduced.

"The proposed imposition of a tax of 12 cents a gallon on dry wines will, it is claimed, fall almost exclusively upon California as the only maker of dry wines in the United States."

The "Times" publishes an interview with Mr. Paul Masson, the main paragraph of which is as follows:

"The proposed tax would increase the price of wine-grapes $30 a ton, and no grapes could be purchased at the prohibitive price that the tax would necessitate. The present crop, should the tax be placed, would not be harvested, as there would be no purchasers."

CALIFORNIA WINE NOTES.

The wineries of the George West Company at Victor, Mokelumne and Urgon opened for the season on the first of September.

Crushing of grapes commenced at the Woodbridge Winery September 7.

Growers of the Arbuckle district sold their Zinfandel grapes to Megliavacca Brothers, of Napa, for $13 a ton, the same price as was paid last year.

Since the last week of August the Co-operative Winery at Selma has been crushing raisins for making alcohol for the fortification of wines. The output has been larger than in 1913.

Mr. Ed Steadman has leased the Cohn building at the corner of C and First streets, Biggs, for use as a winery. The two-story building and large cellar will be used to take care of the 40,000 gallons which Mr. Steadman expects to produce this season.

During the past six weeks the French-American Wine Company has been enlarging its plant at Ukiah. This plant was established three years ago. Owing to the increasing acreage of grapes it has been enlarged twice already.

Growers around Cloverdale and Healdsburg received $25 a ton for their wine grapes during the first part of September. The price of wine in Northern Sonoma advanced from 17 cents to 22 cents a gallon.

Grape Growers' Convention at Ukiah.—A convention of grape growers was held in the Victory Theatre at Ukiah on the 12th of September. A delegation of the members of the Viticultural Commission was present. In this party were Commissioners H. F. Stoll of San Francisco, C. E. Bundschu of San Francisco, E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the Commission, of Sacramento, and Sheridan Peterson of Windsor. Commissioner Peterson acted as presiding officer.

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EXPORTS—WINE.

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1914.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	....	30	$ 14
" British Columbia	....	5,063	1,868
" Central America	70	20,103	6,623
" China	1	4,063	1,659
" Japan	....	15,538	4,843
" Mexico	35	5,883	3,355
" Philippine Islands	15	972	404
" South America	3	18,075	7,604
" Society Islands	....	6,414	2,090
" Somoan Islands	....	199	103
" Straits Settlements	30	.....	103
" Dutch East Indies	....	100	50
" Korea	....	60	30
" New York	3,612	1,110,735	448,394
" Hawaiian Islands	230	78,108	36,850
" Germany	2	.....	8
Total	3,998	1,265,343	$513,998

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To British Columbia	3	48	$ 134
" Hawaiian Islands	55	6,893	8,676
" London	....	458	436
Total	10	1,330	$2,822
" New York	65	8,890	22,745
Total	123	16,289	$31,991

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	10	145	$ 475
" British Columbia	12	.....	69
" Central America	16	2,500	5,076
" Mexico	50	63	413
" Philippine Islands	50	.....	300
" South America	4	.....	28
" Hawaiian Islands	784	1,080	8,255
Total	926	3,788	$14,616

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	5	$ 60
" Central America	155	1,238
" China	50	200
" Hawaiian Islands	290	2,757
" South America	49	357
" Society Islands	5	40
" Australia and Tasmania	4088	8,130
" Philippine Islands	50	245
Mexico	1	13
Total	4693	$13,040

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To British Columbia	8 cs Champagne, 4 cs Sherry, 4 cs Port Wine
" Central America	32 cs Grape Juice, 1 c M. Water, 4 cs cherries in M.
" Central America	1 cs Champagne, 20 cs Cider
" Japan	2 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cherries in Marischino
" China	4 cs Grape Juice
" Mexico	6 cs Grape Juice, 3 cs Fruit Juice, 11 cs 1 bbl Spirits
" Philippine Islands	83 cs Grape Juice, 8 cs Creme de Minthe, 60 cs Gin
" Somoan Islands	1 cs Cherries in Marischino
" Australia	14 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	45 cs Mineral W., 10 cs, 3 hf bbls Cordials, 3 cs Stout
" Hawaiian Islands	78 cs Vermouth, 35 cs Creme de Minthe, 2 cs Kummel
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Apricot Cordial, 7 cs Gingre Ale, 976 cs Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	1 cs 3 bbls Ale, 35 cs Champagne, 70 cs Liquor
" Hawaiian Islands	10 gl Alcohol, 8 cs Grape Juice, 2 cs Cider

Total—1589 cs, 4 bbls, 3 hf bbls, 20 gls.
Value—$11,627.

THEY ARE WELCOME TO HIM.

Anti-Saloon League official telegram from New York August 27:—William Sulzer, former governor of New York and former Democrat, has accepted the nomination for governor on the Prohibition party ticket. He expects to get not only the party vote, but also the vote of many dry Progressives, Democrats and Republicans.

It is understood that Sulzer will not make his campaign on the record he made in Vermont as a practitioner before the bar (not behind).



IMPORTS BY SEA.

Foreign

FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Korea," August 21, 1914.

153	csks	Sake — San Francisco.
150	csks	Sake — San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE, per "City of Para," August 23, 1914 (via Anson).

10	bbls.	Brandy — San Francisco.
500	c	Brandy — San Francisco.
50	c	Liquors — San Francisco.
60	c	Wine — San Francisco.
15	c	Vermouth — San Francisco.
260	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
25	bbls	Wine — San Francisco.
1	csk	Rum — Los Angeles.
2	c	Beer — Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Frimley," August 24, 1914.

546	c	Wine — San Francisco.
550	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
1000	c	Vermouth — San Francisco.
177	c	Bitters — San Francisco.
5	csks	Gin — San Francisco.
25	c	Gin — San Francisco.
350	c	Mineral Water — Los Angeles.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Crown of Seville," August 27, 1914.

47	c	Champagne — San Francisco.
399	c	Wine — San Francisco.
2626	c	Gin — San Francisco.
1200	c	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
55	csks	Mineral Water — San Francisco.
10	c	Spirits — San Francisco.
5	csks	Rum — San Francisco.
125	c	Brandy — San Francisco.
1730	c	Whiskey — San Francisco.
1	csk	Whiskey — San Francisco.
45	oct	Whiskey — San Francisco.
1	hhd	Whiskey — San Francisco.
85	c	Stout — San Francisco.
345	bbls	Stout — San Francisco.
30	c	Ale — San Francisco.
100	bbls	Ale — San Francisco.
19	bbls	Wine — San Francisco.
600	c	Vermouth — San Francisco.
10	bbls	Vermouth — San Francisco.
8	oct	Wine — San Francisco.
20	c	Beer — San Francisco.
82	c	Liquors — San Francisco.
2	csks	Brandy — San Francisco.
305	c	Whiskey — San Francisco.
120	c	Spirits — Honolulu.
125	c	Gin — Honolulu.
25	c	Champagne — Honolulu.
505	c	Gin — Honolulu.
85	c	Wine — Los Angeles.
100	c	Beer — Los Angeles.
25	csks	Mineral Water — Los Angeles.
899	c	Whiskey — Los Angeles.
85	bbls	Stout — Los Angeles.
5	oct	Brandy — Los Angeles.
15	c	Brandy — Los Angeles.
5	oct	Whiskey — Los Angeles.
5	csks	Whiskey — Los Angeles.
75	c	Liquors — Los Angeles.
68	c	Wine — Portland.
10	c	Whiskey — Portland.
5	c	Rum — Portland.
13	c	Brandy — Portland.
5	oct	Wine — Portland.
50	bbls	Ginger Ale — Portland.
15	c	Mineral Water — Portland.
245	c	Stout — Vancouver.
30	c	Ale — Vancouver.
825	c	Gin — Vancouver.
4	hhds	Gin — Vancouver.
15	oct	Gin — Vancouver.
20	csks	Rum — Vancouver.
5	oct	Rum — Vancouver.
3828	c	Whiskey — Vancouver.
89	csks	Whiskey — Vancouver.
10	oct	Whiskey — Vancouver.
626	c	Beer — Vancouver.
50	c	Mineral Water — Vancouver.
35	c	Soda Water — Vancouver.
224	c	Wine — Vancouver.
25	c	Liquors — Vancouver.
50	c	Vermouth — Vancouver.
50	bbls	Ginger Ale — Vancouver.
20	c	Ginger Ale — Vancouver.
28	oct	Wine — Vancouver.
5	hhds	Wine — Vancouver.
4	csks	Wine — Vancouver.
325	c	Brandy — Vancouver.
5	csks	Brandy — Vancouver.
25	c	Bitters — Vancouver.
50	c	Absinthe — Vancouver.
15	csks	Rum — Victoria.
5	oct	Rum — Victoria.
1300	c	Whiskey — Victoria.
15	oct	Whiskey — Victoria.
6	csks	Whiskey — Victoria.
330	c	Gin — Victoria.
15	csks	Gin — Victoria.
76	c	Mineral Water — Victoria.
100	c	Beer — Victoria.
25	c	Ginger Ale — Victoria.
100	c	Brandy — Victoria.
103	c	Liquors — Victoria.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Lyra," August 28, 1914.

13c	Wine	San Francisco.
30	bbls Stout	San Francisco.
2	bbls Liquors	San Francisco.
2	c Brandy	San Francisco.
25	c Whiskey	Tacoma.
1	csk Wine	Los Angeles.
8	c Wine	Los Angeles.
3	c Brandy	Los Angeles.
8	c Beer	Los Angeles.
1	bbl Ginger Ale	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Siberia," August 28, 1914.

84	csks Sake	San Francisco.
132	c Sake	San Francisco.
80	c Mineral Water	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Chiyo Maru," August 31, 1914.

207	csks Sake	San Francisco.
185	c Sake	San Francisco.
45	c Sake	Los Angeles.
30	csks Sake	Los Angeles.
10	csks Sake	Denver.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Oregonian," September 1, 1914.

10	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
75	c Wine	San Francisco.
25	c Cordials	San Francisco.
210	c Bitters	San Francisco.
35	c Lime Juice	San Francisco.
26	bbls Whiskey	San Francisco.
25	c Whiskey	San Francisco.
8	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
37	c Grape Juice	San Francisco.
250	bbls Beer	Honolulu.
3	c Cordials	Los Angeles.
50	c Lime Juice	Los Angeles.
47	bbls Whiskey	Los Angeles.
27	c Whiskey	Los Angeles.
10	c Rum	Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Missourian," September 1, 1914.

6	bbls Whiskey	San Francisco.
13	c Wine	San Francisco.
32	csks Gin	San Francisco.
430	c Bitters	San Francisco.
710	c Whiskey	San Francisco.
1	oct Brandy	San Francisco.
1	oct Wine	San Francisco.
10	c Grape Juice	San Francisco.
30	c Whiskey	Los Angeles.
25	c Brandy	Los Angeles.
8	bbls Beer	Los Angeles.
25	c Gin	Los Angeles.
54	c Lime Juice	Los Angeles.
13	bbls Gin	San Diego.
6	c Gin	San Diego.
300	c Bitters	Portland.
13	bbls Gin	Honolulu.
7	bbls Whiskey	Honolulu.

FROM EUROPE, per "Aztec," September 2, 1914 (via Anson).

5	bbls Brandy	San Francisco.
250	c Bitters	San Francisco.
27	c Wine	San Francisco.
2	csks Vermouth	San Francisco.
13	c Liquors	Portland.
11	csks Whiskey	Vancouver.
26	c Liquors	Vancouver.
5	bbls Whiskey	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Washingtonian," September 3, 1914.

17	c Brandy	San Francisco.
14	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
17	csks Gin	San Francisco.
935	c Gin	San Francisco.
30	oct Gin	San Francisco.
12	c Wine	San Francisco.
700	c Whiskey	San Francisco.
100	c Liquors	San Francisco.
2	bbls Whiskey	San Francisco.
1300	c Whiskey	Los Angeles.
85	bbls Whiskey	Los Angeles.
340	c Mineral Water	Los Angeles.
25	c Lime Juice	Los Angeles.
5	bbls Rum	Los Angeles.
10	bbls Beer	Los Angeles.
5	c Liquors	Los Angeles.
23	c Cordials	Portland.
5	c Gin	Portland.
15	c Whiskey	Portland.
15	c Wine	Portland.
1	hhd Liquors	Portland.
16	bbls Whiskey	Seattle.
50	c Whiskey	Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Mexican," September 3, 1914.

72	bbls Whiskey	San Francisco.
42	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
170	c Wine	San Francisco.
5	csks Wine	San Francisco.
2	bbls Beer	San Francisco.
41	c Cordials	San Francisco.
15	c Gin	San Francisco.
12	c Liquors	San Francisco.
11	bbls Gin	Portland.
76	bbls Whiskey	Portland.
18	bbls Gin	Seattle.
5	bbls Whiskey	Seattle.
175	bbls Beer	Honolulu.
100	c Whiskey	Honolulu.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Natal," September 11, 1914.

50	c Beer	San Francisco.
225	c Brandy	San Francisco.
100	c Vermouth	San Francisco.
50	c Wine	Los Angeles.
450	c Mineral Water	San Francisco.
2110	c Gin	San Francisco.
75	c Liquors	Los Angeles.
150	c Vermouth	Los Angeles.
25	csks Whiskey	Los Angeles.
35	c Whiskey	Los Angeles.
10	c Rum	Los Angeles.
5	csks Rum	Los Angeles.
10	c Gin	Los Angeles.
100	c Wine	Los Angeles.
100	c Mineral Water	Los Angeles.
50	c Whiskey	Honolulu.
35	csks Whiskey	Portland.
100	c Whiskey	Portland.
60	c Mineral Water	Portland.
25	csks Whiskey	Seattle.
105	c Mineral Water	Seattle.
42	c Brandy	Seattle.

FROM VICTORIA, per "Governor," September 13, 1914.

383	c Champagne	San Francisco.
95	c Whiskey	San Francisco.
10	c Champagne	Los Angeles.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Manchuria," September 17, 1914.

469	csks Sake	San Francisco.
353	c Sake	San Francisco.
70	csks Sake	Los Angeles.
20	csks Sake	Salt Lake.
5	c Sake	Salt Lake.

FROM NEW YORK, per "City of Sydney, September 18, 1914 (via Anson).

75	bbls Whiskey	San Francisco.
4	bbls Wine	San Francisco.
3	c Wine	San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Virginian," September 18, 1914.

2	csks Wine	San Francisco.
25	c Lime Juice	San Francisco.
125	c Whiskey	San Francisco.
6	bbls Gin	San Francisco.
20	kegs Gin	San Francisco.
30	c Cordials	San Francisco.
20	c Brandy	Portland.
10	c Wine	Portland.
5	bbls Whiskey	Portland.
5	bbls Cider	Seattle.
50	c Grape Juice	Honolulu.
10	c Gin	Los Angeles.
14	c Rum	Los Angeles.
2	oct Gin	Los Angeles.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND FROM AUGUST 20, 1914, TO SEPT. 20, 1914.

VIA NEW ORLEANS:

35	c Beer, from London	San Francisco.
4	bbls Wine, from London	San Francisco.
3	c Wine, from London	San Francisco.

REPORT OF JULIUS LEVIN COMPANY.

Coinditions of trade during the past month, according to the Julius Levin Company, were very good. The stimulating effect of the European war still continued. Since the inception of the war American products have been coming to the front very rapidly. Sales of California wines, especially those of the Vermouth type, have increased notably and the indications are that this trade will be still further built up in the near future and the expansion in the volume of business will be permanent. Old Taylor Whiskey made very satisfactory strides during the month.

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Los Angeles and Southern California

Los Angeles, September 25, 1914.

While the wine makers of Los Angeles and Southern California were declaring that the war in Europe had caused their business to increase 25 per cent the Administration in Washington was devising means to prevent California from reaping the benefits of the war. It would look very much as though the enemeis of this State are all within the borders of the country.

On the 18th of September Mr. V. L. Gerardi, of the Italian Vineyard Company of Los Angeles, said:

"The demand for California wines has leaped tremendously—more than 25 per cent. We are shipping with all speed, but are hard put to keep up with our orders. The cause of the demand is, of course, directly due to the war in Europe, but it also is prompted by the rush of Eastern wholesalers to fill their stock-rooms with our wines before the new war tax is imposed."

At the same time Collector of Internal Revenue John P. Carter stated that his reports indicated that the production of wine in his district would exceed 4,000,000 gallons and that not only is the yield of wine better than anticipated, but the per cent of saccharine matter in the grape is unusually heavy, which means that this year's wine harvest will be far above the average in sweetness.

Reports from vineyards in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside counties say grapes this year have an unusually high percentage of sugar and that prospects are good for more than an average showing in quality.

As soon as the prospect of prosperity became clear the menace to the wine industry loomed up from the East.

Idiosyncrasies of administration have never been more apparent than at the present time, when, after a month of cessation of imports, there is tall scrambling to tax wines and dozens of other home produced commodities in order to create sufficient revenue for running the government.

Following is the statement of Mr. Secundo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, showing the issue clearly:

"Free trade has been the slogan of the Democrats for years, and immediately that the duties from usual European sources are stopped, the need of revenue is at once a serious issue, and the scramble to get it is almost pathetic. Naturally, the grape industry is the first to suffer, and if the proposed taxation of 10 cents a gallon on dry wine and 20 cents a gallon on sweet wine is imposed, it will be almost as disastrous as prohibition.

"Such taxation would not only be injustice to the vineyardists, but to the State of California itself, considering that the government would impound a taxation of nearyl $9,000,000 on a population of considerably less than 3,000,000 people, and from this State attempt to produce nearly 10 per cent of $100,000,000, the entire revenue needed to make up the deficit on import duties. On the face of it, such a measure would be an imposition, and we have appealed direct to President Wilson and other leaders to use judgment and discretion in this work.

"And on the other hand we have the Prohibitionists hard at our heels, trying to destroy an industry which, at the present time, yields millions to the government, and is looked upon to produce the greater portion of the deficit that is staring America in the face. Why not tax the soft drinks of the teetotaler, the patent medicines and hundreds of other articles manufactured in America, at a just rate, instead of endeavoring to put us entirely out of business and to turn our grape vineyards into weed patches and howling deserts again?"

Simultaneous with the announcement from Washington that the war revenue tax bill has been completed, local wine dealers asserted that the price of domestic wine will undoubtedly be increased from 40 to 45 per cent.

Following is the statement of the Pacific Coast Wine and Liquor Company:

"This bill will force an increase of from 40 to 45 per cent in the price of domestic wines. Consumers will probably cut down the amount they are in the habit of using.

"The wine dealers will increase the retail price of the wine according to the tax they are compelled to pay."

"The public will suffer and not the wine dealer," said D. Krakauer, manager of the California State Wine Company.

Viewing with alarm the renewed attack by United States Senator Pomerene of Ohio upon the viticultural industry of California, grape growers and allied interests of Southern California have prepared to combat what they declare to be a prohibitive tax upon the famed California sweet wines.

Pomerene, in conference with President Wilson, according to dispatches from Washington, strongly urged that a tax be imposed upon California sweet wines and wine spirits as a special feature of the proposed war tax. He declared that under the existing conditions, producers of sweet wines in California get a bonus of $7,000,000 a year over Eastern producers. He asserted that the California growers could bear the burden more easily than any other industry.

Everybody who knows the wine industry are now looking upon the politicians of Washington as an army of locusts. Just as a great crop is about to be harvested the politicians levy a tax which is equal to the value of the crop. They do this without any warning whatever. They simply say they want the money. It is a plain case of "Turn over as much money as your crop is worth or leave your crop to rot."

Sweet grape harvest for wine making began the first week of September in the grape districts surrounding Escondido, Santa Ysabel, Ramona, El Cajon and Otay. There are a half dozen wineries in the country, manufacturing sweet wines. Grapes this year have an unusually high percentage of sugar, insuring a large wine crop, which in San Diego County averages 300,000 to 500,000 gallons.

Mayor O'Neall is working up the Prohibitionists of San Diego by some stage plays. He is seeking to have a new liquor ordinance passed to harass the liquor interests.

The Mayor strongly intimates that as executive officer of the city he would see that the old ordinance is respected if the emergency measure is held illegal. This action would result in numerous restaurant liquor licenses being cancelled or arrests of those holding them. It would seriously affect the Exposition for the reason that certain concessions were granted with the understanding that restaurant liquor licenses would be issued by the city.

Bringing the largest cargo the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has ever consigned to East San Pedro the steamer Virginian arrived September 13 from New York via the Panama Canal. The Virginian had 3,000 tons of merchandise for wholesale and retail dealers.

While the eastbound freight has not been so heavy, reduced rates and the European war have combined to make a wonderful increase in the shipment of California products by water.

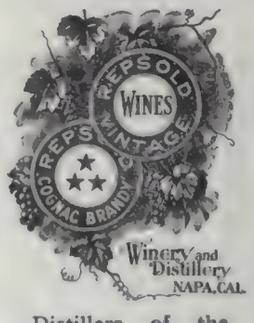
There has been a remarkable increase in the demand for California wines since the war caused an almost complete cessation on the importation of foreign wines from Europe. The California Wine Association is now doing the greatest business in its history. Demands for brands of this company at New York, Chicago and generally throughout the Atlantic seaboard and Middle West have doubled since the war began and the shipping department is swamped with orders. Similar conditions are reported by other companies.

Santa Monica will hold its Grape Festival October 8, 9, 10 and 11 unde rthe auspices of the Abbot Kinney Company.

La Monaca is preparing an elaborate programme of special music for the festival days, and Windward avenue and the business houses will all be decorated with vines and grapes. The Pacific Electric Railway Company will make special rates from San Bernardino and other interior towns.

Redlands is now harvesting its grape crop in earnest. Automobile trucks are being used day and night to bring the grapes to the Brookside Winery.

Watts is over its troubles temporarily. The people voted the town wet last April but the drys kept it dry by tricks. On August 13



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SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

the saloonkeepers scored a victory in the courts. September 1 the drys sought to have the Trustees removed from office.

Pastor Jackson alleged in his complaint that the defendant Trustees conspired to violate the dry ordinance. While the dry ordinance was in effect, he alleged, the Trustees issued two saloon and one wholesale liquor license.

On the 8th of September a special election was held for the purpose of ratifying an ordinance settling all disputes. The wets won by a vote of 471 to 421.

Incidentally five prominent drys were arrested, charged with resisting officers. The arrested persons declare it was retaliation by the wets.

The arrest of the five drys resulted over a collision between an automobile owned by A. Towne, a dry, and another owned by a Mr. Tiemann, which occurred within 100 feet of the polls.

Marshal Ellis took into custody Pastor Jackson, who is credited with habitually carrying a gun on his clerical person; Z. A. Towne, undertaker; L. J. Fay, ex-city engineer; W. F. Shubert and David Elcote. They were held in $500 bail each on charges of having resisted an officer.

On the 14th of September Judge Taft decided that Watts was wet clean through because of both the April and September elections and, therefore, the five Trustees acted legally.

Of course, the Watts drys will appeal the case.

HOTELMEN'S RESOLUTION AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Following is the resolution passed by the Northern California Hotel Association at the Stockton convention:

"Whereas, An initiative measure, amending the Constitution of the State of California and providing for State-wide prohibition is before the people, which if adopted will at once exterminate the viticultural interests of the State, the value of which amounts to many millions of dollars annually and which gives employment to many thousands of people; and

"Whereas, California has been advanced to a high standing among the viticultural regions of the world, and that interest has been promoted and protected by the State, has had a place in the functions of the State University and as a result capital has been attracted and encouraged to invest in the vineyards of the State; and

"Whereas, The membership of the Northern California Hotel Association, on a referendum vote, by an overwhelming majority, expressed its opposition to State-wide prohibition and directed that the same be actively opposed by the Northern California Hotel Association; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Northern California Hotel Association that, in our judgment, it is against public policy to destroy this interest and these investments as is proposed by the said initiative proposition, and we strongly urge that the said prohibitional constitutional amendment be defeated for the good of the State at the general election in November, 1914."

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News from Fresno and Vicinity

The Drys made plenty of trouble in Fresno on the 7th of September. They sought to join the Labor Day parade by placing their cohorts behind the section of the Brewery Workers' Union. Under the direction of L. M. Timmon 100 innocent children, bearing banners, with inscriptions denouncing the liquor traffic, took their place behind the brewery workers. Timmons, who is district superintendent of the California Dry Association, had a horse lead the children, the abused animal bearing a great sign which read "I drink water." As the Drys did not have proper permission to join in the parade the brewery workers refused to march. As the Drys were determined to march behind the brewery workers or not at all they decided to parade by themselves. In explanation of the affair the Dry Federation has sent out the following statement:

"The Brewery Workers were evidently afraid of the impression that the children would make along the line. Although the march failed we nevertheless won a great victory. The people who witnessed the opposition were instantly won to the sympathy of the dry cause. The cheers of the crowd were evidence of this.

"In view of the conflicting statements made by the officers of the Labor Day parade as to the authority for marching, we claim that permission was not to march as a section of the parade but simply to follow the line of march."

There can be no doubt that people were badly impressed by the Drys. Use of innocent children who have not yet reached the age of reason and of an unsophisticated horse as arguments is generally considered to be a demonstration of elemental weakness.

Mr. E. L. Spellman, representing the Barton Vineyard Company and the Selma and Fowler wineries, on the 13th of September sent a telegram to the committee of California wine grape growers at the capital, to be opened in Washington in the presence of the finance committee of the House of Representatives, strongly protesting against the proposed new war tax on wines. The text of the telegram was as follows:

"It is most wrongful and unjust to demand a tax of 20 cents a gallon which is more than it costs to make the wine. If the attempt succeeds, it will be the ruin of the wine industry in California."

"I hope that telegram is opened today in the presence of Oscar Underwood, and President Wilson," said Spellman. "Entirely aside from the certain destruction of the industry there is great objection to taxing wine for a revenue producer. Who will pay this tax, and when is wine mature, are questions that will have to be settled. Also a new body of revenue officers will have to be organized and trained, and it will take several months to get tangible results. If for instance the internal revenue officers collecting the whiskey tax, had to collect an additional tax, of 3 cents a gallon on whiskey, more revenue would be raised, and it would be forthcoming without trouble.

"How does the government propose to collect from the 2,000 Italians in California, who yearly make a few thousand gallons each for their own trade?"

Pending the uncertain tax levy, Fresno wineries are daily receiving heavy orders from Eastern firms. The orders of one company received from Chicago alone amount to 1,500 to 2,000 barrels a day. The question arises, as to how the government expects to collect the tax, on the wine that will be shipped East before the tax collecting machinery gets to moving.

Contends that a heavy tax will allow the importation of Mediterranean wines, and that thousands of vineyardists will be ruined. The American people will do without wine, and the foreign population which uses most of the local product will buy their supply in foreign markets.

The proposed imposition of 2 cents a gallon tax on rectified spirits will affect Central California some, but not greatly. There is some California brandy used in this line, but for the most part corn spirits.

Collector of Internal Revenue Joseph J. Scott visited the vineyards of Fresno and adjoining counties during the first part of September. In an interview Mr. Scott spoke optimistically of the outlook for California wines.

"The state is certain to corner practically all of the wine trade in this country," stated Mr. Scott, "and the South American trade, also, will certainly come to California in the future."

Mr. Scott also stated that his view of the wine trade was generally shared by the growers and manufacturers of the state, and that they felt sanguine that they would have a most excellent season, and that they were certain to corral the wine trade of this continent at least. Mr. Scott is ascertaining how many wineries will be working in the San Joaquin valley so that he can arrange for this field force. He exeptcs to have about forty men working near here during the season. During the working season a deputy revenue officer will be stationed at each winery for the purpose of watching out for the government's intrests there.

Rev. J. U. Simmons preached a sermon in the Methodist church at Turlock, September 13, bitterly attacking Mrs. Lulu Wightman, the lecturer on "personal liberty," who addressed street meetings in Turlock several evenings previously. The subject of Rev. Simmons' sermon was "The Devil in Petticoats." He asserted that Mrs. Wightman's ideas of liberty were gathered from the underworld, and that she voiced the worst passions of the vicious classes, on a plane of respectability.

Mrs. Wightman concluded her series of meetings in Turlock September 12, speaking to one of the largest crowds that ever assembled here. She began a series of meetings in Merced September 14, but on hearing of Rev. Simmons' attack upon her, she gave notice that she would return to Turlock September 16 and answer him. Mrs. Wightman has aroused the hostility of the W. C. T. U. and many of the church people by her assaults on prohihbition and Sunday laws, while her addresses have created much enthusiasm among people of more liberal views.

The Bakersfield "Echo" announces that Theodore Bell will speak in Bakersfield October 8. "Echo" says:

"Bell has been retained by the California Wine Grape Growers and is receiving $100,000 for the series of speeches he is making throughout the state."

This is fine news in war tax times. Why not indulge in stage money when the government is taking all the real money away from the wine men?

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR W. R. GRACE & COMPANY.

During the last part of September the firm of W. R. Grace & Company moved its San Francisco headquarters to the Orient building at 332 Pine street, between Leidesdorff and Sansome streets. Two entire floors, the seventh and eighth, of the Orient building are occupied by the firm. In these floors all the departments are brought together.

This firm, one of the world leaders in its line of endeavor, is the pioneer in the development of trade between the Pacific Coast of America and the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe. It operates the steamers "Santa Cruz," "Santa Clara," "Santa Catalina" and "Santa Cecilia" for the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company between San Francisco and New York and numerous other steamers between San Francisco and South America. Important offices are maintained in London, New York, Valparaiso, Santiago, Callao and other cities of the West Coast of South America, and there are agencies of the firm in nearly every large city of the world. To the credit of San Francisco it may be said that the firm's branch in this city is considered to be its greatest institution.

Val Blatz

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Private Stock (light)
Munchner Type (dark)
—in bottles and kegs

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34-36 Davis Street
San Francisco **Agents**

The St. Helena Wine Festival

The success of the third annual St. Helena Vintage Festival came to a glorious close September 7, midnight.

The festival eclipsed those of 1912 and 1913 and by all of the thousands of visitors was pronounced the most artistic of all the fiestas held in the State.

Thousands attended the vintage festival and they came from all sections of California, but from wherever they came the exclamations of delight and words of praise were unstinted and enthusiastic.

Never before has such throngs of people been seen in Napa County. Each day the crowds grew larger until on September 7 the climax was reached when thousands blocked the streets and enjoyed the merry-making and harvest scenes of a community rich in prosperity.

The great attraction aside from the exhibits was the vintage allegory. This wonderful allegorical and spectacular portrayal of the introduction of the vine into Napa County, its fostering by St. Helena until prosperity came in full measure, the attack upon it by phylloxera and the protection afforded it by Uncle Sam by introducing the resistant vine, the appeal to the audience by little Grape Juice to aid in protecting it, all made a great hit.

After the allegory the throng crowded the exhibit tents and, filled with enthusiasm by the beautiful play they had witnessed, bubbled over with delight at what they saw.

Approaching the first tent one was attracted by the large and beautiful exhibit of wines made by F. Salmina & Co., of the Larkmead Winery. This was the central feature of the tent and reached from floor to dome. It was a faithful representation of a lighthouse and was artistic and striking. Automatic electric lighting reflecting through the bottles of wine made a beautiful sight. The lighthouse rested upon a foundation of bottles with rocks and moss about the base. This exhibit took first prize for the best display of Napa County wines.

To the right of the entrance was the exhibit of G. Brovelli, proprietor of the St. Helena Winery. This was a faithful representation of the old fashioned beam wine press. The beam and framework were covered with prunes and the basket was filled to overflowing with bunches of white and red grapes. Suspended from one end of the beam was a huge demijohn for a weight. The floor of the press was covered with grapes and glasses filled with white and red wines formed the sign: "St. Helena Winery, G. Brovelli." This display won for Mr. Brovelli the first prize for the best advertising design done in any agricultural or viticultural product.

Theo. Gier, who owns three splendid vineyards in Napa County, and is a leading wine merchant of Oakland, had a very artistic exhibit. It was a lattice pergola, daintily decorated in autumn grape leaves and contained pyramids of the products of Giersburg.

The exhibit of A. Forni was most artistic. It was a boat made of bunches of grapes and was laden with neatly labeled bottles of wine. The sail was made of white grapes and the masts of black grapes. The exhibit was greatly admired and took first prize as the most artistic display of any agricultural or viticultural product.

The To-Kalon Wine Company had a large exhibit of its celebrated bottled wines arranged in pyramids, in front of which was a row of barrels, showing another method by which the wine is sent to customers in the East and elsewhere.

On a large round table in small Japanese baskets were artistically arranged one hundred and fifty varieties of grapes from To-Kalon Vineyard at Oakville. In the center of the exhibit was a huge bouquet of dahlias from Maplewood.

In a most prominent place facing the electrical dome was a faithful reproduction of San Gabriel Mission. It was six feet wide and nine feet high and its front and sides were entirely covered with white grapes which were placed there by patient and industrious members of the Woman's Improvement Club, whose exhibit it was. The bells were done in black grapes and the back of the building was covered with grape leaves. It stood on a green lawn with winding gravel walk approaching the entrance. It was a very beautiful exhibit and attracted great admiration.

The Charles Krug Winery was always in evidence at the vintage festival and this year its exhibit was most creditable. It was circular in shape, the bottles were neatly arranged and in the center of a pond where lilies were blooming a fountain, the top of which was covered with bright autumn leaves, was continually playing.

A. Repsold & Co. had a very artistic exhibit of wines. It was built up of redwood bark with projections covered with moss and ferns upon which was displayed twenty-eight different kinds of wines. The bottles were neatly labeled and capped and their brightness against the redwood and amidst the moss and ferns made a display that attracted much favorable comment.

One of the most attractive exhibits in the tent was the exhibit of Beringer Brothers. It was a reproduction of that firm's distillery and was made entirely of corks. The building stood out on a bank with background of moss and the whole was enclosed in a pergola of natural redwood limbs. This exhibit was in a most conspicuous place and was one of the features of the big show.

The exhibit of the California Wine Association was bottles of wine of the Calwa Brand, built up in tiers as is done at Greystone Winery and arranged in the shape of a maltese cross.

H. F. Stoll, the energetic secretary of the California Grape-Growers' Association, made a large and artistic display of photographs showing vineyards and wine-making scenes in various parts of the State, accompanied by statistics showing the growth in importance of the viticultural industry.

CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY FACES NEW ERA.

"If the exact locations of the German, French, English and Belgian armies could be known," says Mr. E. R. Scott, a retired English capitalist living in San Francisco, "the names of the towns that have been devastated by the great battles still raging would read, if printed, like the foreign wine list in any of our leading cafes.

"Two millions of men have crossed and recrossed the choicest wine lands of France, destroying all before them," says Scott. "Draw a semi-circle through Amiens, St. Quentin, Rheims, Epernay and Chalons and you have traced the heart of the German advance and the vineyard districts of France at the same time.

"Likewise note that should the Germans be driven back, the hardest stand will be made on the banks of the Moselle and the Rhine where the terraced vineyards of the German wines are found. There is opportunity spelled out for California in capital letters. California will be called upon to supply the wine of the world.

"California is essentially a wine country, with every advantage for the production of the best champagne and red and white wines in the world.

"But California will have to look alive," Scott continued. "As a shareholder in the Central Argentine Railway, I know that our annual dividend of six per cent has been wholly provided by the wine industry of that country. The railway is assisting in the extension of vineyards along all its branches to meet the coming demand."

Borlotti Addresses Ad Club in Los Angeles.—On the 16th of September, when California Staple Industry Day was observed, Mr. J. A. Borlotti, of the Italian Vineyard Company, addressed the Ad Club at its regular meeting in the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles. Mr. Borlotti's address was on the grape and wine industry. It was very well received by the gathering.

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

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Rates Per Day — Room $1; with Private Bath $1.50

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Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - - - - - Editor and Proprietor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

PROPOSED DRASTIC STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Article I of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered respectively Section 26 and Section 27, in the following words:

Section 26. *The manufacture, the sale, the giving away, or the transportation from one point within the State to another point within the State, of intoxicating liquor, is prohibited.* Any citizen of the State may, in his or her own name, maintain an action of injunction in the county where the violation occurs, to restrain such violation, provided, however, that to any criminal or civil prosecution for violation of this prohibition it shall be a defense if it be shown that the liquor in question was being manufactured, used, sold, given away, or transported, for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. The manufacture, sale, giving, or transportation of such liquors for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes shall be regulated by law. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Section 27. The transportation into the State of intoxicating liquor, unless it be shown to be for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, is prohibited, subject, however, to the laws of the United States relating thereto. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, provided, however, that additional penalties may be imposed by law.

Oakdale "Graphic" on Frenzied Figuring.—The Oakdale "Graphic" takes exception to the figures of Prohibitionists showing that only 61,000 persons would be thrown out of employment in the United States in case of national dryness. The "Graphic" wants to know if those employed in the distribution of liquors are classed other than "persons."

THE WARLIKE PEACEMAKERS.

Verily the peacemaker is akin to the Prohibitionist. The Prohibitionist would promote temperance by intemperance and the peacemaker would abolish war by slaughter. The peacemaker's talk against war is about as warlike as the Prohibitionist's talk against intemperance is intemperate.

Here is some of the language used by a lady who is prominent in clamoring for peace in Europe:

"I welcome this opportunity to strike a blow against war." Her peace-loving soul could not permit her to use any other expression than the war like "striking a blow." It would be hard to imagine a more warlike figure than that of a woman "striking a blow." All the frightful scenes of London being given over to the flames by the suffragettes are conjured up.

The lady peacemaker followed up the pugnacious expression above quoted by this reference to war:

"Its gross stupidity offends me. It is a barbarously brainless method of settling national difficulties."

It would look as though war takes some grave chances in offending in this case since the party offended is anxious to strike a blow. If one of the European war lords had ever expressed himself in such arrogant style the world would probably have placed itself on the side of war against him.

Peacemakers and Prohibitionists can never hope to succeed in this world. They will never be able to control others as long as they show so little ability to control themselves.

Why is it that those who try to preach the gospel of peace cannot avoid the use of expressions suggestive of brute force and why is it that Prohibitionists who claim to advocate temperance for the common good cannot refrain from the most intemperate language and action which is entirely prejudicial to the common good? This question may be correctly answered by the generation to come.

COST OF PROHIBITION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, the largest city in the State, loses heaviest in revenue as the result of prohibition. The saloons and breweries emptied $42,218 annually into the city's exchequer. Three large breweries which go out of business in this city represent, with their equipment, $2,893,000, and the prohibition law means the confiscation of this property, along with that of the breweries and saloons throughout the State. These three breweries employ 311 persons, and they paid out annually to their employees $353,132.92. The wholesale and retail liquor dealers of the county paid in licenses to the State annually $167,900.

Cities are arranging to tax everything that is taxable and increasing the taxes on articles and privileges already taxed. Already many cities have arranged to boost the license on automobiles and poolrooms. The finance committee of the Wheeling City Council has drawn up an ordinance levying a license tax on charters of corporations, ranging from $10 a year on corporations having an authorized capital of $5,000 to $175 to those with a million capital.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

The twentieth counties convention of the California Development Board will be held in Santa Rosa, October 23-4-5, 1914. The opening session will be at 10 o'clock Friday morning, October 23.

Information relative to the convention will be furnished by the California Development Board, San Francisco, or by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Rosa.

This will be one of the most interesting, as well as most important, sessions of the counties convention ever held. Able speakers will discuss vital questions daeling with various subjects. Details of the programme will be published later.

A call is being sent to all the commercial organizations of California, to the Boards of Supervisors, to the members of the California Development Board, and to others who take an active interest in matters relating to the welfare of the State. Each Chamber of Commerce, or like organization, is entitled to five delegates, and one delegate for each additional fifty members over the first hundred.

A rate of one and one-third fare to Santa Rosa and return will doubtless be made by all the railroads for this meeting.

Plans for the entertainment of delegates and visitors are in the hands of the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce and will be announced by that organization.

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY'S OPPOSITION TO PROHIBITION.

Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, has issued a statement in connection with a letter from J. H. Gambrelle, of Dallas, head of the Dallas Anti-Saloon League, who asked Henry to review the pending amendments, and decide whether a proposal for national prohibition could be so framed as to win his support.

In his letter Henry points out that, with the passage of the Webb bill, the question of shipment of liquor into prohibition territory was remanded to the jurisdiction of the several States.

"We are now asked," the letter adds, "to reverse our course and surrender the police powers of the sovereign States to absolute Federal control.

"It is not possible to draw an amendment providing for national prohibition that I am willing to support. I shall resolutely oppose all preparations looking to national prohibition."

With four of the eleven members of the Rules Committee openly opposed to a constitutional amendment, two others probably against it, and four only in its favor, it is regarded as improbable that a special rule under which the matter can be brought up will be obtained during the present, or the December session of Congress.

TRULY IMMENSE INDUSTRIES.

There are in the State of California seventy-five breweries, representing an investment of $50,000,000. They employ 4,000 workmen, receiving salaries which amount annually to over $6,000,000. They use up in a year raw material amounting to $3,500,000, and pay to the government in excise tax more than $1,350,000, and in the State taxes amounting to $1,000,000. In the viticultural industry there is invested as much as $150,000,000, and the grapes are worked up in 700 wineries, giving employment to more than 15,000 persons. Licenses paid in California a year by saloons amount to something like $4,000,000. There are about 5,000 restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages, and 5,000 saloons, representing an investment of $10,000,000. They pay to the government of the State, counties and municipalities more than $3,000,000, and employ more than 22,000 persons. As many as 112,000 persons earn their living constantly in these establishments. The vineyards cover an extent of 200,000 acres.—Los Angeles "Times."

"NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW" ON PROHIBITION.

"The States of the Union, without exception, which have adopted prohibitory laws, either in whole or in part, have either experienced a material decrease in population, or have fallen very far behind the other States in their growth.

"In 906 towns, located in 33 different States, 644 of them under prohibition or local option laws (and, of course, legally permitting no liquor to be sold in them) the average tax rate on each $100 of valuation in 1902 was $2.43 in the prohibition towns, and $1.59 in the towns where liquor was permitted. The average, therefore, was 59 per cent higher in the prohibition than in the licensed towns. A similar investment gives like results as to rents and real estate values in such localities."

IS WOODROW WILSON A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT?

Mr. Andrea Sbarboro, president of the Italian-American Bank of San Francisco, has telegraphed to President Wilson a protest against the imposition of a high tax on claret and other dry wines. Stating that the tax would be productive of great disaster to the grape growers of California and other States of the Union, Mr. Sbarboro quotes the following from a speech made by Thomas Jefferson in opposition to the taxing of wines:

"I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of duties on wine by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that article as merely a tax on the rich. It is prohibition of its use on the middle classes and a condemnation to them of the poison of spirits. No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as its common beverage."

Azusa Insists on Being Broke.—The town of Azusa in Los Angeles County has an empty treasury as a result of prohibition, but, nevertheless, on the 14th of September its Council passed an ordinance which makes it a crime for one to have liquor in one's possession.

CAPITAL AND LABOR OF CALIFORNIA MENACED BY PROHIBITION.

Wine Industry—

Total investment in viticulture	$150,000,000
Total wealth produced annually	20,000,000
Total acreage in grapes	330,000
Acreage in wine grapes	170,000

All the wine grapes, about 60 per cent of the table grapes, and a large portion of the raisin grapes, especially the second crop, are sold to wineries. Hence, the proposed amendment strikes at the entire vitricultural industry.

Number of wineries	700
Wealth produced annually	$10,000,000
Persons employed in cultivation, manufacture and distribution	15,000
Heads of families owning vineyards	15,000
Persons directly dependent upon wine industry for living	150,000

Therefore, if the amendment passes, an investment of $150,000,000 will be ruined, nearly 200,000 acres of grapes will be denuded, and the means of livelihood of over 150,000 persons destroyed in the wine industry alone.

Brewing Industry—

Number of breweries in California	75
Investment represented	$50,000,000
Wages paid annually	$6,000,000
Heads of families employed	4,000
Persons directly dependent upon breweries for living,	20,000
Value of material used annually	$3,500,000
Taxes paid to U. S. annually	$1,350,000
Taxes paid to State, counties and municipalities	$1,000,000

Machinery used in the brewing industry is costly and could not be used for other purposes. Brewery employees are mostly skilled laborers commanding high wages. They could not at once secure employment in other lines.

Distribution of Liquors—

Number of persons in California paying Federal liquor tax annually	16,000
Amount paid	$ 400,000
Number of saloons in California	5,000
Number of restaurants serving liquors	5,000
Investment represented by saloons	$10,000,000
Persons employed	20,000
Total number of persons dependent on saloons for living	100,000
Amount paid to the Government annually	$ 125,000
To cities and counties	$ 3,000,000

Summary—

The State-wide prohibition amendment would wipe out an investment of over $200,000,000 and would take away the means of livelihood of over 270,000 persons. It would destroy capital and demoralize labor.

THE WEAKNESS OF PROHIBITION.

The weakest part of the drys' position is that they seek to make the wets bow to their will and curtail their personal privileges along lines not shown to have been successful when tried.

Just so long as there is doubt about the practicability of prohibition as a corrective of the evils laid to drink; just so long as you and I and the other fellow believe we have the right to select our food and drink, actual prohibition will be impossible.

Nobody questions that murder is wrong; nobody questions that arson and forgery and robbery are wrong; there is no question that all the crimes on the calendar are inherently wrong. Yet the laws designed to prevent them and punish the offenders are violated times without number.

Then, if the offenses that we all admit are wrong continue to tax the capacity of our jails, what sort of obedience can we expect for laws against what most of us consider a matter of personal privilege and nobody's business but our own?

Might as well try to law us from drinking coffee, which is bad for some people; eating the indigestible cabbage or cucumber, or try by law to prevent us eating watermelon from our own patch. By jingo, we'd eat 'em anyway.

If regulation and local option—which we now have—cannot be made effective, certainly the more drastic and consequently the more offensive measure — prohibition — will not avail.—Byron "Times."

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

DURING the entire month trade in all lines has been highly satisfactory. Wines, beer and spirituous liquors have been moving voluminously. A still further improvement in all branches of the liquor trade was noted.

Owing to the threatened war tax on wine there has been considerable loss because growers delay the picking of the grapes.

DRY WINES.—Movement during the month was much greater than in August. While prospects of a tax for revenue purposes served to perplex, effects of the European war were very favorable.

Shipments by rail out of the State were 1,265,343 gallons, by sea 800,800 gallons and 3,998 cases. Total, 2,066,143 gallons, 7,998 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,873 cases, 52 barrels, 42 octaves, 12 casks, 5 hogsheads.

SWEET WINES.—Prices became firmer and shipments more active during the past month. An advance in price of 2½ cents a gallon was made. Production in August amounted to 140,529.37 gallons, all in First District, there being no production in Sixth District.

BRANDIES.—A general briskness of trade was the chief feature. Production amounted to 3,686.4 gallons in August. There remained in bond August 31, 2,249,243.5 gallons.

Shipments by rail out of the State were 16,289 gallons; by sea, 14,800 gallons and 123 cases. Total, 31,089 gallons and 123 cases.

Receipts by sea were 911 cases, 15 barrels, 7 casks, 6 octaves.

WHISKIES.—A continual improvement was observable throughout September.

Exports by sea out of the State were 3,778 gallons and 926 cases, valued at $14,616.

Imports totaled 11,617 cases, 431 barrels, 232 casks, 42 octaves and 1 hogshead.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Value, $11,627, covering 1,589 cases, 4 barrels, 3 ½-barrels and 20 gallons.

BEER.—Continual improvement took place. September should prove to be the best month of the year..

Shipments by sea out of the State were 4,693 packages. Value, $13,040.

Imports by sea were 736 casks, 445 barrels and 205 cases.

IMPORTATIONS.—Contrary to expectations the importations were greatly in excess of what they were during the previous month. Excepting products of Italy, liquors do not appear to have been adversely affected as far as foreign trade is concerned. More whisky, rum, wine, champagne, gin, mineral water and bitters were imported than during the previous month, which showed heavy receipts. There was a falling off in beer, vermouth and liqueurs. Sake was imported in increased quantities.

Importations by sea were as follows: Whiskies, 11,617 cases, 431 barrels, 232 casks, 42 octaves and 1 hogshead; Brandies, 911 cases, 15 barrels, 7 casks, 6 octaves; Rum, 46 casks, 39 cases, 12 octaves, 5 barrels; Wines, 1,873 cases, 52 barrels, 42 octaves, 12 casks, 5 hogsheads; Champagne, 465 cases; Vermouth, 1,915 cases, 10 barrels, 2 casks; Beer, 736 casks, 445 barrels, 205 cases; Stout, 460 barrels, 330 cases; Ale, 100 barrels, 60 cases; Mineral Water, 3,671 cases, 55 casks; Gin, 7,557 cases, 69 casks, 45 octaves, 4 hogsheads; Cordials, 122 cases; Liqueurs, 566 cases, 2 barrels, 1 hogshead; Bitters, 1,392 cases; Sake, 1,043 casks, 845 cases; Lime Juice, 209 cases; Cider, 5 barrels; Ginger Ale, 101 barrels, 45 cases; Spirits, 130 cases; Soda Water, 35 cases; Absinthe, 50 cases; Grape Juice, 97 cases.

WINE AND BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

July, 1914.

Through shipment by rail (including wine in cases), gallons, bulk	1,265,343
Through shipments by rail, cases (estimated)	4,000
Exports by sea, bulk gallons	800,800
Exports by sea, cases	3,998
Total bulk wine	2,066,143
Total cases	7,998

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND SEA.

July, 1914.

Through shipments (including cases), gallons, bulk	16,289
Exports by sea, gallons	14,800
Total brandy exports, gallons	31,089
Cases by sea	123

CALIFORNIA WINE TO NEW YORK BY SEA.

August 16 to 31.

From San Francisco, steamer "Panama."

83 bbls	California Wine Association
63 "	Lagomarsino Wine Company
28 "	C. Schilling & Company
23 "	J. Pacheteau
44 "	A. D. Rudini
37 "	Order

From San Francisco, steamer "Allianca."

136 bbls	C. Manzella & Son
235 "	Lachman & Jacobi
45 "	Pessagno & Montressor
247 "	C. Schilling & Company
60 "	Alpi Wine Company

September 1 to 15.

From San Francisco, steamer "Ancon."

193 bbls	Cella & Broglio
445 "	G. Becutti
302 "	C. Manzella & Son
103 "	A. Gazzolo
665 "	California Wine Association
24 cases	Acker, Merrall & Condit Company
63 bbls	Ripin & Company
59 "	Webb & Meyer
105 "	Chas. Stern & Sons
50 "	Lachman & Jacobi
65 "	Pessagno & Montressor
164 "	C. Schilling & Company
89 "	Order

NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, September 25, 1914.

Prospect of a war tax on whisky caused considerable stimulation of the New York trade, but the announcement from Washington that there would be no increased tax on whisky started a reaction. For several weeks distillers were flooded with orders and are now busy filling them.

It is realized that the policy of the distillers to reduce production was very judicious. There are over 150,000,000 gallons in the bonded warehouses of Kentucky. This is far too much. A reduction of output for this year at the rate of 50 per cent will afford great relief. Conditions are favorable to a reduction of existing stocks to a normal basis.

Prohibition campaigns in seven States and the result of the recent election in Virginia do not encourage wholesalers to increase their stocks. After the November elections it may be expected that there will be a rush of orders, providing, of course, that the elections are favorable to the liberal element.

Production of Eastern ryes is being curtailed owing to the high prices of raw material. Stocks are in a strong statistical position.

A marked increase in the price of spirits is noted. The increase amounts to five cents a gallon and places the commodity on a level of $1.44. The cause for this is the increased price of raw material.

MR. C. J. WETMORE AND FAMILY SAFELY RETURN FROM WAR ZONE.

Mr. C. J. Wetmore, of the Cresta Blanca Wine Company, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th of September from New York after having spent nearly three months on a tour of Europe and the Eastern States. Mr. Wetmore, with his family, left France after mobilization had started. He went to England and remained there until he was able to procure proper transportation across the Atlantic for himself and family. After arriving at New York Mr. Wetmore proceeded to San Francisco, leaving his family in the Empire City. In speaking of the wine trade in connection with the European war, Mr. Wetmore said:

"I was fortunate enough to be able to visit the Champagne district some days before hostilities commenced. While in the district I inspected nearly all the large cellars. It was generally expected that there would be a great vintage, notwithstanding the fact that there were more than twenty days of rain in the month of July. But the marching of troops through the district and the warlike operations that have been carried on have altered the prospects. It is more than likely that no grapes will be picked this year.

"In London there has been great inquiry for California wines of the Rhine type. The English will not purchase any wine from Germany and for that reason are particularly anxious to cultivate acquaintance with California wines that will satisfactorily displace the Rhine product. A great trade may be built up in England by California wine men who produce Rhine types. As this trade will be permanent it should be eagerly sought.

"New York inquiry for California Champagne is very strong. I am glad to be able to say that I found our company's Cresta Blanca Champagne listed in all the leading hotels in New York. It has the New York field practically entirely to itself.

"Outlook for the wine trade is very bright, if the legislation at Washington is left out of consideration. There should be a continual increase in exportations. This is a most opportune time for Californians to develop the trade."

Mr. Wetmore is enjoying the best of health and expresses satisfaction with his trip, although it entailed some personal inconvenience and discomfort. His family enjoyed the tour immensely but for some experiences during the French mobilization, when they witnessed many touching scenes of partings. Taken all in all, it was an exciting three months' sojourn abroad and will be remembered for a long time.

CHESTERTON ON PROHIBITION.

The English capitalist, G. K. Chesterton, who some time ago demonstrated that the basis of prohibition is stinginess, in an article in the "British Review" says:

I am glad to see that protests are beginning to rise against those crazy exaggerations of the philanthropists, who are always wanting us to sacrifice the natural to the unnatural, and the certain to the possible. Our social reformers have a wonderful way of manufacturing fifty fresh vices in the pretense of suppressing one.

For instance, there is the maze of immorality that spreads whenever a state attempts the ridiculous experiment called Total Prohibition. I was told by a friend who had traveled in what the Americans called "a dry state," that his innocent request for a glass of whiskey in an hotel had been answered by radiant and animated directions as to where he would find "the hat room." His first feeling was that the hat room was the headquarters of the Mad Hatter, who evidently ran the hotel. His second was a dim speculation as to how whiskey tasted when drunk out of a hat. At last it occurred to him that "hat room" was American for what we commonly call "cloak room," but even then he could not imagine what it had to do with whiskey.

He soon found out; for everything was quite ready and the custom was clearly in full swing. In the cloak room were stored a number of strapped trunks and suit cases labelled in the names of various fictitious American citizens and crammed with bottles of beer, wine or spirits. From these he was handsomely regaled.

See what a number of new sins the "dry State" succeeds in creating in the course of failing to cure that of drunkenness. The man going to the hat room has all the drunkenness he wants,

OPEN LETTER FROM REVEREND GEORGE LLOYD.

Rev. George Lloyd, Episcopalian, representative from the Second District of St. Louis in the lower house of the Legislature, who introduced the home rule bill at the last session of the Legislature, has written a letter to the Anti-Saloon League in St. Louis expressing his views in opposition to prohibition of the liquor traffic.

He is a candidate for Congress from the Tenth District.

The letter follows:

"The Missouri Anti-Saloon League, St. Louis, Mo.—Gentlemen: I have your letter of several days ago and would have answered it sooner save for the pressure and strenuousness of the campaign.

"In making answer let me say that I am opposed to prohibition, as I have been all my life. In my judgment such a law would be not merely unfortunate, but a disaster to the nation. And I'll give you my reasons:

"1. Prohibition would be equivalent to confiscation of all the property used in the breweries and distilleries of the country, while the Government was partner in the business. This would be nothing short of the government 'double-crossing' itself with a vengeance.

"2. Prohibition would bring instant ruin to tens of thousands of families which are dependent on the business for their maintenance. I could never be a party to that sort of thing.

3. "It strikes athwart the rights of the citizen as conferred by the Constitution. Among our 'inalienable' (and please mark this word—that which can not be surrendered or taken from us) rights are those of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Liberty is freedom from bonds, and means in this case that one citizen is not bound by the idea of another citizen, so long as he does not infringe the other's rights. If he were so bound he would not be free.

4. "Prohibition is impossible. You can not repress a racial habit. Ever since the ark rested on Ararat men have drunk intoxicating drinks—some of them to excess, unfortunately. But some prohibitionists talk to excess. The thing to do would be to train the owner of the habit. . To repress the habit itself would be to fire the passions of one-half of the population of the country, and there would ensue an angry resentment, followed by revolt and revolution. This would be, in the words of a greater man than Lincoln himself, 'a house divided against itself.' A government is like a house—it could not 'stand' so divided.

"5. No nation ever has had prohibition in the history of the world.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I have never received any kind of compensation in any form, for my views on the question. With much esteem, believe me to remain, very heartily yours,

GEORGE LLOYD.

CHARLES MEINECKE & COMPANY'S REPORT.

Trade during the past month has been very satisfactory, according to Charles Meinecke & Company. Movements of White Horse Scotch Whiskey have been in large volume. There has been active demand for Brood's Old Tom Gin. Stocks of Piper Heidseck Champagne are very light in consequence of the war. Nearly all foreign goods are being received from New York City overland. It is probable that little Scotch whiskey will be brought by water until the Danish ship "Malakka" arrives from Copenhagen via Scotland in about two months. The "Malakka" will be followed by the "Tongking," also from Copenhagen via Scotland and Genoa. Sales of R. B. Hayden Whiskey have been on an enlarged scale. Altogether the business done in September, 1914, has been much larger than in September, 1913.

BRISBANE ON PROHIBITION.

"The Prohibitionists, supported by hypocrisy in office, might do the greatest possible harm in the country, bringing the law into contempt, organizing the illicit sale of liquor on a gigantic scale and destroying the brewing industry which has done more for temperance than all the Prohibitionists that ever lived or ever will live.

"Sooner or later, men have got to learn to control themselves. We can make no progress with a minority ruling the majority. Even the continued sale of all alcoholic drinks, on the present promiscuous and harmful basis, would be infinitely preferable to the law-breaking hypocrisy and public discontent that would follow any misguided national prohibition law."



NEWS FROM THE LARIAT COUNTRY.

Nevada.—Mr. Peter Jensen has purchased the Washoe Saloon in Reno from Mr. H. Clausen. This saloon was under the ownership of Mr. Clausen for twenty-three years. Around it the city of Reno grew up from a dormant little village to a State metropolis.

At Fairview, near Reno, the Fairview Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in August, is being rebuilt. Several saloons are also being erected in the town. The Mohawk Saloon and Sixty-Six Saloon are to be rebuilt.

At National, near Winnemucca, a first-class saloon has been opened by Messrs. M. York and W. J. Lavey.

The Fashion Saloon at Winnemucca has been completely remodeled and is under the management of S. F. Flynn.

Mr. J. Brad Curtiss has sold the Lincoln Hotel and Bar at Las Vegas to the Maier Brewing Company of Los Angeles.

Arizona.—Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for United States Senator, has hurt the prohibition movement in Arizona by classing John B. Wright and Alfred S. Donau of the Arizona Self-Government League as boot-leggers, thugs and bums. Chafin is proving a winner for the wets.

Pursued by the same elusive echo that has proven such a handicap to speakers in the plaza at Tucson, Chafin proceeded to excoriate the liquor interests, calling a challenge to members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Arizona Self-Government League, and anyone else who opposed his sentiments, and saying that the passage of the prohibition amendment would double the population of this State in five years.

"California will go dry by a majority of more than 100,000," he said, "and if Arizona's amendment does not pass, our State will be the refuge for every California thug and bum."

In his speech Chafin asserted that more pupils come out of the University of Arizona drunkards than came out with diplomas. The speech of Chafin was followed by the singing of a solo by Miss Cunningham, and a talk in favor of the prohibition amendment by Mrs. Rammage.

Some diversion from the main issue of the prohibition campaign has been created in Phoenix, which is headquarters for the "dry" State campaign, by friction among the "dry" leaders and a clash between the "drys" and the labor unions over the observance of Labor Day.

The Chafin faction, led by a Mr. Hall, a former Wisconsin preacher, tried to make an arrangement with the Phoenix labor unions whereby the prohibitionists were to take part in the Labor Day parade and programme. The offer of the "drys" to take part was not looked upon with favor by the unions and it was rejected. Hall then announced that Labor Day belonged to the Prohibitionists as much as the unions and he threatened to hold a celebration of his own. The unions, undismayed by the promise of a counter demonstration, proceeded with their plans and held a big celebration.

Friction among the "dry" leaders is said to be due largely to jealousy, the advocates of Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for Senator, resenting the activity and claims to leadership made by G. F. Rinehart of the "Temperance Federation." Thus far open hostilities have been averted, but the "Temperance Federation" has not as yet endorsed Chafin's candidacy.

It is learned that the Flying Squadron of America, an aggregation of prohibition speaking and singing talent which was in Arizona for several days en route to California in October, named a price of $1,400 for their services for three days in Phoenix to help the "dry" cause. As there were only eight persons in the Squadron the "drys" thought this a heavy charge and declared that they could not raise the amount.

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WHY LABOR IS OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION.

(Frederick W. Ely in San Francisco "Bulletin.")

"Organized labor is opposed to prohibition for the same reason that it opposes all puritanical or blue laws, which attempt to legislate men into being good—it can't be done," declares Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

"I don't take much stock in all this talk about elevating and improving the condition of the workers through the enactment of blue laws. The fact is that the trade union movement, through organization, has done more to improve the morals of the men who toil with their hands than all the puritanical laws that ever have been, or ever will be, enacted.

"There is no more sober or industrious class of men in the world today than trade unionists. Take, for instance, the union brewery workers. They are a fine body of men. As a rule they are men of high principle, sober, industrious, rearing their families in comfort. You will find the brewery workers ever to the fore in supporting every measure that is for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

"From an economic viewpoint the passage of the prohibition amendment at the general election in November would be most disastrous. It cannot be denied that it would throw a great army of bread winners out of employment. It would be impossible to provide them with other employment for a considerable length of time, at least. That would mean great suffering and hardship for the thousands of women and children of the men forced into idleness. These are facts that we cannot get away from.

"These are the principal reasons why the great majority of the members of organized labor of California are to be found fighting against the proposed prohibition amendment."

Under the caption "Facts and Figures" the State Building Trades Council of California has presented to the organized workers of the State the following data:

"There are 20,000 persons directly dependent upon the brewing industry of this State. At least 150,000 persons are directly dependent upon the wine industry in California for a living. In the distribution of liquors in California approximately 112,000 persons are employed. The enactment of a prohibition law would take away the means of livelihood of 282,000 persons in California.

"The State Building Trades Council of California earnestly requests members of affiliated unions to register, work and vote against the prohibition amendment."

With but one exception, every central labor in the State of California has gone on record as opposed to the prohibition amendment.

"Never in the history of the Waitresses' Union of San Francisco were there so many waitresses unemployed as at the present time," says Laura Molleda, secretary of the Waitresses' Union. "If the prohibition amendment should carry it will mean a still greater number of our girls thrown on the street without employment. What will they do? Where will they go? What is to become of them? They must earn their living somehow. That is the problem we are up against, and in fighting the prohibition amendment we are fighting for our bread and butter. Many of the best houses where girls are employed handle liquor. Without it their business would be greatly curtailed. That would mean the dismissal of many of our waitresses. The average waitress has no bank account to fall back on when she is thrown out of employment. It takes all she gets to keep soul and body together."

"The Prohibitionists, themselves, admit that many thousands of men and women of California will be thrown out of employment if the prohibition amendment should carry," says L. W. Butler, secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council. "Our prohibition friends, however, have the audacity to tell us that we will all be better off, but they don't tell us how this is to be brought about.

"With every line of production and distribution already overcrowded, in what business will these displaced workers be employed? Is labor employed from philanthropic motives? Are we, under the present system, producing to give employment to workers regardless of whether their product is marketable? The statements of our prohibition friends are an insult to the intelligence of the workers."

The above expressed opinions of L. W. Butler have received the unanimous approval of the Los Angeles Labor Council.

"In opposing the prohibition amendment the trade unionists of this State are actuated by principle," says Selig Schulberg, a prominent trade unionist of this city.

"Suppose the Brewery Workers' Union was facing a general lockout," says Schulberg, "would not the trade unionists of the State, as a matter of principle, rally to their aid and support them morally and financially? Of course they would. Then why should the organized workers do anything to force the brewery workers out of employment? That is just what every trade unionist is doing who is advocating the passage of the prohibition amendment."

A majority, if not all, members of the following unions would be thrown out of employment if the prohibition amendment should carry at the general election: Brewery Workers, Beer Bottlers, Brewery Wagon Drivers, Bartenders, Boxmakers, Bottle Blowers, Coopers. Other unions that would be indirectly, but seriously affected, are: Waiters, Waitresses, Teamsters, Longshoremen, Cooks, Cooks' Helpers, Musicians, Freight Handlers, and many other organizations.

A prominent business man of San Francisco, who is identified with the liquor business, has for years been one of the best friends of organized labor in this city. His time and his money has ever been at the disposal of the trade unionists. Time and again he has advanced large sums of money to assist organizations involved in industrial disputes. He has frequently advanced money with which to pay strike benefits to union men. Many times has he produced the cash with which to bail union men out of jail, where they had been placed through the activities of the enemies of organized labor. A vote for prohibition is a vote against this friend of labor. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says to organized labor throughout the country: "Remember your friends!"

The brewery workers of California are 100 per cent organized according to official records of the Brewery Workers' International Union. This means that the employing brewers of California, as a class, recognize the right of the workers to organize and are fair to the Brewery Workers' Union. Unfortunately, the same is not true of many employers who are advocating the passage of the prohibition amendment as a "means of elevating the workers."

REPORT OF LANCEL & COMPANY.

According to the Lancel Company the wine trade was very active during the month of September. Movement in California and neighboring States was in large volume and there was a considerable increase in the exportations. In many ways the influence of the European war was felt. Prospects are for a continuation of favorable conditions, subject, of course, to the effects of the war ta

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SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

New Record Canal Trip.—The steamer "Santa Clara" of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company (W. R. Grace & Company) arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of September from New York by way of Panama. The steamer established a new record through the canal by steaming through the waterway at an average rate of thirteen knots for the entire trip.

"Chronicle" on the War Tax.—The "Chronicle" publishes the following editorial on the wine tax:

"California evidently has no friends in the House Ways and Means Committee, for that body insists in its prohibitory tax on the light wines which constitute so important a part of the food supply of large elements of our population.

"And not only that, the vindictive Senator Pomerene comes again to the support of the Ohio makers of fake wine by reviving his proposition to put a prohibitory tax on the brandy used in the fortification of our pure sweet wines.

"The effect of the proposed tax on brandy used in fortification will be to cause the manufacturers of patent medicines to secure their alcohol from cheaper sources than pure sweet wine. It will put our sweet wine makers out of business without in the least reducing the quantity of alcohol used in patent medicines.

"Nobody would object to a tax on sweet wines used as a beverage, as it would not amount to anything, since the quantity thus used is negligible.

"This action of Senator Pomerene is purely vindictive, the sole object being to prevent the production of California pure wines because the pure food authorities will not permit the faked stuff produced in Ohio to be sold as wine. No more monumental example of downright cussedness has ever been seen in this country. The tax on such brandy would bring no revenue, for pure sweet wines could not pay the tax.

"It may be that the cheap fake wines of Ohio might pay the tax and still find a market, for they cost almost nothing except for the fortifying alcohol.

"As both houses of Congress have once refused to impose this brandy tax they are not likely to reverse their action, but the Ways and Means Committee will recommend to the House the 12-cent tax on light wines, and the fight for the preservation of our wine industry and the table habits of our foreign workers must be made in the Senate."

When is Merchandise not Merchandise?—San Francisco police authorities have been following a peculiar ruling in relation to the trade customs existing among dealers in liquors and cigars. At a certain prominent establishment on Market street the saloon and cigar stand in front of it are operated under the same proprietorship and all the persons employed are under the same management. It was the custom some time ago to make the checks and vales issued from the cigar stand worth their face value in exchange for drinks in the saloon. The police have made a ruling that this is not in accordance with the regulations. Under this ruling a customer who receives a vale or coupon from the cigar stand can not exchange it in the saloon for a drink. As far as they have been able to explain themselves, the police authorities base their action on the ground that liquor is not merchandise. A customer, according to the police, is not entitled to liquor in return for the vale which gives him credit for a certain amount of merchandise. It is very difficult to follow the line of reasoning which has led the police to their action. The right of barter is generally recognized all over the world. All persons have the right to exchange one commodity for another. In the case of vales actual currency is involved which makes the transaction not one merely of barter but of genuine mercantile exchange. It looks as though the ruling of the police is like that of the tinhorn gambler who declares that a full-house is not a full-house unless he himself holds it. Can we expect a police regulation setting forth reasons why merchandise is not merchandise and why?

ARIZONA NOTES

The Pharmaceutical Association of Arizona is up in arms against the State-wide prohibition amendment.

That the adoption of the proposed State-wide prohibition amendment will mean the annihilation of the drug business in Arizona and endanger the health of the citizens was the consensus of opinion among members of the association. A vigorous campaign against the measure has been decided on. Papers by President J. H. Barnett of Mesa and Harry Brisley of Prescott have denounced the amendment in no uncertain terms.

Because railroad officials recently discovered that the town of Parker is within the boundaries of the old Colorado Indian reservation, the inhabitants thereof are unable to import malt liquor with which to quench their thirst. Parker is only one of the towns recently built up which finds itself in this predicament and each and all of them are temporarily subsisting on their local water supplies.

Whether these towns will be able to import such pleasant beverages as beer, champagne or Rhine wine depends on the outcome of an action filed in the Superior Court of this county by Attorney Lane D. Webber on behalf of the San Diego Consolidated Brewing Company and against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

LAW AND ORDER SOCIETY AGAINST UNJUST TAXATION.

A protest against the Government placing a further tax on the liquor business is contained in an open letter which D. Clarence Gibboney, as president of the Law and Order Society, addressed to President Wilson. Mr. Gibboney refers to the reports that the Administration is contemplating an increase in the taxes on liquors to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the falling off in imports on account of the European war.

Mr. Gibboney writes:

"If recent newspaper statements are to be relied upon, it is intended that a large part of that deficit shall be made up by increasing, perhaps doubling, the present taxes upon alcoholic liquors. I believe that such a plan would be neither wise nor just, and that if it is adopted it must be a direct and deliberate antagonism to a widespread sentiment in the United States against the Government, either State or national, becoming any more deeply involved in its profit-sharing alliance with the liquor business.

"The effort to exact what specifically has been mentioned in one instance as a further $70,000,000 in added taxes upon the liquor business would be nothing less in its ultimate effect than an attempt to procure, by the most deplorable form of class legislation, exorbitant revenues from the pockets of the consumers of beverages alcoholic.

"If the liquor traffic already is carrying all the burden that it can bear to return two profits—that exacted by the State and National Governments, and that which a man reasonably may expect who has engaged in a legalized business—then any increase in that burden must make it necessary for liquor men to make more money out of their business, and such an act upon the part of the Government could not be construed as other than a very obvious suggestion to the liquor men to widen the scope of their business. In other words, an attempt by the Government, for any cause, to increase the already large share of profits which it deliberately takes from the liquor business, must become an incentive to the liquor men to sell more and more of their commodity and, if necessary to do that and thus maintain their means of livelihood, evade some of the restrictive laws which have been placed upon them.

"It is of this phase of the problem which I ask your distinguished consideration before any action is taken upon the revenue plans which are said now to be under consideration.

"It seems to me that such action surpasses a paradox and becomes a deliberate and shameful hypocrisy."

Firebaugh to Become a Wet Town.—The town of Firebaugh in Fresno County has decided to incorporate so as to get away from the dreariness of dryness. The vote stood 57 for wetness and 6 for dryness.

MR. CHAD MILLIGAN RETURNS FROM NEVADA VACATION.

Mr. Chad Milligan, proprietor of the Ferry Cafe, one of the leading establishments on Market street, San Francisco, returned to the Golden Gate City from the State of Nevada on the 11th of September. Mr. Milligan spent a fortnight on vacation at his old home town, Carson City, where he visited his mother and sister. His sojourn in the Silver State was a most enjoyable one. On his return to San Francisco Mr. Milligan brought with him his mother, who is one of the pioneers of the state of Nevada and enjoying life at the advanced age of 80 years. The elderly lady will spend some time in the city enjoying the sights and the climate before again taking up her residence in Nevada.

SAFELY BACK FROM WAR ZONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gerstley arrived in Philadelphia during the third week of September. They had been for some time in the regions where the European war is going on. While they suffered some inconveniences they managed to return home much the better for their experiences. During their sojourn in Europe they were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William Gerstley, who recently left the Continent for England, where they will remain for some time. Mr. Louis Gerstley is the head of the house of Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. of Philadelphia, manufacturers of blended Eastern rye whiskies. This house is the largest concern of its kind in America.

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Central and Northern California

Sacramento, September 27, 1914.

The Prohibition party held its platform convention in the Capitol building on the 15th of September. As a main plank of the platform the delegates insist that only Prohibitionists be employed to enforce the State-wide prohibition amendment in case it is adopted. It is not suggested that this is part of the spoils in case of victory, but at the same time there is no suggestion that the Prohibitionists who would secure offices should first of all pass a civil service examination. The plank reads:

"We believe that only such parties as are openly pledged to support the prohibition amendment can be trusted with its enforcement when adopted."

This means that there are no honest people outside of the Prohibition party.

Another plank in the platform declares that it is costing the State Government more than $29,000,000 a year to prosecute cases growing from the liquor industry.

The figures are $28,000,000 more than Attorney-General Webb will vouch for, but this does not matter, since, as the Attorney-General does not belong to the Prohibition party, he cannot be an honest man and, therefore, his word cannot go.

The last plank in the startling platform reads:

"We reiterate our past declarations upon other moral and economic questions and 'point with pride' to our former platforms. We first promulgated all the progressive principles now approved by the people, including equal suffrage, election of United States Senators by direct vote, abatement of the white slave traffic, rural free delivery, parcel post, postal savings banks, tariff commission, conservation of natural resources, and the abolition of the fee system. The clear thinking, moral courage and ability of our party will enable us, when placed in power in State and Nation, to solve the problems now awaiting solution."

Probably owing to lack of space the convention omitted mention of the "fact" that the Prohibitionists started the revolution which made a republic of China and authorized the movement which drove Huerta out of Mexico. But these small matters should have been referred to.

Mr. R. Pearson Hobson will speak in Woodland, October 17, in favor of drying up the United States as a nation.

Willows took a straw vote on the State-wide prohibition movement on the 28th of Septemebr. The churches had control. The balloting was secret. Returns will not be made known unless they are dry.

The convention of the Northern California Hotel Association was held at Stockton September 19. The convention opened with a dinner in the White Room of the Hotel Stockton, with A. J. Wagner as host. A business meeting followed during which time the ladies visiting there were entertained by Mrs. A. I. Wagner and Kenneth Nicol on the roof garden.

A strong resolution was adopted against the passing of the red-light abatement bill. The fifty delegates showed that they realized that the abolition of the red-light districts would add to the difficulties of hotel men to keep their establishments respectable. They were unanimous in declaring themselves hostile to any movement which would enable women of questionable character to invade the hotels without hindrance. A committee was appointed to prepare literature showing how the red-light abatement bill puts hostelries in a dangerous position, where they can be persecuted almost continuously by persons having a grudge against them.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Oakland on the fourth Tuesday of October.

Half the crop of Tokay grapes was moved out of the Lodi district by the 15th of September, a date unprecedented in this district. This is due to the fact that the season was nearly two weeks earlier than usual this year.

George West & Son are paying cash for grapes to all growers with whom they have contracts.

Since the 15th of September the wineries around Lodi have been crushing about 1,000 tons of grapes daily.

The Lodi "Sentinel" says: "They are at it again, these free-trading Democrats.

"This time they propose to put a tax of 20 cents a gallon on wines.

"Over $100,000 from this section alone will be paid to the government in the shape of a wine tax.

"It is up to all organizations in the State to protest, but they must do it before President Wilson affixes his signature to the bill. All will be lost when that's done."

The Police Commission of Sacramento has decided that no more saloons will be bought by the City of Sacramento until after the November election. It is argued that if the State should vote dry the saloons will not cost the city a cent. Of course, the $90,000 raised by the saloonkeepers to buy out saloons for the city will be in safe hands.

In this connection the Sacramento "Bee" wisely comments:

"Obviously, if the present ordinance be not amended, Sacramento will have to pay more and more each year for every saloon closed, until the cost becomes virtually prohibitive. And what is being bought is the worst of gold-bricks, for by right it belongs to the city itself."

The busy "Bee" evidently forgets that the money paid to close out saloons comes from the saloonkeepers. This money is raised directly from the saloons and for no other purpose than to buy saloons and shut them up. It is not the City of Sacramento that will pay more and more each year for every saloon closed but the saloons that continue to operate. Under such circumstances, if there are any gold-bricks being passed they are being passed on to the saloonkeepers.

Mrs. Anna Morrison Reed, who has been touring the Sacramento Valley for the California Grape Growers' Association, has taken exception to the letter published in the daily papers from Mrs. Annie F. K. Bidwell to the following effect:

"I first met Mrs. Reed when she was a young girl traveling with Ned Buntine, who had persuaded her to accompany him on his

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emperance lecture tour. My husband and I were so distressed hat so young a girl had been misled into that dangerous position hat our sympathy was immediately aroused for her.

"I doubt not that any one of our Lord's Disciples would have given an equally complimentary recommendation of the character of Judas Iscariot before his betrayal of his blessed Lord and Master."

This is the reply of Mrs. Reed:

"I will do Mrs. Bidwell the justice to say that I do not believe hat she wrote it, although it appears under her signature.

"I never wrote to Mrs. Bidwell for a letter of recommendation n my life, although for years I had an occasional correspondence vith her and the General.

"Shortly after my husband's death, and while in litigation over arge properties, I visited Chico, and saw Mrs. Bidwell, and in reply o her inquiry, as how she could help me, and what were my plans, told her I was so crushed by sorrow, and the loss of a fortune, hat I had no plans, but I believed a general letter of introduction would help me in whatever work I determined to take up.

"She wrote the letter in autograph and gave it to me herself, nd it is one of my most valued possessions.

"It has appeared upon my stationery and my personal cards since 1901. My magazine was not founded until April, 1904.

"It would destroy one of my ideals of a lifetime to believe that Mrs. Bidwell wrote the explanation that appears in the 'Bee,' and can not believe that, because as intelligent citizens, we differ in opinion on a great social question of a political crisis, that she whom I have held in reverent remembrance as a pure and generous nd Christian woman, would resort to 'mud slinging' to help a questionable cause. Most sincerely, ANNA M. REED.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., AND SONS MAKE STEWARDS AND GAUGERS REJOICE.

Members of the International Stewards' Association, which ust recently held its convention in Boston, were treated to choice amusement at the historic Quincy House by E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, the celebrated distillers of Frankfort, Kentucky. They sat in the ball room of the great Eastern hotel and saw themselves in action on a wonderful moving picture screen.

The Boston pictures which Taylor & Sons added to their regular program, showed the Quincy House gay with the streamers and banners of the I. S. A. and the stewards themselves, pouring into their myriad automobiles for a tour about the city, and waving their purple flags.

Later, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, where the Government Gaugers from all over the United States held their convention, another entertainment was given.

The gaugers, having heard of the Quincy House exhibition, invited E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons to show them the pictures at the Waldorf, knowing that the pictures showed the Old Taylor plant in its entirety, and showed in detail the gauging and supervising work of the Government officers themselves, especially how genuine whisky is "bottled in bond" under Government safeguards that furnish protection to consumers through the presence of the Government's "little green stamp over the cork."

The guests had the whole Waldorf roof to themselves, and When E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons later showed them to themselves in the myrtle room, it created such a sensational surprise that the applause was overwhelming.

This exhibition took place at night at the gaugers' banquet. After the coffee had been served, the toastmaster rose and told the gaugers they were about to witness a sensation. The American flag, which covered one end of the banquet hall, fell and a plain white sheet came into view. Then all the electric lights went out and the hall was in total darkness. Soon a big luminous square of light appeared upon the sheet, and the frame of light became a world of action. "These Made Kentucky Famous," was the title under which the gaugers were treated for half an hour to stirring Kentucky scenes; to a sight of Kentucky's finest thoroughbreds, trotting horses and saddle horses; to a view of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.'s fine Hereford prize cattle, on his broad acres of blue grass, and then to one of the most elaborate industrial pictures ever shown on a moving picture screen—the Old Taylor Distillery and the entire plant, with its stone castle distillery, its gigantic bonded warehouses, and its wonderful spring covered by a stone peristyle that reminds one of Paris and Rome. Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., coming down to the front gate of his 700-acre home, "Thistleton," furnished the climax of applause.

The Waldorf-Astoria pictures which now follow a striking picture of the Hotel Imperial, Broadway, New York, in the ball room of which the Taylor films were also shown to the New York trade, contained the additional novelty of the entertainment which E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons gave the gaugers on the roof garden of the Waldorf.

The New York Stewards' Association has arranged with E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons to make them an exhibition shortly.—"The Steward."

SHOULD THE FLAG FLY OVER THE SALOON OR THE CHURCH?

Here is what the liquor interest has done for the protection of the flag:

To save the Stars and Stripes the Civil War cost to the American people was $6,189,929,903.

The Liquor trade has contributed to the United States Government for tax on whiskey and beer $3,582,820,524. This trade has paid over 57 per cent of the entire cost of the Civil War.

The United States Government has paid pensions to the grand old heroes that saved the Union $2,969,763,441. This government at the same time has spent to build up and support the navy which has given it prestige on the ocean $1,431,250,397.

Applied to pensions and navy the liquor trade has paid over 83 per cent of the combined cost to the United States.

What has the church and its army of reverends and non-reverends done for the protection of the flag?—"Champion of Fair Play."

JULES RESTAURANT
MONADNOCK BUILDING OPP. CHRONICLE
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESTAURANT SERVING
A SPECIAL 50c LUNCHEON DAILY FROM 11 TO 2
DINNER WITH WINE—$1.00
A La Carte Phone Kearny 3087-1812 Music Evenings Entertainment

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943 N. MAIN STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CARL SCHALITZ, PRESIDENT

Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

During the past month the trade of the brewers of California was the best experienced since the first of the year. Weather conditions were very favorable. Production was on very easy lines. According to indications September will prove to be the banner month of the year. As showing the difference between this year and 1913 it may be said that June of the latter year was the month of greatest activity. Real good weather for the brewers came three months later this year than last.

ESTIMATE OF WORLD'S HOP CROP.

Estimates made by hop dealers in Europe and New York place the world's hop yield this year at 1,169,020 bales. The crop, according to the estimates, is divided as follows: Germany, 306,425 bales; Austria, 172,870 bales; France, 49,750 bales; Belgium, 42,900 bales; Russia, 46,750 bales; England, 270,325 bales; United States, 260,000 bales; other countries combined, 20,000 bales.

Hop men believe that the German and Belgium crops will be utter losses. France, it is thought, will harvest about half its crop while Austria is doubtful. It is conceded that England will harvest its crop, but as production is insufficient for that country's consumption, American growers are expecting big prices and a good demand.

Japan has been importing hops from Germany and in view of the disturbed condition of the latter country, the supply of this year must come from the United States.

Of the entire United States production, California will produce 100,000 bales, Oregon, which was credited with a crop of 150,000 bales, has been cut to 110,000 bales and may even go below that figure.

Sacramento Basin Hop Prices.—A contract for two years at 14 cents was made September 12 by the F. V. Flint Company with A. A. Merkeley for 200 bales of Merkeley's American River crop. Three hundred bales were contracted for earlier in the season at 13½ cents for one year. This at that time was the top price paid for hops. A sale of choice Cosumnes hops is reported at 20 cents.

Hop men of Sacramento estimate that the output of California for the season will be between 100,000 and 105,000 bales, as against 129,000 for last season.

Horst Hop Kilns Destroyed by Fire.—During the past month four hop kilns of the E. Clemens Horst Company at Wheatland were destroped by fire, the losses being about $15,000.

CALIFORNIA BARLEY SITUATON.

Practicaly all the barley is now in. The crop this year is not up to average, and the yield falls short of expectations in some instances as much as 50 per cent.

Northern California grain is moving very slowly, according to a statement by Mr. Howard K. Johnson, local agent of the Sacramento Transportation Company. In the opinion of Mr. Johnson the war is resulting in the holding back of shipments, although the low price offered for barley is also having some effect upon the movement. Reports that the warehouse at Port Costa are full, and that no grain is being loaded there may have served to lessen Northern California shipments.

The steamer "Anglo-Californian" left San Francisco for London on the 2d of September, laden with barley. On the 5th the "Colia" left with a cargo of barley. A number of tramp steamers from the Gulf of Mexico are on their way via Panama to carry barley from California to Europe.

ANAHEIM BREWERY SOLD.

The brewery of the Union Brewing Company at Anaheim, owned and operated for 15 years by the James Investment Company of Los Angeles and Mr. A. Hessel, was purchased on the 5th of September by a syndicate formed of capitalists of Northern California. The total money consideration was $144,000. As part of the exchange the sellers secured a ranch of 480 acres near Portersville. The new owners of the brewery have commenced to make extensive improvements on the plant and will increase the capacity largely.

TRUTHFUL WILLIAM.

Secretary Bryan is quoted by Secretary Daniels as having said to the Japanese ambassador on a critical occasion, "There is never a last word between friends, Baron." There certainly is not if Mr. Bryan is one of the friends.—Fresno "Republican."

STATEMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Hugh M. Fox, of the United States Brewers' Association, has issued the following statement in reference to the war tax:

"The Spanish war tax was $1.00 and not 50 cents. The brewers paid a tax of $2.00 per keg on beer, instead of the usual tax of $1.00.

"Most of the brewers stood fully 40 per cent of this additional tax personally, placing the remainder on the trade, and in every instance, when the tax was removed, the price of beer was immediately reduced.

"When the Spanish war tax was under discussion it was stated on the floor of the House of Representatives that the brewing industry did not protest against the increased tax, but freely offered to aid in raising the amount.

"It is nothing new for the brewers to be called upon to pay a war tax, and they have never shirked their responsibility.

"At the time of the nation's need, when 380 millions of war revenues were collected, the brewing industry paid over one-third of the total sum required."

WORLD'S HOP CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1914.

Estimates made by hop dealers in the various European countries and reported to the New York markets place the world's hop yield this year at 1,200,000 bales.

This is the estimate of the crop under normal conditions, but the war in Europe undoubtedly will have the effect of cutting down the yield several thousand bales, declare local hop men.

The world's hop crop, according to the estimates, is divided as follows: Germany, 306,426 bales; Austria, 172,870 bales; France, 49,750 bales; Belgium, 42,000 bales; Russia, 46,750 bales; England, 270,325 bales; United States, 300,000 bales; other countries combined, 20,000 bales.

Hop men believe that the German and Belgium crops will be utter losses. France, it is thought, will harvest about half its crop, while Austria is doubtful. It is conceded that England will harvest its crop, but as production is insufficient for that country's consumption, American growers are expecting big prices and a good demand.

Japan, too, has been importing hops from Germany and in view of the disturbed condition of the latter country the supply this year must come from the United States.

The hop crop of California is estimated at 110,000 bales, Oregon 150,000 bales and Washington 60,000 bales; total for the Coast 320,000 bales. There is an increased acreage in California and over 3,000 acres increase in Oregon. Had the weather been favorable the yield in California and Oregon would be not less than 280,000 bales.

MR. WILLIAM A. REMENSPERGER ON SIERRA NEVADA VACATION.

Mr. William A. Remensperger, of the Enterprise Brewing Company, spent a short vacation during the first and second weeks of September at Lake Tahoe. Accompanied by his wife and father, Mr. Ulrich Remensperger, and Mr. P. Zimmerman, of the well-known San Franciso malting interests, Mr. Remensperger made the trip to the lake and the return to San Francisco in his automobile. He found conditions around the lake ideal for an outing, the weather being perfect and the resorts bustling with visitors. In every way the vacation was an enjoyable one and confirms Mr. Remensperger's predilection for ake Tahoe.

City Attorney in Dilemma.—Madeline F. Wells placed City Attorney Stephens in a bad predicament when she filed an injunction against the Police Commission of the City of Angels. In order to sustain the Commission the attorney would have had to contend that the Board of Education is not qualified to sign protests against the granting of liquor licenses, but he had already ruled that the Board was qualified. Under the circumstances the attorney was placed in a position where he would have had to argue against his own ruling. So as not to reverse himself he secured power from the City Council to employ special counsel, and he himself instructed the counsel to make the argument he did not dare to make himself. Such are legal scruples.

THE LIQUOR REVENUE.

After "learning the case" in a newspaper office in 1844, the first and most emphatic instruction given me was to "follow copy even if it went out of the window." And a number of years later, when accepting a position with the American Express Company, I was impressed with the first paragraph in the book of rules governing employees: "Obey instructions regardless of your own opinion as to whether you consider it right or wrong."

Both of these exemplify the importance of obeying all laws enacted by duly elected representatives in Congress, which are approved by the President.

When President Lincoln approved the unanimously passed revenue law he started a "wet snowball rolling, which after fifty-three years' increased gathering of taxes, on liquors alone, amounts to $12,000,000,000, with good prospects of having an additional burden to carry annually of $100,000,000 more.

The Prohibition party is noted for stirring up uncalled-for animosity in the community, as it has not and never will prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicants anywhere in the United States or abroad.

A vote on the question of adopting or rejecting an amendment, "wet or dry," to the State or United States Constitution is not only illegal, but absolutely null and void.

Half a century ago this country passed through a "bloody sweat" of Civil War, in which I was an humble participant, brought on the country by intemperate, seditious arguments like those used by the present-day Prohibition party.

Let the government take charge of the entire liquor traffic. If one commercial commodity is recognized by the United States and specifically listed with all other articles admitted as imports and enumerated in the treaties between foreign nations and the United States can be called a crime, how much greater must it be with those who grow agricultural and horticultural products from which alcohol can be manufactured?—Robert A. Mills in Los Angeles "Tribune."

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain——simple——known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan——guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

For——isn't the man who pays the highest rentals——the highest license——the heaviest expense of any known business entitled to a living profit——even on cased goods.

And besides——Cyrus Noble will bring more money into your cash drawer than any rough——strong——high proof whiskey——because it will give better satisfaction.

Crown Distilleries Company
Beale and Mission Sts.
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Steel Hoops

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

OUR MILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUPPLYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COOPERAGE AND WOODENWARE TRADE

SHARON STEEL HOOP CO.

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General Office and Works

THE BAHAN FILLER

STYLE NO. 3



A Simple Convenient Practical Filler

For Filling Direct From Barrel or Demijohn $3.00 Each

Style No. 1. For Filling Direct From Faucet to Bottle. $3.00 Each. (No Tubing.)

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ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

A MEDICAL JOURNAL'S VIEWS OF CLARET.

"Lancet" of recent issue contains an article on claret. From it the following paragraphs are taken:

Many physicians think we would all enjoy better health if we followed the example of the French and drank good claret with our meals. Claret, they say, stimulates the appetite, is very agreeable to the palate and promotes digestion. And it contains such a small percentage of alcohol that it may almost be classed among the temperance beverages.

"The production of claret is perhaps the simplest example of wine-making. It is purely fermented grape juice with nothing added and nothing deducted. When, therefore, a wine becomes the subject of a prescription, it would appear that a physician is on safe grounds to recommend claret if qualities like freedom from sugar and from an excess of alcohol and acidity are characteristics to be sought for.

When a stimulant is ordered it has been customary for some time past to recommend weak whiskey and water as a safe beverage. The danger here, however, is that of overstepping the alcoholic allowance.

"The simplicity of genuine claret is accountable for its well-known sensitiveness, which, perhaps, has brought it into disfavor in some quarters. Its flavor is peculiarly evanescent and delicate, and is easily spoiled by careless management. But the fact that claret will not keep sound more than a few hours after opening precludes the suggestion of preservatives, including extraneous alcohol, being added.

"As a rule, the best clarets are the most liable to become unsound. The coarse, fortified clarets keep longer for obvious reasons. Connoisseurs value sound claret for its exquisite flavor and delicacy of character.

"Not so many years ago the fine wines of the Medoc, including all the superior classed growths, but not them alone, commanded relatively big prices, but nowadays many excellent wines can be purchased showing all the pleasing qualities of the genuine high-class Medoc wines at a very reasonable figure. Excellent genuine wines, especially of the vintages 1907 and 1909, from the best districts of Medoc and St. Emilion, and embracing such well-known growths as the Chateaux Giscours, Beychevelle, Leoville, Cos d'Estourel, L'Evangille and others are not at all high priced. while there is a large choice of wines of exceptional quality at considerably lower prices.

"It is very doubtful, whether the supply of sound and really superior clarets was ever so good, so cheap and so plentiful as it is now."

SPREE EQUIVALENTS.

People who have entertained alarm that the progress of the Prohibition movement will deprive them of the cup that cheers may take more than academic interest in a theory that is attractively set forth by the editor of the New York "Medical Times." He contends that there are certain mental experiences that are virtually "spree-equivalents." He describes some of these, using the phraseology which prohibition workers have made familiar in their assaults on the demon rum. He talks of "sociological debauches" and "morbid religious intoxication" and declares that the victims are affected by the same fundamental factors that underlie certain forms of alcoholism. He includes among the people subject to the attacks of psychic unrest the most active temperance propagandists.

But the eminent medical authority does not confine his attention to the temperance propagandists. He attributes queer happenings in church policy and practice to the activities of psychic debauches. He notes "the curious paroxysmal addiction of certain interesting figures in contemporary life to social reform of one sort or another." He finds the derangement especially marked among the preachers of sex reforms. He says that they have been "obsessed by the determination to exhibit all the indecencies of sex aberration." It is possible that there are classes, some being merely spasmodic and occasional reformers, while others are habitual psychic drunkards. Nor does he recommend and institute for cure of the habit. This omission may be supplied by some enterprising advertiser.

KNOWING HUMAN NATURE.

Mrs. Bjones—How do you get your husband to carry up the coal so easily? Mine won't touch it.

Mrs. Bjohnson—I keep a demijohn in the cellar, and he watches the coal scuttle like a cat.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

GORDON'S DRY GIN Co., Ltd. LONDON

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The immortal Washington, revered, not only in America, but throughout the world as one of the greatest men of his generation and as one of the really great men of all history, was a constant user of alcoholic beverages of every description.

In 1757 he was a candidate for election to the House of Burgesses in Virginia and though it was unnecessary to make a report of campaign expenses in those days Washington wrote in his diary after the election that it had cost him "a hogshead of wine and a barrel of punch, thirty-five gallons of wine and forty-three gallons of strong beer and cider, which cost him thirty-nine pounds and six shillings."

If George were living and a candidate today and should render such a report of campaign expenses as that, can you imagine the denunciations that would be heaped upon him by the Anti-Saloon League?

He would be denounced as a drunkard, a tool of the liquor interests, attempting to debauch the electorate and unworthy of the support of any good citizen.

And George never reformed. He continued to use and manufacture liquor and in his last will he specifically bequeaths his distillery and stock of liquors.

Washington's successor in office, John Adams, had his own brewery as had most of his puritan ancestors.

Thomas Jefferson, the greatest philosopher that ever occupied the presidential chair, offered much good advice to his countrymen, much of which is still quoted, but he never advised them not to use alcoholic liquors. On the contrary, he advocated and promoted the brewery industry and sent rum, wine and whisky to the American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. He used alcoholic liquors during his entire life and died in his prime—aged 83.

Presidents Madison and Monroe both brewed their own ale and consumed their full share.

John Quincy Adams followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father not only as President of the United States, but as a regular consumer of New England beer, though his table in the White House was always well supplied with French wines with which he had become familiar while in France.

He said: "Forget not, I pray you, the rights of personal freedom. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactment the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his will."

Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory"—was democratic enough to serve his guests good old Tennessee Mountain Dew, in a jug with a corn-cob for a stopper.

Andrew Jackson was an habitual whisky drinker.

General Grant was engaged in a constant war against an almost overpowering whisky appetite, but his achievements were greater than those of any total abstainer in the history of our country.

Rutherford B. Hayes is the only President who the prohibitionists might claim, and after reviewing his colorless administration they are welcome to him.

James A. Garfield was a regular drinker and his successor, Chester A. Arthur, was a connoisseur of the more delicate vintages of the grape.

Grover Cleveland preferred the commoner drinks of beer and whisky.

Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley were very moderate drinkers, but each enjoyed a nip of whisky and their tables were always well supplied with wine.

Theodore Roosevelt testified in his celebrated damage case that he drank only on prescription from his physician, but he always had one or more physicians on the job.

Mr. Taft quit drinking about eight years ago in an effort to reduce his weight, but never advised anyone else to follow his example.

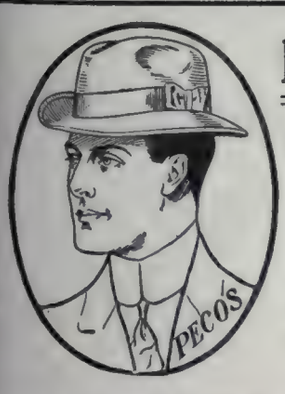
Woodrow Wilson is not a regular drinker but takes a drop of Scotch when he feels like it, serves wine at his dinners and openly opposes prohibition.

How will the Anti-Saloon League reconcile this series of facts with their oft-repeated assertion that even the moderate use of alcoholic liquors is demoralizing and injurious?

Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan all used alcoholic liquors. During their administrations the White House cellars were always well stocked with imported wines and American beer and whisky, and none of them ever uttered a sentence that can be construed as an endorsement of prohibition.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the most abstemious of our Presidents, though he sold whisky as a young man. Lincoln always advocated temperance, but never prohibition. He said:

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason, in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I never can give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue shall be silenced in death I will continue to fight for the rights of man."



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

Washington, D. C., August 15, 1914.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Subsection 4 of section 3244, Revised Statutes, provides:

"But no distiller who has given the required bond and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, or at the place of storage in bond, in the original packages, to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of wholesale liquor dealer on account of such sales."

The manifest purpose of this provision is to enable distillers to sell their own production at any time within the bonded period without incurring further burdens.

The distiller gives the required bond when he produces the spirits and also gives the required warehousing bond when said spirits are placed in the warehouse where the same is held in the joint custody of the distiller and the government. No additional security is obtained by requiring a distiller's bond to be given after the distiller has ceased active operations as a distiller and is therefore unnecessary.

Collectors will not require annual bonds of distillers who do not continue in the business of distilling nor will such distillers incur special tax as wholesale liquor dealers by reason of sales of spirits of their own production at the place of storage in bond after the distiller has ceased active operations as a distiller.

All instructions in conflict herewith are revoked.

G. E. FLETCHER.

Withdrawal of Distilled Spirits for Export.

Washington, D. C., August 27, 1914.

Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter of August 18, 1914, with inclosure, requesting advice as to the filing of Form 179 in connection with withdrawals of distilled spirits for export.

In reply, you are advised that as the application of the owner and the distiller of spirits on Form 206 for the regauge and withdrawal of such spirits for export answers every requirement of law and the regulations of this department, Form 179 need not be filed in connection with the regauge and withdrawal of spirits for export.

G. E. FLETCHER,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To Collector, Fifth District, Louisville, Ky.

STEADY GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA'S WINE INDUSTRY.

Here are the figures showing the increase in California's wine industry from 1869 to 1913 in periods of five years:

1873.....	16,800,000 gallons	1898.....	96,643,915 gallons
1878.....	21,000,000 "	1903.....	142,051,074 "
1883.....	42,700,000 "	1908.....	187,884,093 "
1888.....	71,000,000 "	1913.....	225,815,945 "
1893.....	89,708,409 "		

—California Grape Protective Association.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of any of the marks, or believing that he would be injured in his business by a registration, because of similarity to a mark used in his trade, may oppose same if the necessary steps provided by law are taken promptly. For further information apply directly to our corespondent, Edward S. Duvall, Trademark Agent, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Word: "Maltyl." Used on malt extracts since May 11, 1908. Applicant: Gehe & Co., Dresden, Germany. Ser. No. 67,818.

Word: "Arrow," and representation of an arrow through the word. Used on lager beer since February 22, 1913. Applicant: The Gottlieb Bauernschmidt Straus Brewing Co., Baltimore, Md. Ser. No. 71,946.

Word: "Buffalo," and representation of a buffalo in a horseshoe. Used on lager beer for the past 25 years. Applicant: Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal. Ser. No. 80,025.

Word: "Opato." Used on a brandy since October 24, 1911. Applicant: B. Kasprowicz, Gnesen, Germany. Ser. No. 78,474.

Word: "Cherokee." Used on beer and ales since 1890. Applicant: The Central Brewing Co., New York, N. Y. Ser. No. 78,684.

Words: "Pilsener Sprudel." Used on beer since August 5, 1900. Applicant: Paul Ed. Nolting & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Ser. No. 79,890.

B. ARNHOLD & COMPANY'S REPORT.

The B. Arnhold Company report great activity in the wine trade. September has proven to be the banner month of the year as far as shipments are concerned. Demand is strong from all consuming centers. It is difficult to foresee how long the period of prosperity will last, as a great part of the activity is due to the legislation that is doing on in Washington involving the tax on wine.

No price has as yet been fixed on wine grapes, although $16 per ton appears to be the basis in Napa County.

REPORT OF SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

Sherwood & Sherwood report that conditions during the month of September were entirely satisfactory. Sales of Dewar's Old Highland Scotch Whiskies were steady and other foreign brands moved in a volume to more than correspond with the supply. Especially favorable conditions prevailed in connection with Schlitz Milwaukee Beer, which was in greater demand than for many months past. September is considered to have been one of the best months of the year.

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AN ABSINTHE Substitute From which Every Herb objected to by National Pure Food Bureau has been eliminated and can be shipped anywhere.



L. E. JUNG
New Orleans, La.

PEYCHAUD

THE ONLY BITTERS For all Mixed Drinks

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Can be found everyhere, makes all drinks in which it is used very attractive.



OJEN Spanish Absinthe

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Bethesda Mineral Spring Co.
Waukasha, Wis.

American Fruit Product Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
Pure Apple Cider and Vinegar

Rudolph Oelsner, New York

Imported German Beers
Pilsner Burger Brau
Munchner Hof Brau

Weisel & Company
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High Grade German Sausage and Smoked Meats

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Green River
"The Whisky without a headache"

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34 and 36 Davis Street
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TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1844

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Bob Bungay, of Venice, paid a visit to San Francisco during the last week of September. Mr. Bungay arrived from Lake Tahoe in his automobile. Previous to his trip to Tahoe he was in San Jose, where he participated in the annual blue rock shoot and, as usual, carried off the first honors. Mr. Bungay will return to Venice during the first week of October. He will then hitch himself to his pencil and figure out the future with his numerous drummers. Traveling salesmen will do well to be on their guard.

Mr. J. J. Polster, wholesale liquor dealer, of Lincoln, arrived in San Francisco on the 21st of September on a flying business trip.

Mr. J. O. Sherburne, of the firm of Chauche & Bon, returned to San Francisco from the Feather River region on the 23rd of September after having spent a fortnight on vacation. While on his sojourn in the wilds of Plumas County Mr. Sherburne made his headquarters at Blairsden and made the most of his time hunting. The fortnight's excursion proved to be an enjoyable one in every way.

Mr. Charles Schroeder, liquor dealer of Oakdale, spent the third week of September in San Francisco.

WINES VIA PANAMA CANAL.

The first cargo of California wines via the Panama Canal to New York ,arrived by the steamer "Lewis Luckenbach" on September 9. The Luckenbach Steamship Company has announced regular sailings via the canal every ten days.

Already the railroads have cut the freight rates to meet this competition, which will be stronger as more steamship lines enter the field.

JESSE MOORE, HUNT COMPANY'S REPORT.

Reviewing the trade of the Pacific States, the Jesse Moore, Hunt Company reports that business at this time of the year is fully 25 per cent better than it was for the corresponding period of 1913.

LOSS OF MIND.

Owner of Car—Why did you leave your last place?

Chauffeur—The guy I worked for went crazy. Shingled his house when his car needed new tires.—"New England Grocer and Tradesman."

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Read "QUALITY IN DRY WINES THROUGH ADEQUATE FERMENTATIONS," by Rudolf Jordan, Jr.
A practical investigation regarding the value of the latest methods. pp. 146. Illust. Price, $2.00
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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of August, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	2,902.3
Received from Sixth District, California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	34,983.8
Exported	482.1
Tax paid from warehouse	84,978.9
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	19,884.2
Remaining in bond August 31, 1914	2,035,097.7

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of August, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	155.1
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	15,643.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	46,747.8
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	126.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of July, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	93.3
Received from Sixth District, California	93.3
Received from special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Exported	
Tax paid from warehouse	4,061.5
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond July 31, 1914	219,907.5

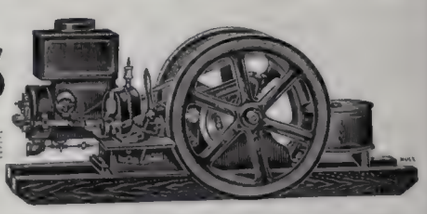
SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of July, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	6,530.0
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	47.2
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	



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SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of August, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	1,784.1
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	1,927.0
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	72.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of August, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	1,927.0
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	
Tax Paid from Warehouse	3,921.1
Used in Fortification of Wines	
Remaining in bond August 31, 1914	214,145.8

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of August, 1914.	Tax. Gals..
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	19,884.2
Brandy actually used for fortification	28,486.7
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	140,529.37
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1914	140,529.37

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of August, 1914.	
First District	
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	
Brandy actually used for fortification	
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	
Sherry produced	
Angelica produced	
Muscat produced	
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in August, 1914	

No sweet produced. and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during August, 1914.

The Evolution of the Cider Industry

INDUSTRIES which live and continue through many generations to be useful to man must pass through periods of evolution. These periods of evolution make for the industry the development which fits them for the conditions resultant of ever changing time. Progress and conservation brings on these evolution periods. Conservative feeling has been foremost in the minds of prominent men for many years. The by-products of our mills formerly consigned to our scrap dumps are now being treated and much valuable material obtained therefrom. Forests at one time considered worthless only to be converted into a clearing are now being protected by the government. The same thing is true of our Western land and of our mineral possessions. In the meat industry packers have gone so far as to conserve every part of the hog so that now there is "nothing left but the squeal." And lastly but not least the farmer is cultivating fewer acres of land and producing more crops than ever before.

Neither has the apple grower been lax in adopting this conservation spirit. Apples which formerly rotted under the trees are now made into cider and from cider into vinegar, jelly and boiled cider. The latter is used extensively in making apple butter and for culinary purposes.

To the orchardist who is enthusiastic with this conservation spirit, the cider press especially should appeal. As a people, we Americans are still woefully wasteful, but we are learning. Some of us have bumped into the fact that it is not only our products that count, but our by-products as well.

There are no statistics to tell us how many millions of dollars have gone to waste in rotten apples. They have been allowed to drop from the trees and rot on the ground by the billion bushels. Occasionally some farmer has had the foresight to open the orchard gate and let the hogs in. With the further exception of a few mills with which a few farmers ground and pressed the apples into cider the loss was total.

By the old process of cider making the apple juice was permitted to remain in contact with the air so long that it was very difficult to keep it sweet; with the improved methods we can have sweet cider, vinegar, jelly and apple butter for our New Year's dinner all made from the same load of apples.

The old log beam having a fulcrum at one end and raised by hand power was our primitive cider press. The pressure was obtained from weight of the log together with the weight of a man who was stationed at the other end of the log.

Next in line came the screw and knuckle joint presses, which served the apple grower long and faithfully. But these, too, came to the turn of the road and were supplanted by modern hydraulic presses.

The old style screw press of the small type is still used to some extent where it is desired to make a small amount of cider at odd times for private use. These presses will turn out from 40 to 100 gallons daily and are sold at prices ranging from $10.00 to $20.00.

The modern hydraulic press is equipped with a piston working in a cylinder. Water is easily pumped through a small pipe into the cylinder and the pressure being applied against the end of the piston or ram. The ram is thus forced out pressing the apple pomace which has previously been prepared by a hand or belt driven applegrater. An average of 4½ gallons of cider can be produced by these presses from a bushel of apples; and from 300 to 6,000 gallons made per day.

The hydraulic press has put the cider industry on a paying basis. The price for making cider ranges from 1 to 3 cents per gallon; one day's run of 4,000 gallons, say, at 2½ cents per gallon would make the operator $100. Treated cider sells as a soft drink at 50 to 70 cents per gallon. One hundred bushels of apples unfit for market could thus be made to yield between $200 and $300 with very little labor.

Some of the useful products which come from the apple are vinegar, cider syrup, cider jelly, apple butter, pasteurized cider, etc. Below is given a brief description of these products:

VINEGAR.

The process of transforming apple juice into good cider vinegar is easily accomplished, and can be produced in every household where the necessary temperature can be controlled. For vinegar, the wind-falls may be used, or the pomace of later pressings may be repressed, but for a superior article only sound, ripe apples should be used.

Common experience teaches that if cider is exposed to the air it will soon ferment. Now by proper handling after the first stage of fermentation the cider may be converted to vinegar in a very short time. It is well understood now that fermentation is the work of myriads of bacteria that infest the cider and behave very much after the manner of yeast in bread making. Cider, in changing to vinegar, passes through two stages: First, the sugar of the juice is changed to alcohol. Next, the alcohol is changed to ascetic acid or vinegar by further fermentation.

APPLE WINE.

It is not generally known that wine of the finest kind is made from apple cider, and yet every year thousands of gallons of cider are sold to the wine makers and resold to the public as high grade grape wine at 50 and 75 cents per pint. Anyone can make fine wine from cider. There is no forbidden art or hidden secret about it. Many have been led to believe that something must be put into the cider to preserve it. Cider never should be doped with preservatives. They are injurious acids and are forbidden by the pure food laws. The process of making wine is very simple. It is merely nature's method of purifying. Fermentation under proper conditions will change apple cider to the finest wine. Just as the successful bread maker selects the proper yeast for making bread, just so the wine maker selects the proper yeast for making wine. This is the whole secret and one that any person may have for the asking. From the laboratory of a prominent cider press manufacturer is cultivated and furnished to their customers the proper yeasts for both vinegar and wine making.

CIDER SYRUP.

Evaporation is another method of treating cider. By this process the volume is greatly reduced and the resultant product is so concentrated that it will remain in a perfect state of preservation for years. In this way two great advantages are secured: First, the product can be stored in much less space, and, second, it will keep indefinitely. When the cider has been reduced in volume in the ratio of five gallons to one the product is of such consistency as to be suitable for handling and in no danger of fermenting. This product is called cider syrup, or boiled cider, and is widely used in making apple butter, mince pies and the various products of the culinary art.

CIDER JELLY.

When evaporation is carried further, reducing the volume in the ratio of about seven to one, the product is known as cider jelly. In this form it is quite acceptable to those who like a jelly somewhat tart. By adding sugar it may be made to please the taste of those who like jelly of a milder, sweeter taste. The jelly may be flavored to suit various tastes by using any flavoring material that will not evaporate readily. Apple jelly is usually marketed in glass jars holding two or three pints.

APPLE BUTTER.

One of the chief uses of cider syrup is in the making of apple butter. Everybody knows the "goodness" of apple butter. Fond memory will hark back to "bread, butter'n apple butter." This apple product, combining as it does, the essentials of the best fruit known to man, well deserves high rank as a staple food and table delicacy. The slow, laborious methods our mothers used—making apple butter in a big copper kettle—has given place to the new steam cooker. A copper coil quickly and easily converts a quantity of pared apples and cider syrup to a clearer, smoother and more delicious product than even mother was able to give us for our "piece." In the old method heat caramelized

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LITERATURE ON REQUEST

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San Francisco, Cal.

J. J. GEARY,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

some of the sugar, which gave the butter a dark color and a burnt sugar taste. By the use of the simple, inexpensive apple butter cooker these objections are overcome.

PASTEURIZED CIDER.

Still another method of treating cider is the process known as pasteurization. Many attempts have been made to preserve cider sweet and pure, just as it comes from the press. The use of preservatives is very unsatisfactory and often dangerous. It is well known that a fruit juice can be preserved by heating it and sealing it up, but the chief difficulty in this is to heat to the proper temperature and at the same time exclude the air. A temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to destroy bacterial life and prevent fermentation, but a temperature higher than 170 degrees Fahrenheit will give to the cider a baked apple taste, rendering it undesirable as a drink. A simple pasteurizer will perfectly sterilize, filter and seal up cider so that it will keep indefinitely and retain the same flavor that it had as it came from the press. The health giving properties and the medicinal qualities of pure apple cider give rise to a popular demand for the product of our pasteurizer. Pasteurized cider retails at prices that net the cider maker a handsome profit.

Labor Trouble at Ontario Vineyard.—Because two grape pickers were discharged about twenty of the 300 employees of the Italian Vineyard Company at Ontario on the 8th of September endeavored to induce the entire force to stop work. The disgruntled men were paid off without loss of time and their places rapidly filled. All the strikers were Mexicans. No violence took place and everything is now peaceable.

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TONIC LAXATIVE

J. M. CURTIS & SON

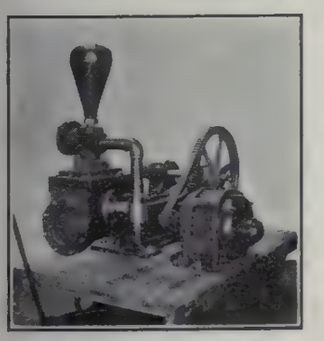
Gaugers : : Chemists

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Analysis of Fermented and Distilled Liquors. Wines Examined for Proper Methods of Cellar Treatment : : :

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CHICAGO

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C. Carpy & Co., Wines
B. Dreyfus & Co., Wines and Brandies
Kohler & Frohling, Wines and Brandies
Kohler & Van Bergen, Wines and Brandies
S. Lachman Co., Wines
Napa Valley Wine Co., Wines
Pomona (Peach, Pear, Prune and Apricot) Fruit Brandies
Folle Blanche (Cognac type) Mendota, Yosemite, Rochelle, Fortuna, Greystone Grape Brandies

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HILLCREST—FINEST OLD CABERNET CLARET
GREYSTONE—GOOD LIGHT HOCK
ROCKDALE—CHABLIS
CERRITO—FINE DRY SAUTERNES
GLENRIDGE—FINE HAUT SAUTERNES
VINE CLIFF—FINEST RIESLING
WAHTOKE—GOOD OLD SHERRY
MADRONA—FINE OLD PORT
DULZURA—FINEST OLD TOKAY
CALHETA—MALAGA
SAN MARTINHO—MADEIRA
RUBY CLIFF—SPARKLING BURGUNDY
GOLD CLIFF—(SEC) SPARKLING MOSELLE
GOLD CLIFF—(BRUT) DRY CHAMPAGNE

"CALWA GRAPE JUICE" (Non-Alcholic)

WHITE CALWA **RED CALWA**

The Review's Buyers' Directory

CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNES.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....San Francisco, Cal.
Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglenook Vineyard Company—B. Arnhold & Co.,....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co...575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 10th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co.....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co.....
..18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery.....Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co...San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

United California and Montebello Vineyards Consolidated .....
.....2775-2783 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Raas Co.....
...Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery .....
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co.....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co.....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Company .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co.....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents,
8th and Townsend Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co.; Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager,
14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.....
.....24th and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co.....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
.....326 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb.....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company .....
.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co. .....
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co. .....
..Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co. .....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co. .....
....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

John Butler & Son .....
.....542 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rathjen Mercantile Co. .....
.....467-471 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gordon Dry Gin Co., Ltd.....London, England

IMPORTERS.

Alex. D. Shaw & Co. .....
.....214 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Meinecke & Co.....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Company, Inc.....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co.....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co. .....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co. .....
.....63-65 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems....318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Hogan & Co..326-328 12th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert, Vogel and Mark Company.....Harrison and Sherman Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Company .....
....14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.....
.....943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co. .....
.....811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

George Windeler .....
N.E. cor. 8th & Hooper Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Schmidt .....
.....48-50 Zoe St., San Francisco, Cal.

German Cooperage Co. .....
.....1271-1273 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co...Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co...Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
..... Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons.....Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co.....Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd.....Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Company.....
....Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
..... Cincinnati, Ohio

INTERNAL REVENUE BROKERS.

F. E. Mayhew & Co. .....
.....510 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

WINE PUMPS.

Simonds Machinery Company.....
.....12 Natoma Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Review Buyers' Directory
Continued

WINE PRESSES, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co. .....San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co. .....405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co. .....322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Company of California.. .....50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. .....Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co. .....Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co. .....1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Nierman & Lefkovitz .....1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Betts & Co., Ltd. ..1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Occidental Supply Co., Inc. .....580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Co. .....15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Glass Works .....7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Stanford .....250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Terminal .....60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR SUPPLIES.

A. Calderoni & Co. .....1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Wolf.....34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

City of Hamburg Co., Inc. .....322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

MINERAL WATER.

San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works .....436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cook Mineral Water Company .....625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Vichy .....12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR FIXTURES.

San Francisco Show Case Co. .....674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Fincke .....1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

AUTO TRUCKS.

The White Company .....Market St. at Van Ness Av., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc. ..504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co. .....Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Ridley Brand and Stencil Works .....153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reininger & Co. .....541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASTES AND GUMS.

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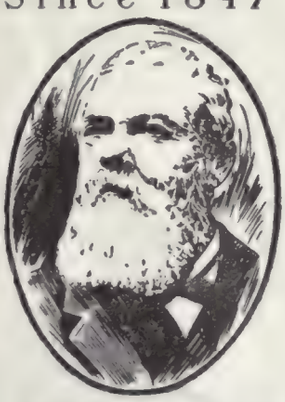
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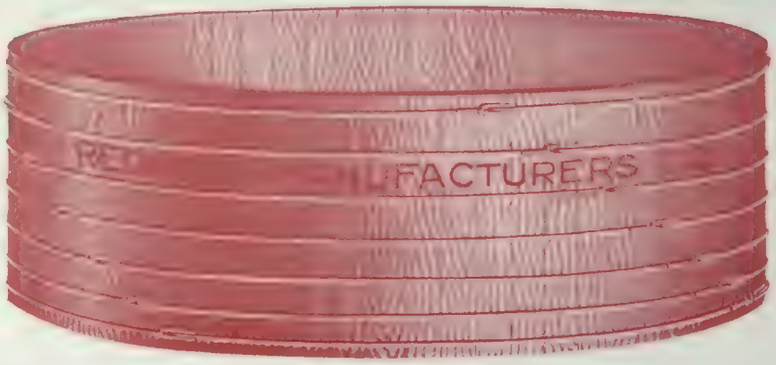
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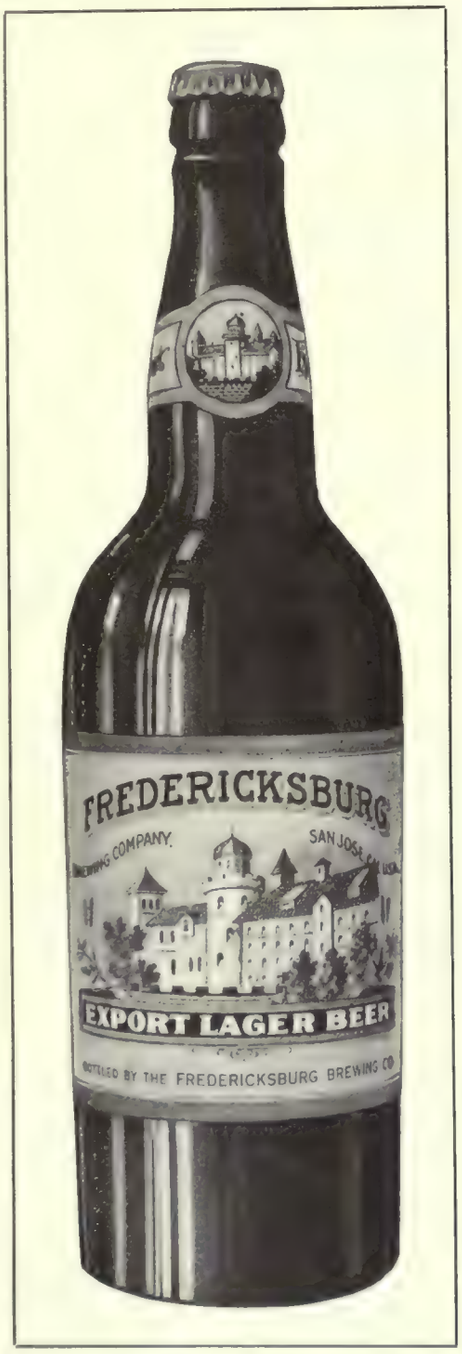
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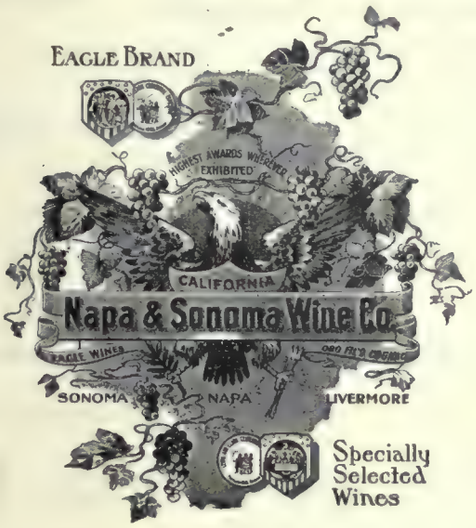
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Gentlemen:

This company is engaged in the shipping of California "ready to eat" fruit and grapes to Eastern markets and have our own salaried representatives in the principal Eastern markets. We are in receipt of a wire under date of August 8th from our Chicago representatives reading as follows:

"Best authorities advise biggest Eastern grape crop and finest quality and anticipate lowest prices in five years. Understand one Michigan Armour grape juice house closed. Field prices today $20.00 per ton asked, but no contracts being written. Total estimate crop, 12,500 cars. Rumored light percentage will be used grape juice this year. Chicago buyers think $12.00 per ton prospective price."

You will note by this telegram that quite a change has taken place in conditions in connection with the Eastern grape crop in Michigan, northern Ohio and New York State and that while the crop is estimated to total 12,500 carloads, prices instead of $40.00 to $50.00 per ton to the grower that were obtained last season are now likely to be anywhere from $12.00 to $15.00 per ton. This is owing to the fact that the grape juice people are not in the field after a big percentage of the crop as they were last season. We were delegated last season by one of the largest wineries in California to buy a few carloads of eastern Catawba and Concord grapes, which they wanted for experimental purposes, and owing to the competition of grape juice people we were forced to pay $50 per ton for these grapes f. o. b. cars Western New York State.

We recognize the fact, as California table grape shippers, that if the proposed prohibition law should be put in effect it would not only wreck the winemaker and the wine grape grower, but it would likely ruin the California table grape shipper, from the fact that today California is producing practically all the table grapes that the Eastern markets will consume at a profit to the grower. It is the general custom among table grape growers to ship the finest of their grapes to Eastern markets, selling the surplus and second crop or mildewed grapes to the wineries. The total shipment of table grapes last season, counting coast shipments and all Eastern shipments, approximated 8,000 cars, while the table grapes grown would approximate 12,000 cars, thus showing practically one-third of the output of table grapes were sold to the wineries. There is no question but what if the entire 12,000 cars had been shipped to Eastern markets it would have resulted in disaster to all concerned, but the fact that the lower grades and poorer quality were used by the wine people naturally made the business result in a profit to the producer.

Knowing these facts, we are, therefore, strongly opposed to the proposed prohibition amendment. We, as Eastern grape shippers, are vitally interested in the success of the California grape industry, and there is not a particle of doubt in our minds that if the proposed prohibition amendment should become a law it would not only work havoc with our business as table grape shippers, but it would result in disaster to the grape grower and shipper as well.

Yours very truly,

STEWART FRUIT COMPANY,

W. H. Stewart, Pres.

H. W. VOSS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Whiskey Brokers

BUY and SELL DISTILLERIES and CROPS

TO THE VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA

On the 3rd of November the voters of this State are going to decide whether or not prohibition is to be written into the Constitution of the State of California.

If adopted, the proposed prohibition amendment (Proposition 2 on the ballot) would prohibit the manufacture, sale, giving away and the transportation within the State of California wine.

This would result in the annihilation of the wine grape industry. It would cripple the raisin industry and would seriously damage the table grape industry.

It is our contention that under the present State laws—the Wiley Local Option Law and the Initiative and Referendum—any evil that exists in the liquor traffic in any city or rural district may be specifically reached and corrected.

Consequently, the issue in November will not be "saloon or no saloon," but "wine industry or no wine industry."

This great State of California has continuously and consistently encouraged viticulture since 1861, when a commission was sent abroad to secure the foreign varieties of wine grapes that the dry leaders would have us banish from the vineyard today.

Many a settler has come into this State on the promises that he could secure cheap land that would grow grapes, if nothing else, and give him a living income.

Pick up the literature that is being sent out by the Chambers of Commerce of Napa, Sonoma, Fresno, San Joaquin and practically every other grape county in the State, and you will see the glowing accounts of the possibilities of the viticultural industry and the profits that may be derived from wine grapes, as well as table and raisin grapes.

Surely California is not going to repudiate the promises of protection she has made to the grape growers of California, for if she does she will be put in the same class with the unscrupulous real estate dealer, who takes advantage of an innocent tenderfoot and sells him fruit land on which fruit will not grow. You know that when any such irregular transaction is practiced, the purchaser, if he can show that his money was obtained under false pretenses, may secure redress.

But what redress has the grape grower or the wine maker?

For sixty years they have been told that their industry was a legitimate industry; that California was anxious to have settlers take up tracts of land and engage in wine grape growing; that the State was determined that the wine industry should not be hampered or harrassed.

And believing that these statements made by our legislature, our University of California, our Chambers of Commerce, our Development Boards, our Home Industry League, were true, they put their money, time and strength into viticulture with the result that today California wines are considered the equal of those made anywhere on the face of the earth, and are enjoyed not only in all the licensed States of the Union but also in twenty-three foreign countries, which import our product.

Now come along the advocates of prohibition and they say that the industry is against the public welfare and must be wiped out over night. Is this fair to the grape grower and the winemaker?

Can California be a party to such a crooked deal without compensating the growers and winemakers for the money they have invested in this industry at the request of the State?

The dry leaders tell you they are after the saloon, but in reality they are aiming at the vineyards. They know that the local option law is on the statute books, and can be invoked at any moment, by any incorporated town or supervisorial district in the State, against the saloons, if the people wish it done. But their aim is to strike a vital blow at the grape industry, though they pretend that their anger is at the saloons.

We rely on the common sense of the voters of California. We depend upon their California patriotism. We believe they are in favor of square dealing and are sure they are going to deal squarely with the grape growers and winemakers of California at the ballot box on Tuesday, November 3rd.

HOW THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT WILL APPEAR AND WHERE YOU MUST STAMP THE CROSS TO DEFEAT IT.

2 PROHIBITION. Initiative amendment adding sections 26 and 37 to article 1 of constitution. Prohibits the manufacture, sale, gift, or transportation wholly within the State, of intoxicating liquors; permits any citizen to enjoin violations; makes the showing that the manufacture, use, sale, gift or transportation was for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes, a defense to civil and criminal actions, and requires regulation by law of such acts for said purposes; prohibits transportation into this State of intoxicating liquors, unless shown to be for such purposes, subject, however, to United States laws; prescribes and authorizes penalties.

Yes	
NO	X

CRIPPLING THE RAISIN INDUSTRY.

California Associated Raisin Company,
Office 2127 Fresno St.

Fresno, Cal., April 4, 1914.

Mr. H. F. Stoll, Secretary California Grape Protective Association,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mr. Stoll: Seeing that you are to address the public throughout the State on the question that will be brought before them at the next election in reference to voting the State dry, I wish to call your attention to the effect this will have on the raisin industry, which, as you know, involves a much greater value than the grapes that are used for wine purposes.

The acreage planted here for raisin purposes is practically twice as great as for wine, and it would appear that you should not fail to impress that upon the voters of the State, that they are jeopardizing this very extensive and valuable industry in an indirect way. So few realize this unless properly explained to them. The raisins are mainly made from the Muscat grapes, and what is known as second crop Muscats are now practically all used for distilling into brandy. If brandy cannot be manufactured, it would mean at least 25,000 tons more of raisins annually.

The Feherzagos, Malagas, Rose of Peru and Palermino, and perhaps other varieties, will go into raisins, and naturally if the grower of these varieties of grapes could not sell them to the wineries they would dry them and take whatever they would bring, and, being of an inferior quality as a raisin, the lower price would eventually drive every raisin producer out of business. There is now enough Muscats, Thompson Seedless and the regular varieties of raisin grapes grown to produce all the raisins that can be consumed in the United States, and therefore it would not alone compel the grower of wine grapes, but also the raisin varieties, to pull out their vines until such a point was reached that the over-production of raisins would be stopped. This would most seriously affect the districts where grapes are grown, and that is the principal part of this State. The direct loss would be so enormous that it would certainly be a catastrophe; the indirect loss may even be greater.

The beauty of our vineyards is one of the great advertising attractions that this State has and that should never be forgotten.

I know that you will appreciate my statement and I know you will state these facts to the public as they really exist. I cannot believe that the belief some people have will lead them so far as to destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, accumulated by the farmers during almost a lifetime, and then not accomplishing any particular good. The person who desires to drink will get it in some shape or other.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

STATE AID TO GRAPE GROWING AND WINE MAKING.

DESPITE the denials of the dry leaders, it has been the established and expressed public policy of the State of California for the past fifty-three years to encourage and foster grape growing and wine making in this State. The following summary shows the measures and appropriations passed by our State Legislature:

Commission Sent Abroad.

1861. In accordance with a joint resolution of the Assembly and Senate April 1, 1861, a commission was appointed by Governor Downey to report to the Legislature on ways and means to promote the culture of grape vines in California.

Commissioner Col. A. Haraszthy visited all the principal grape-growing regions of Europe, introduced all the principal wine grapes into California and published the result of his researches in "Grape Culture, Wines and Wine-Making" in 1862.

Congress Asked To Aid Our Growers.

1865. A resolution was unanimously adopted by both Houses of our State Legislature instructing the Representatives of California in Congress to endeavor to "procure such an Amendment to the Internal Revenue Law as will place the wine-growing interests of this State on the same footing with other branches of home industry."

1871. A resolution was unanimously adopted by both Houses calling upon Congress to make certain changes in the Internal Revenue Laws in favor of the wine-producing interests of this State.

1877. A resolution was unanimously adopted by both Houses asking Congress to refuse to adopt certain changes in the Revenue Laws of the United States decreasing the tariff on imported wines.

Creation of State Board of Viticultural Commissioners.

1880. An Act was adopted at this session providing for an organization of the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners "to adopt such measures as may best promote the progress of the viticultural industries of the State." Appropriation, $7,000.

1881. An Act to define and enlarge the duties and powers of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, and to authorize the appointment of certain officers, and to protect the interests of horticulture and viticulture. Appropriation $20,000.

1883. The Legislature at this session appropriated $20,000 to carry on the work of the State Viticultural Commission.

Congress Appealed To.

1883. Both Houses of the Legislature at this session unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Congress to make certain changes in the Internal Revenue Laws to favor the wine-producing interests.

Substantial Appropriations.

1885. The Legislature at this session appropriated $30,000 to carry on work of State Viticultural Commission.

For viticultural, experimental, scientific and analytical work, including apparatus and suitable accommodations for the same, under joint control of the Board of Regents of the State University and the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, $10,000 ($5,000 to each).

To Insure Pure Wines.

1887. An act was passed at this session of the Legislature for the purpose of securing purity in wines, prescribing what pure wine is and what substances might be used in the process of fining or clarifying. and in the process of fermentation, and making certain other provisions concerning the manufacture of wine calculated to produce clear wine. The Legislature at this session appropriated $30,000 to carry on the work of the State Viticultural Commission, and also appropriated $3,042.41 to pay a deficiency resulting from the work of the Commission during the preceding two years.

Further Appropriation.

1889. An appropriation of $1,500 was made by the Legislature for the purpose of purchasing pure wine labels under the provisions of the Act of 1887.

1889. The Legislature at this session appropriated $35,000 to carry on the work of the State Viticultural Commission.

1891. The Legislature at this session appropriated $30,000 to carry on the work of the State Viticultural Commission.

1893. The Legislature at this session appropriated $30,000 to carry on the work of the State Viticultural Commission.

1895. An Act transferring the property and the duties of the State Viticultural Commission to the University of California and making an appropriation therefor. Appropriation, $5,000.

1897. $10,000 was appropriated for use of State University, Department of Viticulture.

1903. $3,000 appropriated for experimental work by Department of Viticulture, State University.

1905. An Act to provide for an investigation of the nature of the diseases known as pear blight and walnut blight, and to prevent, eradicate and procure a cure for the same, and to cause to be prosecuted experimental and research work in the field of viticulture, directing publications of the results of such experiments and investigations, making an appropriation therefor and prescribing the duties of the controller and treasurer in relation thereto. Appropriation for the purposes set forth in the Act, the sum of $20,000.

Proper Naming of Our Wines.

1907. The Legislature at this session adopted an Act providing for the designation of pure wines by the use of the word "Cal." in connection with the name of the wine.

Justice Asked For Viticulture Industry.

1900. The Legislature adopted a joint resolution which read: "We strongly recommend the encouragement of the viticultural industry in this State, and we favor the enactment of legislation, either by the Federal Government or by the State Legislature, or the passage of regulations or ordinances by any of the counties, cities or towns of the State, that would foster this most important industry, which is destined if properly encouraged and cared for, to be one of the greatest industries of the State."

Experiment Work of State University Encouraged.

1911. An Act to provide for experiment and research work in viticulture, directing publication of the results of experiments and investigations, making an appropriation therefor and prescribing the duties of the controller and treasurer in relation thereto. Appropriation, $15,000.

A New Commission.

1913. Establishing a State Board of Viticultural Commissioners. "It shall be the duty of the Board to collect and disseminate useful information relating to viticulture, including the best methods of growing grapes and handling the grape and its products. It shall be its duty to select and appoint competent and qualified persons to deliver at least one lecture each year in each of the viticultural districts as named and designated in Section I of this Act; to give special attention to the disease and pests of the vineyards and methods of control; to collect viticultural statistics of the State; to study and foster methods of co-operation and grape growing and manufacture of grape products; to arrange for meetings, shows and conventions where those interested in the viticultural industries of the State may meet to further their mutual industries." Appropriation, $15,000.

1913. Of State appropriations for the support of the Agricultural College and Experimental Station of the University of California, $13,000 was allotted to the Division of Viticulture.

Prohibition Means Changing the State's Policy.

As will be seen from the foregoing resume of legislation, for over fifty years, this great Commonwealth of California has said to the farmer and the settler: "California is the home of the vine. The industry is a worthy and a legitimate one. We want you to plant vineyards. We will help you, by importing cuttings, by teaching you to care for the vineyards and by showing you the best methods of making wine from your grapes."

As a result of this encouragement and assurance a great industry has been built up. It represents an investment of $150,000,000. It represents lifetimes of toil and effort. It represents the fruit of the toil and the savings of thousands of little families. It has been distinctly and consistently the policy of the State of California to steadily encourage viticulture and the planting of vineyards. Viticulture has always been considered one of the crowning glories of California.

DRYS MAKE A HOPELESS APPEAL FOR THE LABOR VOTE.

By H. F. Stoll, Secretary California Grape Protective Association.

IN the hope of lining up the labor union vote on their side, the dry leaders have been announcing that **"Our grape growers admit that their hope for future profit lies in the immigration of cheap laborers from Europe through the Panama Canal; with pauper labor they hope to profit."**

This "admission" is based on an address delivered by the writer at a convention held at Fresno on December 13, 1912, and in order that the voters may know exactly what I said I quote the following paragraphs from the report, which anyone may secure by applying to the office of the Horticultural Commissioner at the State Capitol at Sacramento:

"One of the most serious difficulties which we must overcome if we hope to compete successfully with France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal in the wine market of the world is the labor problem. This fall pickers were at a premium in the vineyards, and as a result prohibitive prices to be paid to the Japanese, Hindoos and other available help that could be pressed into service.

"But with the opening of the Panama Canal it is expected that the influx of immigrants from southern Europe will help adjust this vexing problem. According to Guy B. Barham, who recently returned to Los Angeles after a tour of Italy, France and other points of the continent, a great colonization movement with the fertile fruit and grape lands of California as the objective point will start from France and Italy immediately after the opening of the Panama Canal.

"While traveling through Europe Barham paid particular attention to the conditions surrounding the fruit and wine industry in France and Italy, and learned that the middle class of fruit and wine growers are looking forward to California as the promised land, where all of their troubles will be over and where they will have, instead of a paltry one or two acres of vineyard or orchard, a fruit or grape ranch of fifty to several hundred acres.

"One of the most significant factors pointing to a systematic establishment of Italian and French vineyard colonies in California," said Barham, "was my conversation with William S. Dalliba, manager of the Paris branch of the American Express Company, who I met in Paris. Dalliba, who is a personal friend of James Stillman of New York, told me a conversation he had with Stillman a week prior to our meeting. Stillman, who represents the Morgan-Harriman Investment Syndicate, had been in California for two months incognito and had been looking over the situation thoroughly with the end in view of investment in lands. Stillman stated that he looked forward to one of the greatest movements of the small vineyardists and laborers of France and Italy in seeking lands in California that has ever occurred.

" 'With the completion of the canal there will be a water journey possible from France or Italy to California which is vastly cheaper than the present transportation by ship and then by rail across 3,000 miles of continent. This will appeal to the worker in the vineyard. The success of the Italian and French winemakers and growers in California has reached the ears of their hard-working countrymen back home and they are waiting and saving their money against the time when the great canal is opened and they will be able to sail from their own land direct to California.

" 'These thrifty vineyardists and fruit growers must not be confused with the ordinary immigrants who land in New York and stay there. They are sons of the soil and are perhaps the most skilled farmers in the world, for they are able to wrest a living from an acre of ground for several families. They watch the soil as a woman does her rising bread.'

"These immigrants are very desirable to California, since they will not remain in our cities, but will immediately hie themselves to the farm and ranch lands, where they will become producers of wealth."

Dry Leaders Twisted Facts.

There is nothing in this address that the writer would not repeat again, for every vineyardist and wineman will welcome the day when they can substitute skilled immigrants from southern Europe for the Asiatic laborers whom they are forced to employ today. But note the adroit manner in which the dry leaders attempt to prejudice the laboring men of California by putting the grape growers and winemakers in a false light. They say in their Bulletin No. 5:

"With pauper labor from southern Europe the wine growers expect to compete in the markets of the world. With good, honest American labor—yes, even with Jap and Hindu labor, they cannot do it; but with pauper labor they may!"

As a matter of fact, it is practically impossible to secure white labor during the vintage season in certain parts of the State. No member of a labor union wants two months' work in the vineyard. He is looking for permanent employment, and so the growers and winemakers have had to employ Asiatics. They had no choice.

Pauper Labor Impossible.

Apparently the dry leaders will say anything to make a point. Surely they must know that under existing federal statutes what is ordinarily called "pauper labor" cannot be imported into this country, there being severe penalties against contracting for laborers in the old country and then transporting them here to work them under the contract. In other words, every man is left to demand whatever wages he can obtain, and inasmuch as there is always more or less competition for labor, it is impossible under our conditions to have such a thing as "cheap labor."

How many people, I wonder, have stopped to consider what an important part the viticultural industry is going to play in the absorption of the thousands of immigrants from southern Europe who will come into this State through the Panama Canal? And they will come, you may be assured, after the war is over, whether we want them or not, for California will assure them a haven of rest from wars, a chance to get away from paying the heavy taxes that will follow in the wake of the terrible destruction that has been wrought and an opportunity to start a new life in a new land.

Two-thirds of these immigrants will be familiar with the subject of viticulture, and when they land here many of them will offer their services in the vineyard or attempt to settle on small tracts, for it is but natural that they should try to do something they know and work along the lines of least resistance.

What is going to happen if our wine industry is crippled or wiped out before they arrive?

What are we going to do with these people?

Will the prohibitionists provide employment for them or the 150,000 people who will be thrown out of work in our vineyards and wineries?

If we do not encourage these settlers to go into our rural districts where they belong, we are going to witness a spectacle even more distressing than the parades and riots of the unemployed army that took place in the large cities of this State during the winter months last year.

We are going to see thousands of these hopeful immigrants, who are anxious to get out into the country, stranded in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego and other larger cities, for it won't take them long to spend their meager savings for food and shelter if they cannot find employment promptly.

On the other hand, if we continue to encourage the viticultural industry, there is no question but that thousands of additional acres of vines will be set out and give welcome employment to these newcomers, who will soon require shoes, clothing and supplies of all kinds, thus encouraging manufacturing. There are millions of acres of idle hill land in California that are suited for grape culture and nothing else.

An Important Issue.

Are we going to avail ourselves of this God-given advantage of soil and climate and insure a future for these desirable immigrants, or are we going to cripple our present grape industry, impoverish those engaged in it today and let the cities struggle with the problem of placing the countless immigrants who will soon flock to our State?

This is one of the big questions that must be answered next November.

That the laboring men of California realize the truth of the statements I have made and intend to vote against the drastic prohibition amendment (proposition 2 on the November ballot), is evident from the fact that practically every labor union of consequence in the State has gone on record as being opposed to this confiscatory measure.

A PROHIBITIONIST'S EXPERIENCE WITH GRAPE JUICE

Ontario, Cal., April 6, 1914.

Mr. Horatio F. Stoll, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: In answer to your statement that the California "drys" are claiming that in case the prohibition amendment carries at the fall election there will be no loss to the grape growers of the State, as their grapes can be manufactured into grape juice at a good profit, I wish to say that the statement is entirely misleading and wish to correct it, not only for your benefit but for the public as well.

I am one of the largest individual growers in San Bernardino County. In 1908 I, with a number of other grape growers, took stock in the California Vineyards and Improvement Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing grape juice, with the hope of finding a more profitable market for our grapes.

After two years of experimenting, with the assistance of expert grape juice men, some of them from the Concord district of Michigan, we succeeded in placing on the market as good a grape juice as has ever been manufactured.

In 1910 we placed quite a number of orders with merchants and dealers throughout the State. In 1911 we failed utterly to get any of these same dealers to duplicate their orders. On investigation we found that most of these dealers that we had sold to in 1910 had their stock still on hand and that there was absolutely no call for the stuff. We were compelled to quit the business.

In 1912 we offered our entire stock of grape juice on hand at $1.25 per case of two dozen quarts (about the price of the bottles and package) and found no takers. The following winter we sold the entire stock of the California Wine Association for distilling purposes at 6 cents per gallon and were glad to get that.

Our experience is the same as that of every other grape juice manufacturer in the State.

You can lead the horse to water but you cannot make him drink.

We can make the finest grape juice but we cannot make the people drink it.

While I am a prohibitionist, I do not believe in misleading the people in order to win the cause.

Trusting that this may be of use to you as well as the public, I am,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) BENTON BALLOU,

Secretary California Vineyards and Improvement Co.

P.S.—It is my candid opinion that 640 acres of California grapes will produce enough grape juice to supply the entire demand of the whole United States.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S CANAL SCHEDULE NO. 2 (OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1914).

Eastbound from San Francisco and East San Pedro (Los Angeles) to New York, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans and Galveston, Connecting with Atlantic Coast Ports and Interior Ports.

Steamer "Pleiades," sailing from San Francisco October 12, East San Pedro October 14, Galveston November 3, New Orleans November 9.

Steamer "Lewis Luckenbach," sailing from San Francisco October 21, East San Pedro October 23, Boston November 16, New York November 19.

Steamer "Damara," sailing from San Francisco October 31, East San Pedro November 2, Charleston November 23, Norfolk December 1.

Steamer "Lyra," sailing from San Francisco November 10, East San Pedro November 12, New York December 5.

Steamer "Harry Luckenbach," sailing from San Francisco November 12, towing barge to Acapulco.

Steamer "Isabella," sailing from San Francisco November 20, East San Pedro November 22, New York December 15.

Steamer "S. V. Luckenbach," sailing from San Francisco November 30, East San Pedro December 2, New York December 22, taking passengers.

Direct deliveries are made from cars to steamers at San Francisco and East San Pedro. Through bills of lading are issued to principal ports in Europe, West Indies, South America, Panama and Canal Zone.

INGLENOOK TABLE WINES
and Brandies

Absolutely Reliable

TRADE MARK REGISTERED INGLENOOK VINEYARD RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

The Standard of Excellence and Purity

Produced at the Famous Inglenook Winery, Rutherford, Napa Co.

DRY SWEET SPARKLING

TRY OUR BULK WINES AND BRANDIES.

Guaranteed Pure and Unadulterated.

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Choice Vintages of California



E. H. Lancel Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880 INCORPORATED IN 1906

Growers and Distributors

Contra Costa Winery, Martinez

Office and Salesrooms: 242-244-246 JACKSON ST. San Francisco

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Seattle, October 25, 1914.

THE main argument of the prohibitionists has been made and found wanting. It consisted of a parade of Seattle children five miles in length, conducted by the Women's Christion Temperance Union. Under the command of Mrs. George Waddington the five miles of children marched through the streets wearing red caps and bearing banners with such inscriptions as "The Liquor Traffic Must Go." Under the tutelage of the lady the children yelled:

"Who, who, who are we?
Young campaigners, don't you see?
Bound to try, you and I,
To make Washington dry."

There were five miles of children all right. But there were just 1480 children all told. In order to stretch the tots out for the five miles it was necessary to march them in widely separated sections and in many cases to have them walk single file. It took a great deal of generalship on the part of Mrs. Waddington to prevent some children from being lost, since when turning corners those in the rear lost sight of those to the fore.

In speaking of the preliminaries for the parade Mrs. Waddington said: "I swooped down on them, sisters, unexpectedly when I went about the town, as a hawk upon chickens, and I got much better results."

Poor little children!

Mr. H. B. LaMonte, secretary of the Anti-Prohibition Association, has issued the following statement from Tacoma:

"There can be no more bald deception perpetrated on the people than that which is evidently prompted by a desire to mislead. The New Republic, official Anti-Saloon League newspaper, for September 25, 1914, in a leading black type article in the Washington edition, says: 'Representatives of the Methodist Temperance Society counted, on August 10, from the records of the collector of internal revenue, Leavenworth, Kansas, the number of retail liquor dealers then on his books for that State. There were just 194 of them. A member of the New Republic staff now counts the number of special taxpayers for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. The count was made from the current books of the collector of internal revenue at Tacoma. This shows that there are by official record, in the single city of Seattle, sixty-four more "blind pigs" than there are in the entire State of Kansas."

"The Anti-Saloon people have access to the records of the internal revenue department, the same as any other citizens of the United States. They had before them when they made up these falsehoods the records which disprove their statements.

"The latest figures for Kansas, the record of the internal revenue department for 1913, show that Kansas had: Rectifiers, 1; retail liquor dealers, 669; wholesale liquor dealers, 5; retail dealers, malt liquors, 97; wholesale, malt liquors, 23. Total 795. The New Republic says Kansas had 194 liquor dealers.

"The total of the special taxpayers in Kansas is 2,462. (See report of commissioner of internal revenue, 1913, page 202.)

"The 'Special Taxpayers' in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma are made up out of the above list. There are 315 saloons in Seattle. There are 257 other 'Special Taxpayers' in Seattle, but the internal revenue office shows that they belong to the above list of legitimate taxpayers and are not 'Speakeasies' as asserted by The New Republic. If the anti-saloon agitators in Washington have any desire to have the people of Washington have any confidence in their statements they will correct this glaring misrepresentation."

Senator George E. Chamberlain is the latest acquisition to the prohibitionist ranks in Oregon. The "Oregonian" says: "This does not mean that the astute Oregon Senator, who now is struggling for re-election, has joined the prohibition party. No, not that, for he is a strict 'non-partisan.' But the word is out that Senator Chamberlain has written to friends in Portland supporting the 'dry' movement. It is said that he promises to support the 'dry' cause in the State this fall and that he declares his intention of voting for the National prohibition amendment when it comes up in Congress—that is, if he is in Congress when it comes up. This most recent Chamberlain communication is said to go a little farther than the letter received a short while ago by members of the Anti-Saloon League in Portland, which read, 'Gentlemen, your letter received, regarding my attitude toward the 'dry cause. I can not say what specific action I shall take in any specific case. But you know me. I'll treat you right.' Those who know the Senator are inclined to wink slyly when they hear of his latest reported move. Still, they point out, he voted in the Senate for the Webb bill, which was intended to prohibit the transportation of liquors into 'dry' territory, and it is known that he has agreed in writing to support the Hobson bill for Federal constitutional prohibition. It is argued that, despite any personal prejudices, he may really consider it best for the State to abolish liquor. It is said that Chamberlain's local supporters propose to make public his declaration of 'dry' principles within a few days."

In compliance with instructions, President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union prepared and sent out questions to the various locals, and the following is his report on the answers received: "In answer to the questions submitted by this office, 136 unions reported that prohibition had been tried under their jurisdiction. One hundred and thirty-nine unions reported 5691 members were employed before prohibition became operative; 115 unions reported that 4069 members were employed on an average during prohibition, and that 1249 members lost employment during the prohibition period. Sixty-seven unions estimated the natural increase in the number employed in trade, if it had not been for prohibition, as 2505. One hundred and eight unions reported that 118 'speak-easies,' or 'blind pigs,' were established during the prohibition period.

"One hundred and twenty unions reported that intoxicants were sent in to be consumed in kitchens, clubs, etc. Twenty-seven unions reported the population increased during the prohibition period; 57 unions reported that the population decreased during the prohibition period. Seventy-three unions reported that other tradesmen were thrown out of work during the prohibition period. Sixty-nine unions reported the cost of living increased during the prohibition period; five unions reported the cost of living decreased during the prohibition period. Ten unions reported wages generally increased during the prohibition period; twenty-nine unions reported wages decreased during the prohibition period. Eighty unions reported an increase of drugs during the prohibition period.

"To the question, 'Do you consider that drunkenness decreased during prohibition?' ninety-five unions reported 'No.' To the question, 'Do you consider that drunkenness increased during prohibition?' eighteen unions reported 'Yes.' The summary of the foregoing interesting statistics, which were given over the signature of the presidents and secretaries of the unions, and bearing the union seal, among other interesting things shows that of the 136 unions reporting, involving, all told, 5691 members, 1249 members lost employment, and the estimate shows that 2505 really lost employment. One of the most important things disclosed by the summary is that 108 unions reported that 118 'speak-easies' or 'blind tigers' were established during the prohibition period, which shows that the sale of alcoholic drinks continued under prohibition, but that the city or State received no revenue."

Following is Governor Oswald West's latest essay on the art of sand bagging:

"Whenever I think of the devil I think of booze, and whenever I think of booze I think of the devil, for the devil is booze and booze is hell. Old booze is an outlaw who has been pursued but never subdued. At no time and under no circumstances should he be given quarter, and it is the duty of every good citizen to stand ready to sandbag him whenever he sticks his head in sight. All Oregon will have a chance to sandbag him on November 3, and for the Lord's sake let us make a good job of it."

THAT UNFAIR WINE TAX.

Not only is Fresno County and its adjacent regions the only district in the United States which is to pay twenty times its average share of the war tax, but the industry concerned is the only one on which a burden is imposed for other purposes than revenue, and for any other reason than the immediate necessities of war.—Fresno "Republican."

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OAKLAND "TRIBUNE" OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

SOME months ago the PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW published an article showing how the leading daily newspapers of California stood on the question of State-wide prohibition. In this article the following journals were described as **lacking of moral courage** because they would not state whether they were in favor of or opposed to the movement: San Francisco "Examiner," Oakland "Tribune" and Fresno "Republican."

In the September issue of the REVIEW there was reproduced an article from the Fresno "Republican," which clearly outlined the attitude of that journal as being one of consistent and uncompromising opposition to State-wide prohibition. From the standpoint of liberalism the REVIEW considered the article as the ablest appearing in the California press on the subject treated.

On the 21st of October the Oakland "Tribune" published an article entitled "Vote Against Prohibition Amendment," and in doing so this journal placed itself definitely on record as being opposed to State-wide prohibition. The article of the "Tribune" has won the attention of tens of thousands of people because it unfearingly champions the cause of California and the right of the State to the prosperity that is brought to it by the vineyards, hop fields and barley crops. The article is as follows:

"The Tribune holds no brief for the saloon, as its record shows; it stands, as it has ever stood, for regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic wherever necessary. It believes in local option and the right of communities to say whether or not intoxicants shall be sold in dramshops and under what conditions, but the Tribune does not believe in State-wide prohibition as proposed in Initiative Amendment No. 2 on the ballot at the next general election, which, if carried, would halt industry in California, throw thousands of men and women out of employment, paralyze agricultural and horticultural industry and its attendant concomitants, bring this State, with all its brilliant prospects, into a condition of panic so far as relates to business, impose upon its citizens restrictions on hospitality, deprive them of the personal freedom to which they are entitled and relegate that section of America which now bids fair to become one of the greatest units of the sisterhood of the Union to a secondary position.

"The adoption of this amendment means the destruction of the wine grape industry of the State and the partial destruction of the raisin and table grape industries, because these are dependent in a great measure upon the wine industry. California has 320,000 acres of land devoted to viticulture, among which are some of the finest vineyards in the world. It would put out of business and compel to seek other work—with the exception of a portion of those engaged in the raisin and table grape industry—all the men and women now engaged, and stop at once the operation of seven hundred wineries and subsidiary plants representing $150,000,000 of capital. It would ruin the brewing and malt industry with an investment of $50,000,000 and eliminate the hop industry, which contributes something like $200,000 to State breweries, and $7,000,000 to other States and foreign lands, not to mention the $2,500,000 worth of other essentials in the brewery trade.

"The wine industry supports 75,000 persons. The breweries maintain 28,000. The cooperage trade with its $5,000,000 worth of business, the glass industry with its $2,000,000, the mineral water industry with its $8,000,000 and the printing, wagon and truck drivers and other laborers combined make a total of something like 300,000 persons, and who, in the face of present conditions, would add that many to the army of the idle and the dependent?

"California is the land of the vine. It is here that the Creator included in His great scheme of economy the empire that should produce that which He has blessed and declared acceptable for the western world. Its soil was tempered for the growth of the grape from which has been pressed the juice that has 'gladdened the heart of man" since the soul awoke to its faint, dim dream of God, and against the temperate use of which there is not one inhibition in all the books that have been handed to humanity as His inspired work.

"It would be criminal to adopt a law which provides that a land so favored shall not be used for the purposes designed. That a man shall not have the right to utilize his property after the manner of the peoples of the ages, and to dispose of to his neighbor that surplus he does not desire to use.

'Kansas grows great fields of corn. Her broad prairies are now yellow with the harvest. Millions of bushels of that corn will be used in the manufacture of 'high wines,' so strong in alcohol as to be unfit for consumption until blended with liquids tempering it. It is just as reasonable, aye, more reasonable, to ask Kansas to quit growing and selling corn for the manufacture of drink that is unfit for human consumption without being so tempered, as it is to come to California and ask her to tear up her verdant vineyards, the product of which is similar to that which has been used by advanced civilization since the days when history was first written, which was drank by the Man of Sorrows at His last supper with His disciples, which He blessed with His benediction and sanctioned by its use.

"Under this amendment it would be a crime for any man to use his own vines for the manufacture of wine, to keep the product of his labor in his home or to offer a sociable glass to his neighbor.

"Under this amendment destruction of property must follow, for if it passes, all the magnificent vineyards, the result of years of toil and labor; all the great buildings built for the storage of products, all the breweries must be destroyed, and as the law takes effect almost immediately following its passage, all the stocks of goods on hand will be literally confiscated.

"Destruction and confiscation are not temperance.

"Destruction and confiscation are intemperance.

"The people of California are not seeking the passage of this amendment. It is being fostered by those whose interests are far from this Golden Empire of the Sunset. It is being urged by speakers who know little of the temperament of the liberty-loving people of this land of plentitude and prosperity. It is being opposed by the men and women who have made California what she is; by men and women who stand for individual freedom and by people who have never countenanced or tolerated intemperance under the guise of individual freedom and who never will.

"California has local option laws under which any community may prohibit the sale of liquor in saloons if a majority of such community so elects. There are ample safeguards provided by law in this State if the citizenship feels it should appeal to them.

"The men and women of California have toiled through the years to leave their children an inheritance. They have worked early and late and by the sweat of their faces they have built fortunes. Today the prospects of California's wine growing interests are more brilliant than ever before. The juices of her vines compete with the best grown in the countries of Europe. Wherever her various vintages are marketed they find favor. To say that at the height of success all this shall be wiped out because there be men who occasionally abuse the gifts of Infinity and that a great State shall sacrifice the interests of the great mass for the protection of the few weaklings is to deny the infallible law of the survival of the fittest and means to inflict upon the deserving the burden of caring for the undeserving. To say that all the labor of the years shall be destroyed for no cause beyond this the Tribune regards as folly and urges every reader to vote 'No' on the prohibition amendment."

There is but one leading daily newspaper in the State which up to the present time has **lacked moral courage** to declare its attitude on the State-wide prohibition question, a question of most vital interest to California. That journal is the San Francisco "Examiner." The REVIEW expects that the "Examiner," realizing that California is really as much involved in prohibition as in the European war, will line up before November 3. Neutrality is out of the question. Peace at home first!

The Dry Federation of Santa Rosa is still depending entirely on the Rev. A. C. Bane to furnish them arguments. Meetings held by the federation are all dismal failures as a result.

Heavy shipments of wine from the winery of Lachmann & Jacobi at Petaluma have been made during the past month. There were many shipments of 500-barrel lots. A large force of men worked overtime.

VENICE GRAPE FESTIVAL.

Los Angeles, October 26, 1914.

The big event of the past month in Southern California was the Grape Festival at Venice. This festival was one of the usual five-day affairs, being celebrated October 7-8-9-10-11.

On the evening of the 7th of October Queen Louise (Miss Louise Greene of Upland) accepted her crown and formally opened the festival. The coronation occurred in the Venice Auditorium in the presence of an audience which taxed the great building to capacity.

The Queen's Coronation Parade started at the Race Thru the Clouds at 7:30 p. m., October 7, and ended at the Auditorium, at 8:30 p. m., where the Allegory was presented.

In the pageant were many beautifully and grotesquely gowned and garbed participants, all entering heartily into the spirit of the occasion—the girls and women radiant with smiles, the men and boys apparently extracting greatest joy from the occasion, since they were less accustomed to appearing in such out-of-the-ordinary raiment.

In the pavilion the Italian Vineyard Company exhibited a large gondola constructed of white and purple grapes. This was surrounded by water. Bottles of wine formed part of the decoration. This exhibition was complete in every detail and was the subject of admiration by all who beheld it. Everybody who participated in the festival witnessed it.

Another artistic exhibit was that of the Italian-Swiss Colony. It consisted of novel designs, including fresh grapes, bottles of wine and champagne and cases.

Ettienne Brothers of the La Manda Winery made a striking exhibit with clever designs wrought with light and dark grapes. A battleship was one of the exhibits which attracted the greatest attention and admiration.

On the 11th of October the Grape Festival was concluded with a free distribution of grapes to all visitors.

CONGRESSMAN CURRY'S PROTEST AGAINST WINE TAX

Representative Curry got his views of the wine tax in the War Revenue Bill before the House in spite of limited time allowed there for debate. Mr. Curry said he believed the war tax was not necessary and declared it would affect California very unfavorably.

"This bill," said he, "proposes to raise in internal revenue taxes $105,000,000, of which amount California industry will be called upon to contribute, at a conservative estimate, between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000; that is, the 2½ per cent of the population of the country residing in California will pay more than 10 per cent of the entire tax. I believe the combined tax on wine and gasoline in my State is expected to produce more than $10,000,000. Can any gentleman defend that as an equitable distribution of the burdens of this tax? I think not.

"The vineyardists and wine manufacturers of the State are in particular subjected to an outrageously excessive and unjust tax from 100 per cent to 150 per cent on wine. This tax will hurt the farmers, the growers of the grape, more than it will the wine makers. It is estimated that this tax alone will produce a revenue of $6,000,000.

"It has been stated that domestic wine can stand the tax, as very little, if any, foreign wine will be imported during the continuation of the European war, but such is not the fact. Most of our wine importations come from Spain, Portugal, Italy and Southern France, where the wine industry is not affected by the war. No champagne and no German wine will be imported during the war, but so far as we know the manufacture of wine in the other wine-producing foreign countries and districts will not be affected by the war. It will continue to be imported as heretofore, and our excessively taxed domestic wine will be compelled to compete with it in our home market.

"I hope this enormous tax will not be imposed by the Congress on our grape and wine industry.

"No other country, not even one of those engaged in war, has imposed such a burden of taxation on its viticultural industry."

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Bottle Caps

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FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1914.

WINE.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	4	179	$ 130
" British Columbia	..	11,348	4,013
" Central America	20	5,960	2,384
" China	..	361	165
" Japan	..	1,555	550
" Mexico	40	5,501	2,111
" South America	20	8,913	3,416
" Society Islands	..	1,205	420
" Hawaiian Islands	78	65,624	74,797
" New York and Eastern States	417	1,470,092	589,695
Total	579	1,570,738	$677,681

BRANDY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	..	5	$ 11
" Mexico	10	....	75
" South America	..	106	186
" Hawaiian Islands	20	50	398
" New York	169	34,831	63,240
Total	199	34,992	$64,010

WHISKY.

Destination.	Cases	Gallons	Value
To Alaska	..	10	$ 28
" Central America	..	150	344
" Mexico	35	48	293
" Hawaiian Islands	280	8,184	$16,303

BEER.

Destination.	Packages	Value
To Alaska	6	$ 51
" Central America	74	410
" Mexico	1	6
" South America	126	912
" Hawaiian Islands	212	2,054
Total	419	$3,433

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destination.	Packages and Contents.
To Central America	...1 cs Cherries in Maraschino, 2 cs Chinese Spirits, 41 cs Mineral Water
" Japan	5 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Mexico	1 cs Mineral Water, 22 cs China Wine
" Philippine Islands	24 cs Grape Juice
" South America	2 cs Grape Juice, 1 cs Cherries in Maraschino
" Society Islands	4 cs Grape Juice
" Australia	10 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	346 cs Mineral Water, 75 cs 2 bbls Ginger Ale
" Hawaiian Islands	30 cs 2 bbls Cider, 350 cs 15 bbls Gin
" Hawaiian Islands	5 cs Cocktails, 10 cs Grenadine, 2 cs Fruit Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	33 cs Liquors, 26 cs Champagne, 6 cs Benedictine
" Hawaiian Islands	2 cs 1 hf bbl Apricot Cordial, 60 cs Grape Juice
" Hawaiian Islands	20 cs Creme de Menthe, 2 cs Vermouth, 5 cs Cassia
" Hawaiian Islands	3 cs 1 kg 1 hf bbl Alcohol, 5 cs Syrup
" New York	27 bbls Vermouth, 1 kg 4 hf bbls Gin
" New York	2 kgs Rum, 2 cs Cordials

Total—1208 cs, 67 bbls, 7 hf bbls, 5 kgs.
Value—$10,521.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. F. M. Roesler, the wine man of Fresno, arrived in San Francisco on the 14th of October on a short business trip.

Mr. L. Mangeles of the Cordelia winery was a visitor to San Francisco during the second week of October.

Mr. J. P. Brass, liquor dealer of Redding, arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of October on a flying business trip.

Messrs. George C. Spear and W. King, wholesale liquor merchants of Vancouver, British Columbia, were visitors to San Francisco during the third week of October.

Mr. Charles Breen arrived in San Francisco from Fresno on the 19th of October on business connected with his vineyard interests.



FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 20, 1914.

FROM HAMBURG, per "Pierre Loti," September 21, 1914.

660 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pennsylvania," Sept. 23, 1914 (via Ancon).

25 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Wine ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin ..... San Francisco.
2 c Wine ..... San Francisco.

FROM LIVERPOOL, per "Historian," September 25, 1914.

500 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
560 c Wine ..... San Francisco.
167 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
956 c Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
10 oct Whisky ..... San Francisco.
3 oct Rum ..... San Francisco.
28 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
705 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
50 bbls Soda Water ..... San Francisco.
180 bbls Ginger Ale ..... San Francisco.
50 c Stout ..... San Francisco.
100 csks Mineral Water ..... San Francisco.
11 oct Wine ..... San Francisco.
45 bbls Stout ..... San Francisco.
56 bbls Ale ..... San Francisco.
145 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Wine ..... San Francisco.
30 c Brandy ..... San Francisco.
3 oct Brandy ..... San Francisco.
150 c Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
7 csks Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
170 c Gin ..... Honolulu.
30 c Beer ..... Honolulu.
150 c Whisky ..... Honolulu.
25 c Champagne ..... Honolulu.
30 c Beer ..... Portland.
25 c Wine ..... Portland.
501 c Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
200 c Mineral Water ..... Los Angeles.
37 c Spirits ..... Los Angeles.
3 csks Spirits ..... Los Angeles.
185 c Gin ..... Los Angeles.
10 csks Whisky ..... Los Angeles.
65 c Beer ..... Los Angeles.
5 c Rum ..... Los Angeles.
50 bbls Ginger Ale ..... Los Angeles.
54 c Brandy ..... Los Angeles.
250 c Vermouth ..... Los Angeles.
1365 c Gin ..... Vancouver.
280 c Wine ..... Vancouver.
10 c Bitters ..... Vancouver.
20 oct Rum ..... Vancouver.
2445 c Whisky ..... Vancouver.
155 c Liquors ..... Vancouver.
413 c Beer ..... Vancouver.
50 c Mineral Water ..... Vancouver.
50 csks Whisky ..... Vancouver.
15 oct Whisky ..... Vancouver.
18 csks Wine ..... Vancouver.
12 oct Wine ..... Vancouver.
10 hhds Wine ..... Vancouver.
4 csks Brandy ..... Vancouver.
50 c Vermouth ..... Vancouver.
560 c Whisky ..... Victoria.
285 c Gin ..... Victoria.
40 c Stout ..... Victoria.
130 c Beer ..... Victoria.
35 c Vermouth ..... Victoria.
16 csks Wine ..... Victoria.
5 hhds Wine ..... Victoria.
40 c Wine ..... Victoria.
2 oct Rum ..... Victoria.
5 csks Whisky ..... Victoria.

FROM GOTHENBERG, per "Gustav Adolf," September 24, 1914.

250 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.
150 c Porter ..... San Francisco.
2 csks Whisky ..... San Diego.

FROM VICTORIA, per "Governor," September 28, 1914.

150 c Champagne ..... San Francisco.
312 bbls Beer ..... San Francisco.
24 c Beer ..... San Francisco.
28 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK, per "Pleiades," October 2, 1914 (via Ancon).

10 bbls Gin ..... San Francisco.
1 bbl Whisky ..... San Francisco.
35 c Lime Juice ..... San Francisco.

FROM ANTWERP, per "Oristano," October 11, 1914.

1362 c Liquors ..... San Francisco.
5 csks Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
2995 c Gin ..... San Francisco.
10 csks Vermouth ..... San Francisco.
200 c Whisky ..... San Francisco.
15 csks Whisky ..... San Francisco.
25 c Bitters ..... San Francisco.

5 c Rum .....San Francisco.
3 csks Rum .....San Francisco.
561 c Wine .....San Francisco.
70 bbls Stout .....San Francisco.
110 bbls Ale .....San Francisco.
60 c Mineral Water .....San Francisco.
500 c Fernet .....San Francisco.
55 c Liquors .....Los Angeles.
600 c Vermouth .....Los Angeles.
528 c Gin .....Los Angeles.
17 c Bitters .....Los Angeles.
200 bbls Stout .....Los Angeles.
100 bbls Ale .....Los Angeles.
10 c Rum .....Los Angeles.
50 c Whisky .....Los Angeles.

FROM EUROPE, per "Newport," October 13, 1914 (via Ancon).

4 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
105 bbls Ale .....San Francisco.
125 bbls Stout .....San Francisco.
65 c Whisky .....San Francisco.

FROM KOBE, JAPAN, per "Tenyo Maru," October 15, 1914.

1303 c Sake .....San Francisco.
823 csks Sake .....San Francisco.
28 c Sake .....Los Angeles.
90 csks Sake .....Los Angeles.
5 csks Sake .....Denver.

FROM EUROPE, per "San Juan," October 18, 1914 (via Ancon).

130 c Wine .....San Francisco.
5 bbls Wine .....San Francisco.
10 csks Whisky .....San Francisco.
4 c Gin .....Los Angeles.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per S. S. "J. H. Luckenbach," Sept. 25.

35 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
5 oct Whisky .....San Francisco.
15 cs 35 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
1 bbl Gin .....Sacramento.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per S. S. "Columbian," Sept. 28.

6 pkgs Brandy .....Spokane.
3 bbls Cider .....Seattle.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per S. S. "Navajo," October 1.

10 cs 30 bbls Whisky .....Portland.
20 cs Brandy .....Portland.
2 cs Wine .....Portland.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per S. S. "Georgian," October 5.

5 csks and 15 kgs Gin .....Sacramento.
26 cs Brandy .....Sacramento.
322 cs 5 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
30 cs Brandy .....San Francisco.
18 cs Cordial .....San Francisco.
50 cs Whisky .....San Francisco.
3 hf bbls 10 csks Gin .....Sacramento.
5 cs 5 bbls Rum .....San Francisco.
12 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
1 bbl Whisky .....Oakland.
1 bbl Gin .....Oakland.
10 cs Gin .....Marysville.
15 cs Cordial .....Spokane.
710 cs Grape Juice .....San Francisco.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per steamer "Santa Catalina."

85 bbls Whisky .....Portland.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per steamer "Montanan."

48 cs Wine .....San Francisco.
50 cs 75 bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
10 oct Whisky .....San Francisco.
5 cs Kirsch .....San Francisco.
15 bbls Gin .....San Francisco.
120 bbls Beer .....Honolulu.
20 cs 3 hf bbls 6 csks Gin .....Stockton.
16 bbls Whisky .....Stockton.
3 bbls 1 hf bbl Gin .....Sacramento.

FROM NEW YORK VIA CANAL, per S. S. "Luckenbach."

85 bbls 50 hf bbls Whisky .....San Francisco.
50 cs Wine .....San Francisco.

BY RAIL IN BOND FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1914, TO OCTOBER 20 1914.

VIA NEW ORLEANS—

110 c Liquors, from Liverpool .....San Francisco.
2 oct Whisky, from Liverpool .....San Francisco.
1 hhd Whisky, from Liverpool.....San Francisco.
250 c Gin, from Liverpool.....San Francisco.
50 c Wine, from Liverpool .....San Francisco.
3 csks Gin, from Liverpool .....San Francisco.
15 c Beer, from Liverpool .....San Francisco.
12 oct Brandy, from Liverpool .....San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES "TRIBUNE" PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORLD'S LARGEST VINEYARD.

In its issue of the 18th of October the Los Angeles "Tribune" dedicates a full page to the Guasti Vineyard, the 4,000 acres of grapes which gives Southern California the credit of having the largest vineyard in the world. On this occasion the "Tribune" does itself honor in paying its compliments to Mr. Segundo Guasti through whose initiative and constant effort the wonderful vineyard owes its existence. In connection with the illustrations the "Tribune" reproduces photographs of the palatial Los Angeles residence of Mr. Guasti on West Adams Heights near Sixth avenue. The following are some paragraphs contained in the article:

"Among the most prominent and interesting figures in the world of business in Southern California, stands out, energetic, friendly, simple and seemingly endlessly good natured, Segundo Guasti, one of the big business men of the Southland. He and his charming wife, and no end good looking young son live in one of the most palatial residences in the city, way out on West Adams heights, close to Sixth avenue. The house, whose big, plain lines are chaste in their simplicity, following the beautiful Italian renaissance, set in its box rows of emerald lawns, facing a wonderful sunken Italian garden, and filled with rare and costly art pieces, is indeed delightful, and the ever-pleasant hospitality offered by its owners is another chief asset.

"This is their home, but the stupendous vineyards out in the Cucamonga section are where Mr. Guasti and his son really live and have their being, for during the season of crushing they spend a great deal of time there, the son being quite as enthusiastic a worker as the father. Here they have all sorts of jolly house parties, and the quaint old house, formerly the Cucamonga Hotel, has seen many young romances come to bloom under its moonlit, vine-clad piazzas."

JOHN A. BRITTON LAUDS CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY.

Mr. John A. Britton, president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, pays the following tribute to the viticultural industry of California:

"If there is one industry more than another with which the State of California has been identified since early times it is the wine industry. Californian wines are celebrated all over the world, and in this industry alone there is an immense sum, amounting to upward of $150,000,000, invested. To abolish this industry at one sweep would work serious injury upon the entire State of California. The cosmopolitan character of the people of California has helped to make its name and fame, and the nations of the world, more liberal in their ideas, would find no place for either their homes or their activities in a country so narrow-minded as to prohibit what has been recognized as an established custom since the creation of the world."

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LOUISVILLE DEPARTMENT

G. D. CRAIN, Jr., Regular Correspondent
1404 Starks Building: Louisville, Kentucky

WITH a much better present market than was expected several months ago and reasonable prospects that similar conditions will exist for several months longer, the whisky trade in Kentucky is looking ahead with considerable confidence, in spite of the facts that the war in Europe promises to become more general and that, at this writing, Congress is still in session. While the assurances of Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee that there would be no additional revenue tax placed on whisky had a marked effect on the rate of withdrawals which up to that time had been unprecedented, but it is declared locally that there was no particular slump in this respect and that withdrawals now are about at a normal rate. Bottling-in-bond operations were very heavy at the time withdrawals reached the big figures and this is being continued at an accelerated rate.

The heavy withdrawals which have taken place are bound to result in these whiskies being put into actual consumption, and this will increase what the year's consumption would otherwise have been. This, with the certainty of a very conservative crop this coming season, will tend to help in relieving the over produced condition which made curtailment desirable. There is quite a probability, too, that the withdrawals of young Kentucky whiskies for use in blending and rectifying operations will be increased this year and the market for that class of goods already has shown more than an appreciable stiffening. So, tax advance or no tax advance, it is generally believed among the trade that whiskies will hold their own.

General business conditions are considered among the dealers and distillers to have a paramount influence on the whisky market. When times are good the whisky trade prospers; otherwise it suffers. In this connection there is considerable optimism being expressed as to probably industrial improvement. Organizations of distillers and dealers are participating in Kentucky in the movement which is seeking to relieve the stagnation of the Southern cotton market and are hoping that the Federal Reserve Banks will be in a position to finance a large part of this crop which is raised on credit more generally than any other of the country's staples. While an increased revenue tax is opposed in itself the dealers feel that inasmuch as it will tend to remove the causes for over-conservative banking it will help general business and therefore be a good thing.

Busied with imperative withdrawals and concerned over the prohibition elections under way in various sections, the distillers of Kentucky have gone little further in perfecting their curtailment agreement than they had a month ago. The Allotment Committee which was to determine the output of the individual distilleries has held no meeting up to the time of this writing. This does not mean, however, that the agreement to hold down production is any less binding. In fact some of the students of conditions express the opinion that the crop which last season was around about 38,000,000 gallons of straight whisky, this season will be as small as 20,000,000 gallons. Only here and there has a distillery begun operations and the grain dealers and coopers are correspondingly disconsolate.

A short Kentucky corn crop, the definite figures as to the yield not yet being available, and the high prices of that grain are credited with having been one of the influences that some time ago put spirits to $1.44. The price later went down five cents or more to nearer the figure reasonable in view of the cost of production. This influence on the whisky market is welcomed, as it will tend to insure curtailment being effective, by increasing the demand for the young whiskies. In addition the distillers of the State have been much interested in the recently published recommendation of the State agricultural department officials that the farmers of the State give corn the go-by and take to winter barley and turf oats. These latter, it is pointed out, make sure crops in this State, while in three out of the last four years, including the present year, the corn crop has been held to sub-normal figures by drouths. If this advice is accepted the distillers will be able less and less to look to Kentucky corn for their supplies.

While the effect may not be great the distillers have been much interested and were active in the county option elections held in fifteen counties in Kentucky in the last month. In nine of these the "dry" element was successful, the "wets," however, returning majorities in the remaining five counties, which included the cities of Henderson, Owensboro, Paducah, Lexington and Hopkinsville. Exceedingly spirited campaign were conducted in these fifteen counties, the prohibition forces especially showing fervor, while the defensive campaign of the anti-prohibition forces was conducted on an un-emotional basis.

October saw hearings by the Kentucky Railroad Commission of the claims of a number of distillers for reparation for overcharges alleged to have been collected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company on shipments of distillers' grains. These actions were based on the order of the commission last summer requiring the railroad to reduce these rates to the figure which formerly prevailed. The L. & N. had sought, by giving the distillers lower rates on grain shipments, to help them establish their businesses on firm grounds. When the millers out in the State complained of discrimination the L. & N. restored rates on distillers' grains to the same basis as the rates on mill grains. This, the commission ruled, could not be done, and return to lower rates was ordered the distillers' claims arising in that way. Now the millers are demanding similar treatment and one of the cases heard was involved those questions. The claim of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company is for about $27,000 and the E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons Co. is also asking for reparation. The hearings began in Louisville on October 27. The commission's finding will be announced later.

Kentucky grain men and distillers are watching with interest the Interstate Commerce Commission's handling of the complaint made by Dewey Bros. & Co. of Blanchester, O., against four railroad companies that the rates on distillers' grains from Madison, Ind., and Carrollton Ky., just across the Ohio river, to Rock Creek and Chardin O., are unreasonable. Readjustment of rates and reparation is asked.

The E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons Company of Frankfort Ky., profited by exhibition of its herd of champion Herefords at the Kentucky State fair, the leader of the herd, Beau Perfection XXIV

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and other members taking first in practically every class they competed in. The State press was full of references to the herd and the distillery got a great deal of incidental advertising. The same has been true generally wherever the herd has been exhibited. Col. E. H. Taylor Jr. is an enthusiastic cattle fancier.

Louisville wine importers recently entertained at their places of business Leo B. Forst, a former Louisville boy and now chemist in charge of the Cincinnati office of the United States Food and Drug Department. He was in Louisville to determine the alcoholic strength of imported wines in possession of the local dealers, to ascertain if the correct duty had been paid on each class under the provision which as assesses 45 cents a gallon on imported wines of 14 per cent or less alcohol; up to 24 per cent, 60 cents and above 24 per cent, $2.60. According to the report made up to this writing to Thomas Sweatt, chief deputy in the local collector's office, no analysis has called for interference by the government, the correct duty having been paid in every case.

At Falmouth, Ky., the Hayes Valley Distilling Company, of which William H. Simpson is president, has announced that it is going out of business. The consent of the stockholders to this proceeding was given, and at a meeting held at Levingood, Ky., on October 16, the dissolution was effected. This step of the company is said to have been contemplated for some time.

An interesting decision from the Kentucky Court of Appeals has recently been announced to the effect that possession of a government stamp showing that a person has paid the tax as a retail liquor dealer is not sufficient evidence to convict such a person of having liquor for sale in prohibition territory, but it must be proved that he did have liquor and that he did have liquor for that purpose. In another case the Court of Appeals criticized a lower judge for holding contrary to its previous decisions that where sale of liquor is made by mail, the order being accompanied by the purchase price, the sale takes place where the liquor is delivered to the common carrier.

A recent death in the trade in Louisville was that of Abraham Schwabacher, aged 66, who until a few months before his death conducted the wholesale whisky business of Schwabacher & Co. For some thirty-six years he had been at the head of that business, having come to Louisville from Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he was born. Ill health prompted him to retire from active business early in the summer, but he was able to be out and to get about until a few days before his death, which was due to gastritis. During his business career Mr. Schwabacher was a prominent figure on Main street and a leading influence in local business affairs. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

The Battle Cry Is: "Get the Voters to the Polls and We Win.

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LEADING ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

All over the State of California a remarkable interest is being displayed in the proposed prohibition measure, which, if adopted, would prohibit the manufacture, sale, giving away or transportation of California wine from one point to another point within the State.

Social clubs, fraternal organizations, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, commercial associations, home industry leagues, development boards, boards of trade, civic improvement clubs, and, in fact, every class of men and women are inviting speakers, pro and con, to tell them what is proposed by, and what will be the effect of, the initiative constitutional amendment if it carries at the November election.

To date, the following representative organizations have gone on record as being unqualifiedly opposed to the prohibition amendment:

Mendocino County Grape Protective Association, December 27, 1913.
Napa County Grape Protective Association, January 17, 1914.
German Alliance of Southern California, January 31, 1913.
State League of Iroquois Clubs, February 3, 1914.
Stanislaus-Merced Counties Grape Protective Association, February 14, 1914.
Ukiah Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, March 7, 1914.
San Joaquin County Grape Protective Association, March 7, 1914.
Cloverdale Retail Grocers' Association, March 10, 1914.
Cloverdale Citrus Fair Association, March 10, 1914.
Irvington Chamber of Commerce, March 10, 1914.
San Mateo Board of Trade, March 12, 1914.
Home Industry League of California, March 12, 1914.
Commercial Club of Fresno, March 12, 1914.
Fresno Chamber of Commerce, March 14, 1914.
Santa Clara County Grape Protective Association, March 14, 1914.
Madera County Grape Protective Association, March 18, 1914.
Sacramento County Grape Protective Association, March 18, 1914.
Alameda County Grape Protective Association, March 21, 1914.
Contra Costa County Grape Protective Association, March 23, 1914.
Kings County Grape Protective Association, March 24, 1914.
Sacramento Valley Home Products League, March 24, 1914.
Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, March 25, 1914.
Cloverdale Grange, No. 364, March 26, 1914.
Vallejo Chamber of Commerce, March 31, 1914.
Board of Trade of San Francisco, March 31, 1914.
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, April 1, 1914.
Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce, April 2, 1914.
Livermore Woman's Improvement Club, April 3, 1914.
Southern California Grape Protective Association, April 7, 1914.
Sonoma County Grape Protective Association, April 7, 1914.
Sonoma County Development Association, April 8, 1914.
Oroville Business Men's Association, April 10, 1914.
San Francisco Real Estate Board, April 13, 1914.
Livermore Valley Chamber of Commerce, April 14, 1914.
Fresno County Grape Protective Association, April 18, 1914.
Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, April 20, 1914.
California Development Board, April 22, 1914.
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, May, 1914.
Santa Rosa Lodge No. 25, Order of Herman Sons, May 2, 1914.
Manteca Board of Trade, May 4, 1914.
United Commercial Travelers, May 8, 1914.
Placer County Grape Protective Association, May 12, 1914.
Yolo County Grape Protective Association, May 14, 1914.
Solano County Grape Protective Association, May 15, 1914.
Fulton Camp, No. 428, Woodmen of the World, May 19, 1914.
Fulton Homestead, 3820, May 20, 1914.
Santa Cruz County Grape Protective Association, May 20, 1914.
Los Angeles Realty Board, May 21, 1914.
Redwood City Board of Trade, May 27, 1914.
Contra Costa County Chamber of Commerce, June 2, 1914.
Sacramento Retail Merchants' Association, June 10, 1914.
El Dorado County Grape Protective Association, June 13, 1914.
Lodi Chamber of Commerce, June 22, 1914.
Redwood City Board of Trade, June 27, 1914.
Venice Chamber of Commerce, June 27, 1914.
Court Fulton 8187, Order of Foresters, June 27, 1914.
Valley View Local No. 80, Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, July 11, 1914.
Independent Order of Redmen (German Branch), July 26, 1914.
Kern County Merchants' Association, July, 1914.
Cecile Lodge No. 10, O. D. H. S., Livermore, August 8, 1914.
Napa Chamber of Commerce, August 15, 1914.
California State Federation of German Catholics, September 14, 1914.
Northern California Hotel Men's Association, September 24, 1914.
Los Angeles Convention League, October 2, 1914.

WINE TAX IN EFFECT SINCE OCTOBER 23.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The following telegram has been sent by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn to all collectors of internal revenue.

"Beginning with today the following tax accrues on all wines sold: Two cents a quart on still wines, 20 cents a quart on champagne and other sparkling and artificially carbonated wines, 6 cents a quart on liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds and proportionate rates for other quantities. Until stamps are furnished require dealers who sell to consumers to keep account of sales on and after today."

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BRANDY PRODUCED

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of September, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	41,901.9
Received from Sixth District California	
Received from special bonded warehouse, Sixth District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	50,735.1
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	44,125.0
Exported	97.2
Tax paid from warehouse	122,110.8
Withdrawn from warehouse for Fortification of Wines	96,206.3
Remaining in bond September 30, 1914	1,800,340.4

FIRST DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of September, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	214.7
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	110,338.7
Transferred from distilleries to wineries	1,594,974.5
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	126.3

SIXTH DISTRICT—BRANDY DISTILLERIES REPORT—Month of September, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy tax paid at distilleries	739.3
Removed from distilleries to special bonded warehouse	5,965.6
Transferred from distilleries to wineries, Sixth District	259,488.5
Reported for assessment of tax	
Brandy not disposed of at close of month	314.8

SIXTH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE REPORT—Month of September, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Produced and bonded in this district	5,965.6
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, First District, California	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern District	
Transferred from special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts	862.5
Tax Paid from Warehouse	4,441.8
Used in Fortification of Wines —	
Special bonded warehouse	11,998.9
Distillery	254,665.2
Remaining in bond September 30, 1914	219,262.0

SWEET WINES PRODUCED

FIRST DISTRICT—Month of September, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	97,037.8
Brandy actually used for fortification	1,684,621.5
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	4,302,087.52
Sherry produced	1,185,533.85
Angelica produced	199,572.47
Muscat produced	422,749.87
Malaga	
Tokay	17,242.55
Madeira	32,498.01
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1914	7,942,343.57

SIXTH DISTRICT—Month of September, 1914.	Tax. Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	13,504.2
Brandy actually used for fortification—	
Warehouse	11,998.9
Distillery	254,665.2
	Wine Gals.
Port produced	650,656.21
Sherry produced	293,673.90
Angelica produced	98,103.24
Muscat produced	67,342.84
Malaga	
Tokay	
Madeira	
Total sweet wine produced in September, 1914	1,109,776.19

No sweet produced, and no brandy withdrawn for fortification during September, 1914.

Pacific Wine, Brewing and Spirit Review

R. M. WOOD - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Phone Kearny 2597

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Under an Order of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber more than twelve months in arrears can have his paper carried through the mails. This compels us to discontinue sending "THE REVIEW" to those who have not paid their subscription within that time. The remedy is to remit promptly when the subscription bill is received.

DISMAL FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

SINCE 1850 just twenty-eight States of the American Union voted in favor of prohibition. All but ten of them repudiated prohibition after giving it a trial. Of the ten which have prohibition at present seven adopted it within the last ten years. Only three have had it beyond the experimental stage. Maine has proven to be the exception to the general rul, having had it sixty-four years. It is likely that Maine will abandon it within the next five years, but even if it never gives it up Maine will but prove itself an exception. Prohibition has been shown to be a dismal failure wherever tried.

Prohibition may endure in the Southern States. It has been found effective in suppressing the personal liberty of the black race. The chief objection of the whites of the South to liquor lies in the fact that it makes negroes who indulge in it believe that they are the equals of whites. Of course, the Southern whites can not tolerate any assumption of equality on the part of the negroes. But it is doubtful as to what the outcome will be. The success of prohibition in the South will lead to other repressive measures. It is not to be supposed that the negroes can be deprived of their natural rights and the whites retain theirs without the arousing of indignation over the discrimination. The blacks will outnumber the whites in the South two to one in another generation and they will rebel against repression. One reason for this will be because the whites will gradually leave the South and the blacks, unable to leave, will propagate and dominate. Repressive measures will excite racial prejudice and rebellion. If a black republic should be erected in the Southern States it would be due to repression. Prohibition would then be charged with being a contributory cause of the mutilation of the American Union.

Outside of the Southern States there is positively no danger from prohibition. The uncalled-for movement has proven itself to be a failure wherever tried. It must exhaust itself in a short time. It is a form of disfranchisement for which the Caucasians will not stand, although they may impose it upon the Ethiopians and Indians. Once demonstrated, it is forever afterward condemned.

MAKE DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION PERMANENT.

DURING the past ten months there has been felt in California a serious depression owing to prohibitionist agitation. Unexampled prosperity could have been enjoyed if the agitators of prohibition had not interfered. The State has paid dearly for the ten months of turmoil and worry.

Voters must take this situation into consideration They should vote with due regard for the future and should defeat the prohibitionists so overwhelmingly as to make it certain that there will be no recurrence of State-wide agitation not solely for many years to come, but forever.

With astounding audacity the Rev. Irvin Chapman, head of the Anti-Saloon League of California, has declared that his organization will resume the fight for State-wide prohibition in 1916 if the prohibitionists are beaten this year.

The obvious reason for this apparently senseless agitation is that leaders like Chapman draw salaries equal to that of the President of the United States, with princely perquisites beside.

The movement of 1914 was initiated by the Prohibition Party and is supported by the Anti-Saloon League, although at the outset the league condemned it. In 1916 the Anti-Saloon League will initiate its own movement, which will be supported by the Prohibition Party, unless the two Prohibition organizations are overwhelmingly defeated at the polls on November 3. An overwhelming defeat means that the vote against prohibition must be so great that the agitators will have no prospects of securing the necessary number of signatures to a petition to start the State-wide movement again in 1916.

The people of California, that is, the property holders, taxpayers and wage earners, can not afford another period of depression in 1916 such as they have undergone this year. The only element that can afford it is that of the paid agitators who are living off the movement against the liquor industry. Indeed, this element can not afford to do without constant agitation.

If the Anti-Saloon League succeeds in initiating a State-wide movement in 1916 it will propose an amendment which will not attack the wine industry so aggressively as the one to be voted upon November 3. The Anti-Saloon League amendment may give the wine men five or ten years to get out of business. In its ultimate effect such an amendment, if carried, would be just as destructive to the wine industry as the one now proposed. But if the Anti-Saloon League should fail to win at the elections in 1916 it will be sure to start another fight in 1918, and at that time might exempt the wine industry from the operation of the prohibition law, with a hidden understanding to wipe out the exemption at a subsequent election in 1920 or 1922.

If the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition Party are given any encouragement, this year's movement will be a precursor for a long period of agitation with resultant depression to business throughout the State. The only way for the people to prevent turmoil and despondency for many years to come will be to make the defeat of prohibition this year A ROUT.

Voters must act with a view to the future. They must understand that the people of California can not afford continual agitation which involves economic loss, and if they can not shake off the prohibitionist beast of prey they may eventually vote in favor of prohibition for no other reason than to avoid the waste and expense of constantly recurring campaigns and elections. People are made so desperate under continual molestation that they prefer to suffer a full catastrophe at one time than to be, like Prometheus, bound to a rock and harassed incessantly. Voters must act so as to cast prohibition out of this State permanently at the coming election.

"SAFETY FIRST!" should be the motto of every voter.

The Battle Cry Is: "Get the Voters to the Polls and We Win."

ROCKEFELLER AND EDISON.

Prohibitionists who preach that teetotalism makes for efficiency offend just as much as they amuse. In very many lines of business the inefficiency of teetotalers is notorious. Nearly all the efficient managers of business are moderate drinkers. In many cases teetotalers hold their places simply because they are teetotalers. They play up total abstinence to offset their inefficiency. They are inclined to disparage the efficient by the hackneyed phrase, "He is a very good man, but he drinks." Their foreflushing is generally exposed under test.

The most prominent teetotaler of the United States is John D. Rockefeller, sponsor of the Anti-Saloon League. Both Mr. Rockefeller and his father practiced teetotalism all their lives.

Thomas A. Edison is the most celebrated American of the day. He is a moderate drinker. Mr. Edison uses wine at his meals. He drinks other alcoholic beverages when he feels like doing so. If the declaration of the prohibitionists that it takes three years of total abstinence to eliminate alcohol from the system be accepted Mr. Edison must be classed as an alcoholic.

As between Rockefeller and Edison can any level headed person hesitate in saving which of the two men is the more efficient?

The brain of Rockefeller has enabled him to accumulate great wealth much of which he has not been morally entitled to. Rockefeller has never invented anything of benefit to mankind. He has secured control of many of the inventions of others and he has used his control uniformly for his own exclusive benefit. He has been an accumulator and not a producer. His efficiency has consisted in deriving for himself benefits from inventions which were not his own.

The brain of Edison has given to the world inventions which have benefited humanity to an immeasurable extent. Of the great wealth that he has created he has himself shared a very insignificant portion. He is said to be worth $20,000,000. The industry which he built up is worth $10,000,000,000 to the world at large.

John D. Rockefeller is worth $400,000,000, all made out of the inventions of others. His wealth has been in great part due to destructiveness as many of his crushed competitors testify to.

If efficiency is to be gauged by acquisitiveness John D. Rockefeller is proof positive for the prohibitionists. But if efficiency is measured by inventiveness Rockefeller is a standing example of the inefficiency of teetotalers.

Ability to accumulate can not be considered as the standard of efficiency. Constructive force is the base of efficiency.

Comparing achievements of Rockefeller and Edison, the world condemns the claims of teetotalism to efficiency and crowns temperance with the laurels of victory.

AVALON VOTES FOR OPEN SUNDAY.

Los Angeles, October 25, 1914.

The recent election at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, should serve to indicate how practical drys will vote on prohibition. Avalon had been a "closed Sunday" town ever since its incorporation. At the recent election the voters for the first time dealt with the question of an open Sunday. In order to accomplish the results which have been obtained it was necessary to convert 135 dry votes into wet ones. As these voters were property owners and business men they realized that "dry Sunday" meant business stagnation and, therefore, they favored the "open Sunday" with regulated saloons as a method of stimulating business. The voters of Avalon acted in accordance with their business interests. If the voters of the entire State of California do likewise in connection with the prohibition issue November 3 there will be no doubt as to the results.

LUCKENBACH S. S. CO'S. GULF OF MEXICO SERVICE.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company announces that it will inaugurate their "Gulf Service" between New Orleans and this coast with the sailing of the steamer "Pleiades" from New Orleans on November 14th next, taking freight for both Los Angeles and this port. The representatives of the company at New Orleans are Alfred H. Clement & Co., Hennen building.

INCREASE OF PROHIBITION STATES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

SINCE the State of Virginia voted in favor of prohibition the fanatics of the country have been rejoicing greatly. They express their satisfaction usually in the phrase "Ten dry States! Just think of it!" Well, let us think of it. There are forty-eight States in the American Union and just ten of them have gone dry. That is not so bad as it appears to be. In the period 1850 to 1855 eleven States voted dry and there were only twenty-eight States altogether at the time. If the prohibitionists had kept the pace they set in 1850 there would now be nineteen dry States instead of ten. In spite of all the hip-hip-hurrah the prohibition movement has suffered a reaction during the last sixty years measuring close up to fifty per cent.

Following are the names of the States which voted for prohibition in the 1850-1855 period: Vermont 1850, Ohio 1851, Illinois 1851, Rhode Island 1852, Connecticut 1854, New Hampshire 1855, Michigan 1855, Nebraska 1855, New York 1855, Indiana 1855 and Wisconsin 1855. All of these States have repudiated prohibition after having given it a trial, four of them annulling it before it could do any harm.

Prohibitionists have a right to exult over the victories they have been scoring in the Southern States during the past few years, but they have not made any progress to cause alarm. The only time they ever made any strides of importance was in the 1850-1855 period, when such States as Ohio, Illinois and Indiana were just as much backwood States as the Southern States are now. If they look back on the period in question prohibitionists will have very little to console them for their efforts of sixty-five years.

We may expect that a few more States in the South and a few backward States in the West, such as Idaho and New Mexico, will vote for prohibition. But afterward, accordingly as these States feel the civilizing influence of their neighbors, many of them will see the error of their way and save themselves. In the South prohibition wins simply because the whites wish to deprive the blacks of their personal liberty. It belongs to the same movement as disfranchisement. It is part of the plan to suppress the blacks and is merely a contributory factor to spoliation. Prohibition, as a Southern institution, will never be a model for the United States.

Prohibitionists may win as many as fifteen States but after that they will lose them one by one without any hope of regaining them. Let them make the most of present victories.

John E. Hoyle, President James H. Hoyle, Manager

Hotel Terminal

NEW AND MODERN

We Cater Particularly to Grape Growers and Wine Men

60 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Half Block from Ferry Building

300 Outside Rooms : : : 150 Baths

Rates Per Day — Rooms $1.00; with Private Bath $1.50

Cars Pass Door to All Parts of City

—MARKET— CONDITIONS

TRADE conditions have been good in all lines excepting importations. Movements in wine, beer and spirituous liquors have been substantial. Wine men took advantage of the delay over the passage of the war tax to make extensive sales. Since the wine tax has been passed there is a tendency to normal conditions in the wine trade.

DRY WINES.—There was a great movement out of the State. Prospects of the wine tax served to stimulate demand and the producers were in a mood to respond. Prices for California wines were firm, with a tendency toward an increase.

Shipments by rail out of the State were 2,489,600 gallons, by sea 1,570,738 gallons and 79 cases. Total, 4,060,338 gallons and 79 cases.

Receipts by sea were 1,648 cases, 46 casks, 23 octaves, 15 hogsheads and 6 barrels.

SWEET WINES.—Shipments continued to be as active as during the previous month. There was a tendency toward a lower basis, but there was no actual recession of prices. Production in September amounted to 9,052,119.76 gallons.

BRANDIES.—Activity characterized the trade. Holders showed that they were anxious to make sales. Some concessions were made in the face of the prospective war tax. Production amounted to 47,867.5 gallons in September. There remained in bond September 31, 2,019,602.4 gallons.

Shipments by rail out of the State were 60,640 gallons, by sea 34,992 gallons and 199 cases. Total 95,632 gallons and 199 cases.

Receipts by sea were 84 cases, 15 octaves, 4 casks.

WHISKIES.—Business was on the same as during the previous month. Exports by sea out of the State were 8,184 gallons and 280 cases, valued at $19,736. Imports totaled 4,732 cases, 82 casks, 27 octaves, 5 barrels, 1 hogshead.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.—Value, $10,521.

BEER.—The same satisfactory business prevailed as during the previous month. Some brewers consider that the month was even somewhat better than September.

Shipments by sea out of the State were 419 packages. Value $3,433.

Imports by sea were 874 cases, 312 barrels.

IMPORTATIONS.—Importations felt the full effect of the European war during the past month. There was a general falling off in all lines, with the single exception of sake.

Importations by sea and rail in bond were as follows: Whiskies 4732 cases, 82 casks, 27 octaves, 5 barrels, 1 hogshead; Brandies 84 cases, 15 octaves, 4 casks; Rum 40 cases, 5 octaves, 3 casks; Wines 1648 cases, 46 casks, 23 octaves, 15 hogsheads, 6 barrels; Champagne 425 cases; Vermouth 985 cases, 22 casks; Gin 6282 cases, 11 barrels; Beer 874 cases, 312 barrels; Porter 150 cases; Stout 465 barrels, 90 cases; Ale 371 barrels; Mineral Water 1926 cases, 100 casks; Liqueurs 1827 cases; Bitters 52 cases; Fernet 500 cases; Sake 1331 cases, 918 casks; Lime Juice 35 casks; Ginger Ale 230 barrels; Spirits 37 cases, 3 casks; Soda Water 50 barrels.

The Battle Cry Is: "Get the Voters to the Polls and We Win."

NOTICE OF LEVYING OF WINE TAX.

Following is the notice issued on the 23rd of October by Collector Joseph J. Scott in relation to the levying of the new wine tax:

To all concerned:

You are advised that beginning with today, October 23rd, 1914, an Internal Revenue Tax accrues on all wines, and on all liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, either domestic or imported, when sold or offered for sale for consumption.

The tax is as follows: On all still wines 2c per quart; on all champagne wines and other sparkling and artificially carbonated wines 20c per quart; on all liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds 6c per quart; and proportionate rates for other quantities.

This tax will be collected by the sale of stamps to be affixed to containers. Until these stamps are furnished every dealer in wines, and in liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, is required to keep an exact account of his sales, which account must show the exact number and size of, all containers in which sales are made, the kinds of wines, and of liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, and the name and address of the person to whom each sale is made.

This record must be open to inspection by an officer of Internal Revenue and must be kept in such form that a written report under oath can be made to this office when required.

The requirements of these instructions must be complied with without fail.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH J. SCOTT, Collector.

(Local experts gather from the foregoing that the tax applies to wine going into consumption. For instance, when wine is sold by the wholesaler to the saloonkeeper the saloonkeeper places the stamps upon it; when it is sold by the wholesaler to a family the wholesaler must attach the stamps.—Editor.)

WILL CALIFORNIA FORFEIT THIS $200,000 INVESTMENT?

For the past three or four months the William J. Lemp Brewing Company has been actively in the California market. The company, being a large brewing concern from St. Louis, came to San Francisco for the purpose of installing a bottling and cold storage institution which was planned to be the equal of the best on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Webber, the Pacific Coast manager of the company, makes the statement that if the State of California does not vote in favor of prohibition, his company will within one week after the election on the 3rd of November commence operations for the erection of a plant to cost $200,000 on a site at Fifteenth and Bryant streets, San Francisco. At the present time the San Francisco agency of the Lemp company is receiving shipments of one carload per week of the St. Louis product, specializing in the Falstaff brand which is marketed both in bottle and draught. This beer was awarded the first prizes at both the St. Louis and the Paris expositions.

Here is one instance showing how the State of California would lose a big industry (which would give employment to 200 or 300 persons) in case the majority of the voters should favor prohibition.

Let the battle cry of the election be: "GET IN THE VOTE!

"NON-SALE OF GAME" PROPOSITION—NO. 18 ON THE BALLOT.

Hundreds of unselfish and hardworking citizens, newspaper editors, ministers, school teachers, university men, officials of women's clubs, and many others have put in much time working without hope of reward for a vote Yes on No. 18, the Non-Sale of Game Act. Such citizens as John Muir, beloved author of the "Mountains of California"; Dr. Charles Frederick Holder, author and lecturer, writer of many books on clean sport, and president of the Wild Life Protective League of America; Dr. William Frederic Bade, editor the Sierra Club Bulletin, and Mrs. Harriet Williams Myers, secretary of the California Audobon Society, such citizens deserve the appreciative support in this matter of every patriotic voter. Nobody else can cast your vote for you—may we urge that you take pains to vote early, a strong Yes on No. 18, and get your neighbors to do likewise?

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST AGAINST PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, on the 20th of October sent the following telegram to Chevalier A. Sbarboro, prominent banker of San Francisco:

"I am amazed at the possible prohibitory action of California touching the matter of the manufacture, sale and transportation of wine. Such action would be a short-sighted contribution to the cause of sound and wholesome temperance. People are going to drink and they are going to drink something that has a measure of stimulus in it and to let them drink light wines is one of the surest means of preventing their drinking heavy whisky. I know that, from having lived in wine producing countries where wine is freely used by old and young and intoxication exceedingly rare. Tieing a man up too strongly in sumptuary matters means that in course of time he will break his bonds and the last estate of that man will be worse than the first. It is un-American and immoral to dictate to a man what his conduct shall be in matters that are not intrinsically evil.

"C. H. PARKHURST."

HIGH PRAISE FOR CALIFORNIA WINES.

San Francisco, Cal., October 14, 1914.

Editor REVIEW:

I have visited the most important wineries in the northern counties and also from San Francisco down to Los Angeles, and I am greatly surprised with the wines bottled in California. The red and white wines are exquisite and, if the wine growers will have patience and pay more attention to the cultivation of the grapes, the time is not far distant when their wines will be equal, if not superior, to the German Rhine wines and French clarets. In my opinion, also some of the champagnes made in California are as good as the French champagnes and, if they had a French label, connoisseurs would not be able to tell the difference.

California brandies, also, are superior to some of the brandies imported from France.

The wine industry is still in its infancy, and will no doubt develop to be the greatest in the State. Californians and Americans in general ought to patronize home industry and ought to get rid of the idea that because an article is imported it is better than the home product.

(Signed) JOSEPH DUDENHOEFER.
of Jos. Dudenhoefer Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

GEORGE JAMES A CANDIDATE FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

George James of this city is a candidate for the office of State Board of Equalization of the First District, embracing San Francisco County.

The importance of the State Board of Equalization should not be minimized. Into its hands are confided the adjustment of the larger financial obligations in the way of taxes, from which the State derives its revenue.

Mr. James is a wholesale merchant, well known in business circles and was formerly secretary of the A. P. Hotaling Estate Co. for a number of years.

He is a director of the Public School Athletic League, and has been prominently identified with movements tending to promote the physical and educational advantages of San Francisco school children, and has always taken a deep interest in San Francisco civic affairs.

Mr. James' business experience and associations well qualify him for the office of State Board of Equalization.

Be sure and give him your support and ask your friends to support him.

MR. F. S. MACOMBER DISPOSES OF CHAMPAGNE CIDER FACTORY.

Advices from Sonora, Tuolumne County, are to the effect that Mr. F. S. Macomber has disposed of his famous champagne cider factory to a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists headed by Mr. Robert Romer. Mr. Romer is organizing a new company to be known as the "G. A. and F. S. Macomber, Inc.," which will be ready for operations on the 1st of November. The initial capital will be $100,000.

The Macomber Champagne Cider factory was established in Sonora in 1852. Success has accompanied the enterprise ever since its inception. This has been owing to the excellence of the product which is manufactured under the Macomber secret process. For the past fifty years the best known chemists of the United States have been endeavoring in vain to find out what the secret process is. This secret process will be the chief asset of the new corporation

Mr. F. S. Macomber will have a large interest in the company, as will also Mr. E. A. Von Hassolcher of Oakland. Mr. Romer will have charge of the manufacturing end of the business. He is having the plant equipped with the most modern machinery and is increasing capacity so that every pound of apples grown in Tuolumne County can be utilized as well as large quantities from other counties.

NOTES FROM SONOMA.

Mr. A. C. Rulofson, former president of the Home Industry League, made an address at the Columbia Theatre, Santa Rosa, on the 20th of October. He attacked prohibition from the standpoint of the grape grower and scored a signal success.

The Santa Rosa Central Labor Council at a meeting endorsed the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, opposing the proposed initiative prohibition constitutional amendment.

MONT ROUGE

The Finest Wines Produced in California

VINEYARD: LIVERMORE VALLEY

CHAUCHE & BON

PROPRIETORS

319-321 Battery Street

SAN FRANCISCO



DIVORCE CAUSES DRUNKENNESS MORE THAN DRUNKENNESS DIVORCE.

Cardinal Farley is quoted in the press to the following effect: "Granting divorce on the ground of drunkenness is in every way immoral. Drunkenness is one of the least harmful of human weaknesses and is easily corrected. It is overcome by counsel and care which any husband or wife is capable of rendering. Consideration and patience which are attributes of that loyalty which a husband or a wife should have afford the proper remedy. Granting of divorce on the ground of drunkenness is an uncalled-for palliation of the lack of moral courage. Drunkenness at its worst is a misfortune. To make it a ground for divorce is to heap misfortune upon misfortune. It is a punishment for being unfortunate, involving a surrender of the sanctity of marriage to the disloyalty of the mate."

Further the cardinal is quoted as saying: "Divorce is one of the principal causes of drunkenness. By breaking up the home divorce makes despondency and despondency makes drunkenness. It is the substitution of a real and positive evil for a delinquency. Far more drunkenness is caused by divorce than divorce is caused by drunkenness."

THE MONEY SPENT ON LIQUOR.

The self-styled famous Flying Squadron of the Anti-Saloon League in its attack on California has confined itself to the argument that the $2,000,000,000 spent yearly on alcoholic liquor in the United States is money thrown away. Orators Polie and Hanly declare that this money should be saved. They propose to have laws made to compel the people to save the money. Compulsory economy is charming. To dictate to a man how he should spend his money after earning it is strictly in line with the bigot's policy of interfering in other people's affairs. It is charming to the meddler.

One of the reasons why men earn money is to have it to spend. If a man thinks he can derive more comfort by investing $2,000 in an automobile than by depositing that amount in a savings bank it is clearly his right to have the automobile, even though his friends may believe that he can not afford it. This is based on the principle of the right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It ought to be delightful to compel the spendthrift to regulate his pursuit of happiness after the rules laid down by the miser or to compel the miser to seek happiness after the fashion of the spendthrift. Delightful, indeed, to those who enjoy making life miserable for others.

The Spanish have a proverb which teaches more than half a dozen Flying Squadrons 200 strong. It is: "We work to live. Why should we kill ourselves working?" It suggests the idea: "We earn money to use as we think fit. Why should we earn it if we can not so use it?"

Orators Polie and Hanly are wasting the time of the people of California. They may spend their own time as they please, but they are informal, to speak mildly, when they squander the time of Californians as they have been doing in this campaign.

Salesman Wanted

WANTED—SALESMAN THAT CALLS ON SALOON TRADE TO HANDLE SIDE LINE, GOOD COMMISSION, RELIABLE FIRM. ADDRESS: BOX W. M. C. THIS OFFICE.

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GOODS DELIVERED ANY HOUR
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The Beer that Satisfies
Ever Increasing in Popularity
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A great fortune has been expended on this exquisite beverage quality to give Old Taylor its Nation-wide distribution under the Government's green guarantee stamp, and our own unique *Yellow Label*. This distinctive label is the only *Yellow Streak* in the whole *Taylor* make up.

Under this green stamp of our *Great* government, and the Yellow label of this conservatively progressive Corporation, more than *Thirteen Million Bottles* of this *Great* whiskey have been put upon the markets *as sacredly guaranteed as the coin of the Realm.* Who uses it once wants it always. Each generation prefers it.

With trade and consumer alike it first *deserved,* then logically *won* its distinctive and *solitary* pre-eminence as

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

THOSE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Like the evil eagle sent by Zeus to peck at the liver of Prometheus, chained to his desolate rock in the Caucasus, a swarm of vultures are hovering over California, ready to bury their beaks in the heart of liberty, should the fair Goddess of Freedom be shackled at the coming election.

Ugly birds of prey, they are. Their progenitors, styling themselves "reformers," have named them "constitutional amendments" and "statutes."

One is called Prohibition. Its special mission is to ruin the wine industry of California, lay waste our beautiful vineyards and reduce their owners to poverty.

The "reformers," by giving birth to that mischievous bird called Prohibition, have hurled a rude insult at the people of California. They insinuate that we are inebriates; that the sturdy pioneers and their sons, who have labored in the sweat of their brows to transform a virgin wilderness into an immense orchard and vineyard, are drunkards, who neglect their homes, wives and children; and that a law is needed to remove the cause of the evil from the reach of the profligates.

What an infamous calumny this insinuation is!

The men of California are hard-working, progressive and home-loving, moderate in their habits and devoted to their State. They are proud of their past achievements, and labor assiduously for the prosperity of the future. They are among the best citizens in the country. Nowhere in the State is there a suggestion of the Pompeiian wickedness the Prohibitionists indirectly accuse them of. No law to prohibit the production, sale or consumption of intoxicants is needed, or wanted, in California.

The penury of the Prohibitionists' "cause" may be inferred from the fact that they are unable to gather home-made ammunition for their campaign, but have to import statistics from abroad to demonstrate the evil effects of liquor. The gorgeous Prohibition posters ornamenting the idle fences of vacant lots tell a staggering tale of the ghastly consequences of inebriety in an unnamed town in—would you believe it?—Finland!

Some little town in poor, old Finland, where they perhaps imbibe some concoction whose very odor is strong enough to put a callous army mule out of commission, is held up as a danger signal to the people of California.

The Prohibitionist variety of "reformers" and "uplifters" would do a great service to California and Finland alike if they transferred their activities from here to that hapless Finnish town.—S. F. "News Letter," October 17, 1914.

The Battle Cry Is: "Get the Voters to the Polls and We Win."

MEI, MILANI & CO.
PRODUCERS OF PURE CALIFORNIA WINES
Orders Promptly Filled To Any Part of
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WINERY AT SANTA ROSA, CAL.
Main Office:
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CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NOTES.

Mr. C. C. McCray was nominated by the Republican, Progressive and Democratic parties for Assemblyman from the third district of Shasta County. Mr. McCray has been a well-known liquor salesman. He is now engaged as a drummer for liquor houses. What must have been his surprise to find that he was nominated by the Prohibition party as well as the other three political organizations of Shasta County! Mr. McCray wrote to Secertary of State Jordan stating that he refused the Prohibition nomination. But the secretary has informed him that his name must appear on the ballot as the Prohibitionist candidate, according to the law. Mr. McCray will undoubtedly be elected. After he serves in the Legislature and votes on bills relating to liquor he will be accused by the Prohibitionists of being unfaithful to the trust which they reposed in him. Such is political life.

Saloons of Orland, Glenn County, must pay $700 a year for licenses instead of $400 as in the past.

The Sacramento "Union" announces that Russian drys have renounced vodka and are now drinking Bohemian beer "made in Germany." Latest news shows that the "Union" got its wires crossed.

Seedless Tokay grapes are being produced on the vineyard of Mr. H. E. Wolf at French Camp, near Stockton. They are smaller in size than the ordinary grape, have the same rich red color, have as firm meat and are of sweeter and better flavor. Some of the grapes have been prepared by Superintendent J. E. Hall of the Chamber of Commerce for exhibition at the world's fair in San Francisco.

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SAN FRANCISCO SELTZER WATER and NEW CENTURY SODA WATER WORKS
Incorporated
Distributors of the Famous TAMALPAIS MINERAL WATER
All Kinds of SWEET SODAS and HIGH CLASS GINGER ALES
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Val Blatz
Milwaukee's Most Exquisite Beer
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Opposite Mason Opera House

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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NEW SAN FRANCISCO'S FINEST BUFFET

OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO

THE WALDORF ANNEX

521 SOUTH MAIN ST.

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OUR BAR WHISKEY ELEVEN SUMMERS OLD

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SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST MAGNIFICENT BAR

CHOICEST IMPORTED GOODS AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES

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129 Montgomery Street, bet. Sutter and Bush

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THE YELLOWSTONE

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STRAIGHT GOODS
OUR SPECIALTY

Best of Everything 10c R. H. Fischbeck

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Handsomest Buffet in the West

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HOW THE PROHIBITION GRAFTERS OPERATE IN ARIZONA.

THERE is not a State in the American Union where the leaders of the Prohibition Party and Anti-Saloon League have honestly endeavored to enact prohibition. These agitators draw their plans so as to provide for a long period of agitation. Agitation is profitable to them. Only when they are unable to any longer draw money from their dupes do they wage a campaign for positive prohibition.

In the State of Washington prohibition agitators are this year waging a campaign in favor of a so-called prohibition amendment which will allow the people to import all the liquor they wish from other States, but will bar them from buying liquor produced in their own State. The agitators knew when they drew up the proposed amendment that it would never be favorably acted upon by the voters. They drew it up so that they might be sure it would be defeated. What they really wanted was continual agitation by means of which they would be enabled to secure funds from their dupes. Later they will devise another amendment to make a pretext for further agitation.

There can be no doubt that in California these arch fakers drew up the proposed prohibition amendment so as to threaten the wine industry with destruction for no other reason than that they knew that the people would defeat it. They laid their plans so that they could draw good money from their dupes for a long period.

But it is in Arizona that the charlatans have shown their hands most plainly. The agitators have found that Arizona is a rich State with an immense amount of money in circulation. They wish to draw good money out of their Arizona dupes for a very long period. They have started a State-wide campaign in Arizona based on a proposed prohibition amendment which any person of common sense would consider as the most preposterous that could be ever devised. **This amendment would prohibit the sale, manufacture or the use of alcohol in any form whatever.** It would prohibit the use of wine for sacramental purposes. Under its operation druggists could not sell medicine containing alcohol. As a consequence of this fifty per cent of the druggists would be wiped out. **This amendment would not allow women to use perfumes in liquid form** for the reason that all such perfumes contain alcohol. As a result the State-wide movement in Arizona is not being opposed so much by the liquor dealers as by druggists and physicians.

To the ordinary unsophisticated mind the action of the prohibitionist leaders of Arizona is not due to the fanaticism which prohibitionists are usually supposed to be affected with but to mania. Therein lies a gross deception. There is no mania connected with methods of the Arizona prohibition leaders unless the abnormal love for money may be called a mania and the alienists do not so consider it. The leaders in question have adroitly laid their plans so as to keep their agitation going for a long time in Arizona. They have by apparently bungling methods managed to prolong the issue in Arizona indefinitely. They know very well their amendment will be defeated overwhelmingly but are not worried. In coming years they will propose other amendments of a more moderate nature and they will be able to play their game for many years.

In connection with Arizona reference may be made to New Mexico. There can be no doubt that the people of New Mexico are ready to adopt State-wide prohibition. Spanish-speaking New Mexicans are being blindly led by the agitators and, being in the majority, these unsophisticated people would vote for almost any kind of State-wide prohibition. Why have the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition Party initiated no State-wide movement in the State? Simply because they are drawing good money out of New Mexico and actual prohibition would mean a loss to them.

THE SOUTH AND ITS TODDY.

The Democratic deficit bill weighs down heavily on beer, but it bears very lightly on whisky. The tax on ardent spirits was added with reluctance in response to public sentiment. The explanation is not far to seek.

Beer is mainly a product of the North, while whisky is chiefly produced in the South, which now controls Congress. It was not to be expected that the South would overlook its own interests in this matter, any more than it did in revising the tariff or distributing the Federal reserve banks or the offices.

True, several Southern States have voted for prohibition or local option, but that was to prevent "the nigger" from getting drunk, going on the rampage, neglecting the cotton fields and going hopelessly into debt at the white man's store. Under Southern prohibition the white man can still get his toddy, as it was always intended he should. Perish the thought that toddy should be taxed as heavily as the plebeian beer of the North.—Portland "Oregonian."

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DAMIANA BITTERS, Sole Proprietors and Mfrs.
KORNSCHNAPPS, E. Magerfleisch, Mfr., Wismar, Germany.

Sole Agents for Phoenix Old Bourbon

635 Howard Street San Francisco

Rathjen Mercantile Co.

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Sole Agents for the following:

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"ST. MARCEAUX"
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SCOTCH WHISKIES
Peter Dawson's Perfection and Old Curio, Dufftown.
Strathmill's, Keith.
Clan MacKenzie, Glasgow.
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES
Merry Widow Vineyard.
AMERICAN WHISKIES
"The Old Government"
R. M. C.—Billie Taylor.
ENGLISH GINS
W. & A. Gilbey, London.
BEER—EASTERN
Luxus, "The Beer You Like."
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"THE OLD GOVERNMENT WHISKEY"

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC



Owing to the many imitations of GORDON DRY GIN in square bottles we have, in protection to the public, adopted this novel bottle, which has the following characteristics:

The curved back.

It fits the hand.

It magnifies the word "Gordon" and "Boar's Head" on back of label.

The English Registry No. 610,617 is blown in the face.

Holds the same quantity as former square bottle.

IMITATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

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OF INTEREST TO RETAILERS

PROHIBITION OCTOPUS CLOUDS THE ISSUE IN VAIN.

The effort to cloud the issue of State-wide prohibition by declaring that saloon extermination is the object sought is not having the effect that the professional prohibitionists expected.

The reading public are perfectly capable of judging these things for themselves, and they are not being led astray by false cries, thanks to an independent press.

The Wyllie local option law permits any community to regulate the saloons if it wants to.

Therefore the saloon, not being an issue in this campaign, there is no necessity for a blanket law all over the State regulating the grape growers and the wine men.

Moreover, while a saloon man enters into the business with his eyes open to the fact that it is a regulated business, which may be wiped out at any time, no such condition exists with reference to the wine industry.

On the contrary, the growing of grapes or the making of wine has never been a prohibitive business or one that could be regulated out of existence.

We have invited the world to spend its money here growing grapes and making wine, and it is not right and it is not just that, without any warrant, a law should be passed which wipes out of existence such industries and deprives them of all their property.

Every good citizen, every fair minded man, should rally to the colors and protect this State against those bearing false witness.

As one evidence of how far the prohibitionists are going in their efforts to deceive the people, hand bills, headed "Pick Me Up," are being scattered broadcast.

It is all about the saloon and saving the drunkard!

Not a word about the vineyards that will be destroyed and the thousands of families—men, women and children—who will be thrown upon the charity of relatives and friends! Not a word about saving them!

But all the people are not easily fooled. They know that they have in local option the remedy for saloons.

They are not going to vote to destroy a great wine industry and thus commit a crime against the thousands of good citizens who have been invited to invest their money here.

The effort to cloud the issue will prove unavailing, for the prohibition amendment will be defeated by a majority of more than two hundred thousand.—Byron "Times."

Make it 300,000 for full measure.

THE WAR TAX SURPRISE.

The announcement from the Internal Revenue Department is an absolute surprise to the importing trade since the dispatches and correspondence from Washington made no mention of the application of the tax on imported goods. The word "domestic" must have been stricken out while the war tax project was being treated in conference. A hardship has been worked upon the importers inasmuch as they have but recently completed the unpacking and re-packing of their goods in order that they could attach the "net contents" labels, and now they must unpack and repack again in order to meet the requirements of the emergency war tax.

Mr. James J. Ainslie, director of Ainslie, Baillie & Company, Limited, distillers and blenders of Scotch whisky, with head establishment at Leith, Scotland, arrived in San Francisco during the second week of October from the Antipodes. Mr. Ainslie has been making a tour around the world and is now on his way to Scotland. He has found that the war has had a depressing effect in nearly all countries. Mr. Ainslie spent some time on the Pacific Coast before returning to the United Kingdom.

Mr. E. A. Wente arrived in San Francisco on the 26th of October and spent some days on business connected with his vineyard interests at Livermore.

J. E. SHOEMAKER, President — H. I. NAGER, Vice-President — M. G. HUMMEL, Secretary

City of Hamburg Co. Inc.

Saratoga Chips — City of Hamburg Co. Inc.

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"The Cabin"

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CUISINE AND SERVICE EXCELLENT

Have stood the test of time

GILT EDGE WHISKIES

Rye or Bourbon

And

OLD IDENTICAL WHISKEY

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SAME EXCELLENT SERVICE THE FIRE DID NOT GET ME

I Import Famous Old Campbeltown SCOTCH WHISKY
Pisco de Italia, Madeira Wine
Sazerac de Forge & Sons' Brandy

DUNCAN NICOL, Proprietor

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Straight Goods Specialties

41 Post Street **San Francisco, Cal.**

Telephone Kearny 1762

STAND OF J. B. BILLARD, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 25, 1914.

Following is a letter received in this city from J. B. Billard, candidate for Governor of Kansas:

"Topeka, Kansas, October 2, 1914.

"Hon. T. M. Coughlin, Los Angeles, Cal.

"My dear Mr. Coughlin: Your kind letter of September 28th received, containing some literature on prohibition. I am glad to learn that you are in sympathy with me, and opposed to adoption of prohibition in California. I hope that your State will not make the mistake that Kansas did.

"Thanking you for the literature inclosed, and for your good wishes, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

"J. B. BILLARD."

Mr. Billard's platform is as follows:

In announcing myself as candidate for Governor of Kansas, I do so feeling that the paramount issue is still the Resubmission of the Prohibitory Question. Candidates and legislators have for years dodged the question and the voters of Kansas have been denied the right to express their sentiment at the polls.

Thirty-four years ago, Prohibition was adopted by a majority of only 7,998 of the votes cast on that question, which was 7,168 votes less than half the vote cast for Governor at the same election. So that Prohibition was, in fact, adopted and placed in our State Constitution by a minority vote.

At that time the people did not understand what Prohibition meant; they voted for prohibition to correct the evils of intemperance. Now that they have seen how it works and the conditions it has brought about, they are better able to decide whether it is best to continue or make a change.

The laws made to enforce prohibition have been made so stringent as to deprive the people of nearly all their personal rights and liberties, even to the extent of ignoring the Constitutional Reservation that intoxicating liquors could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

I shall make my campaign on the theory that Kansas is tired of the prohibition farce and tyranny, from a platform upholding and strongly advocating the Resubmission of the question. After thirty-four years of prohibition, the people should vote on the question again. The voters of today should decide and not the voters of the past generation.

However, I do not believe that resubmission is the only question involved in the approaching campaign. The people of Kansas are clamoring for release from the burdensome taxation which they are now called upon to pay, and I feel that the prohibitory law is the cause of a large per cent of this ever-increasing outlay of money.

Lower taxation, the initiative and referendum, and a truly effective business administration should perhaps be termed the paramount issues. This would not conflict with resubmission being my principal plank, as that is merely an application of the initiative and referendum to the prohibitory question.

I believe in the principles of individual liberty as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and further guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States: That all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are established, and all laws, State and National, should conform to this wise declaration of our forefathers.

I favor the repeal of all sumptuary laws, which are now an infringement on the natural rights of the people. I believe that all innocent Amusements should be permitted to run on Sundays, the only day that laboring men can enjoy themselves with their families. We have too many laws and not enough justice. Our laws should be made so clear and simple that all could understand them; so just that all would be ready to uphold them.

There is no such thing as a sentiment against the enforcement of laws against murder, robbery, arson or kindred crimes, and all are ready to assist the officers in enforcing such laws. Such, however, is not the case where the laws interfere with personal liberties. The citizens of Kansas are law-abiding, but have greater respect for justice than for law.

Although opposed to prohibition, I want it distinctly understood that I am not in favor of excessive drinking nor the evils which attend it. Nearly thirty-four years ago, I voted for the prohibitory amendment, hoping that it would correct the evils connected with the class of saloons that existed at that time. Experience has long ago convinced me that prohibition has not produced the desired results; on the other hand, it has produced far greater evils. It has created a general disregard for all laws, disrespect for public officials, degraded and made perjurers and criminals of many good citizens; this has resulted in a general demoralization far greater than any good it may possibly have accomplished. The citizenship of Kansas has not become better, nor more sober, on account of this law. The only remedy for excessive drinking and the connected evils is proper education and development of self-control.

I agree with the advocates of temperance and prohibition as to the ends to be attained, but differ from them as to the means to be used in attaining those ends. I would gladly co-operate with them in any course which in reality would tend toward the elevation of good citizenship, morally and intellectually, or that would make better men, better women, and better communities in which to live. I believe that such ends can only be accomplished by proper education and the individual development of self-control. Teach the growing generation the advantages of temperance, the evils of intemperance, and self-control, and you will not need prohibitory laws.

HOW PROHIBITIONISTS MAKE CORRECTIONS.

The following is from "New Republic," national Anti-Saloon League organ, of October 23:

"CORRECTION.—In recent numbers of New Republic statistics were given of drunkenness in Kansas during the past year. The statements were that the arrests for drunkenness for the year are seven hundred and four. These statistics were made on supposedly good authority, but they prove to be wholly erroneous. Correction is made and friends are requested to make no further use of them."

That's all. The matter stands corrected. But we should like to know just how many arrests for drunkenness there were.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann

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APRICOT
BRANDY
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

California's
Finest
Brandies

SENATOR
LELAND STANFORD'S
PURE
VINA BRANDY
IT'S PURE—THAT'S SURE
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT

BRUNSWICK RYE AND BOURBON

QUALITY UNEXCELLED IN BULK OR CASES
SPECIAL ORDERS SHIPPED DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN, 430-434 Battery St., San Francisco, Western Distributors

NEW YORK TRADE.

New York, October 24 1914.

California Wine.

There has been an extraordinary movement during the past two months. Prospects of a war tax on wine caused a great stimulation of demand. Dealers made special efforts to secure stocks before the tax could be made effective. The producers met them more than half way, as they wished to dispose of their goods before they could be taxed. An unprecedented movement of wine to New York resulted. This fell off accordingly as the time grew short for the actual levying of the tax. Movement is now about normal.

Brandy.

Prices are much lower than they have been for some time. This has been owing to the effect of the prospects of tax. The producers have made concessions to secure orders before the tax could be made effective.

Kentucky Whiskies.

Quietness prevails in the market, although the fall trade has begun and retailers are taking on supplies. Dealers are inclined to press sales since all prospects of an additional tax on account of war have been relegated to the past.

There is likely to be a great movement of Kentuckies into the channels of consumption as the double stamp goods will be brought into competition with blended whiskies.

Indications point to tax payments on an aggregate of 40,000,000 gallons of Kentucky whiskies for the current fiscal year. The production is estimated at one-half of this amount. The situation is, therefore, very good.

Eastern Ryes.

There has been but little activity, but prices have been firm. Demand has fallen off because of heavy tax payments made in the early part of the month, owing to the fear of an increase of the tax. A small crop of rye is in prospect. High prices are likely to prevail. For this reason holders will make no concessions. Conditions point to an enhancement of values.

Spirits and Alcohol.

Grain spirits are in a slow market with declining demand. Prices have fallen one cent per proof gallon. There is little activity in the alcohol market, but prices are firm. Business compares unfavorably with what it was a year ago.

CONSUMPTION OF WINE AND BEER IN THE UNITED STATES.

For every gallon of wine nearly forty gallons of beer are consumed in the United States. Malt liquors comprise about ninety-one per cent of the entire quantity of liquors consumed in the United States. Wine comprises about two and one-half per cent. During the year 1913 2,130,347,372 gallons of malt liquors were consumed, as compared with 55,327,461 gallons of wine. But while the consumption of malt liquors far exceeds that of wine the increased rate of consumption of wine is fifty per cent greater. For instance, in 1896, there were 18,701,405 gallons of wine consumed, while in 1913 there were 55,327,461 gallons, or more than three times as much, while in 1896 1,113,465,966 gallons of malt liquors were consumed, as compared with 2,130,347,372 in 1913 or less than two times as much. The per capita consumption of wine in 1896 was .27 of a gallon and in 1913 .56, or more than twice as much as in the former year, while the per capita consumption of beer in 1896 was 15.85 gallons and in 1913 20.62, or about thirty per cent greater than in the former year. The per capita consumption of wine has increased six times as fast as that of beer.

JULES RESTAURANT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Opposite S. F. "Chronicle"
DANCING EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING IN A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SECTION OF OUR MAIN DINING ROOM.
Dinner With Wine $1.00. Also a la Carte. Dancing at 7:30 P. M.

FRANKLIN'S TOAST.

Benjamin Franklin, America's foremost wit, philanthropist and philosopher, when called upon to speak at a state dinner in Paris, while minister to France, where he accomplished such wonderful results for American independence, excused himself, and, on returning to the banquet table, he raised a glass of rye whisky brought with him from Pennsylvania: "In America's national drink, in Nature's favorite tonic, I pledge the good will of mine own people with the hope that the red wines of France and the rich, brown liquor of our own struggling republic may ever mingle in stimulating our children's children to everlasting friendship, combining the brilliancy of the old Bourbons with the strength and vigor of the world's youngest nation."

In the hearts of every American citizen familiar with the early history of our country, Benjamin Franklin occupies a place but little lower than the immortal Washington.

But had the Anti-Saloon League been in existence in those days how strenuously they would have demanded the recall of a monster who would propose such a toast as that quoted above.

OHIO STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

It is an old argument that prohibition does not prohibit. This argument, as applying to State-wide prohibition, is eminently sound. As a rule, in the States which have gone dry, only the casual drinker is prevented from getting a drink. The man who really wants alcohol is always able to get it.

Maine was the pioneer State in the matter of prohibition. Maine has been dry since 1851. And yet during all that time there has been quite as much hard drinking in Maine in proportion to the population as in Ohio.

For Ohio to adopt State-wide prohibition would not mean the end of drinking in this State. But it would mean the annihilation of various important industries which now give employment to many thousands of men. It is a poor rule that would cause us to continue the evils of the liquor business, while depriving ourselves of the benefits, in taxation and in business activity, which come from that business as it has been openly carried on in this State.—Cincinnati "Times-Star."

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CARL SCHALITZ, President
Formerly President of the Sanders Copper Works, San Francisco

Brewers' Department

THE TRADE.

THE month of October proved to be satisfactory, although consumption was not so great as in September. There were good movements to the interior and exports were in fair volume. Supplies of malt and hops were in good shape and prices on an easier level than last year at this time. October may be considered as one of the best months of the year. Some brewers declare that it was a better month than September.

BREWERS DENOUNCE WAR TAX ON BEER.

Mr. Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, declares that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives showed their unfair and unwise discrimination against the brewing interests of the nation when it decided to incorporate in the war tax revenue bill an increase of 50c per barrel in the Federal tax on beer. Mr. Fox asserted that the tax, coming at this time, after the brewing interests and saloonkeepers of the country have experienced a considerable falling off in trade by reason of the continued state of general business depression which has existed, will hit those large American interests a very hard blow.

Following is the statement made by Mr. Fox: "When it was first reported that there would be an increase in the tax on beer, the United States Brewers' Association felt that it should not be opposed by the brewing industry if the tax was shown to be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the nation, and the association used its influence with its members accordingly. We cannot help feeling, however, that there is an unfair and unwise discrimination against beer in the bill submitted by the Ways and Means Committee. Beer is the great popular beverage, which is considered as a staple of diet by the mass of manual workers, who regard it as one of the necessaries of life. If, therefore, the tax is passed along to the ultimate consumer it will fall mainly upon the wage earners.

"Whisky, which is largely a luxury, has been exempted from any additional tax, on the theory, apparently, that it could not be collected. It is reasoned that moonshining would become a popular pastime if the excise tax was increased. Possibly this is true, for we know that there has been a great increase in illicit distilling already in the Southern prohibition States. It is, however, a strange anomaly that the Congress which declines to face the national prohibition issue squarely, because many of its members do not want to be put on record, says tacitly that the police power of the nation would break down if the tax on whisky was raised above $1.10 per gallon. Incidentally, it should be noted that the United States stands almost alone in failing to recognize in its scheme of taxation and license legislation the distinction between beer and spirits as a matter of public policy. In the Scandinavian countries light beers are almost tax free, while France and Belgium encourage the sale of beer by practically exempting beer shops from the payment of anything more than a nominal license fee.

"The brewers feel, too, that some of the burden should be borne by the soft drinks, most of which are purely a luxury, and have no food or tonic properties, as beer has. The soda fountains pay no license fees to the Federal or municipal government, as the saloons do, and many of the drug stores make more money in this department than they do in their regular business.

"The extra beer tax comes at a most unfortunate time for the brewers, since many of the saloons have been hard hit by the prevailing depression in business, which is particularly acute in the manufacturing centers, where most of the beer is consumed. The competition in the beer trade is now so keen that costs have to be figured just as closely as in any other line of manufacturing and the margin of profit today is very finely drawn.

"With the increased tax the United States Government will get about three times the revenue from the brewing industry that the brewers themselves get! When you take into account the State and local taxes for the sale of beer, the real estate taxes, the corporation and income taxes, and all the other items of direct and indirect taxation, it is evident that beer is bearing a greater public burden than any other commodity. It is a mistake to suppose that American brewers will benefit by the possible shortage in imported beers. Our total imports of beers and ales from all the countries of the world average only a quarter of a million barrels, whereas we produced ourselves in the United States last year sixty-five million barrels.

"Why should the operation of the increased tax on beer be of indefinite duration, while the proposed stamp tax is to be limited to one year? Surely it is not the intention of Congress to make the extra beer tax a permanent impost? Why then should the brewers be put in the position later on of having to petition Congress to remove the tax by a special act of legislation, when the emergency which alone justifies it has ceased to exist? The brewers are ready and willing to do their share, but they do not think that the burden is fairly distributed."

TEXT OF THE MEASURE TAXING BEER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in lieu of the tax of $1 now imposed by law, a tax of $1.50 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law. And section thirty-three hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly: Provided, That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouse to which a stamp has been affixed shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamp: Provided further, That until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquor may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax herein imposed, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such liquors on which the tax imposed by this act is paid. Any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax on fermented liquors shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchaser and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided in this act.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF BARLEY.

Exports of barley from California for the 1914 season are valued at over $5,500,000. They were valued at $972,350 in 1913. Over 4,850,000 centals have been shipped out of the State as compared with 670,508 in 1913. The amount shipped to the United Kingdom approximates 4,350,000 centals, while that to New York exceeds 450,000.

PACIFIC COAST HOP NOTES.

Yakima Valley, Washington, Hop Crop.—Secretary Richard Strobach of the Yakima Valley Hop Growers' Association estimates the 1914 hop crop of the Yakima Valley at 38,000 bales, 8,000 bales more than the highest estimates placed on the crop before it began coming off the vines, and larger by about the same number of bales than any crop previously harvested there.

Movement of Oregon Hops.—Hops are being taken up more readily at prevailing prices than for some months past, but the growers' offerings exceed the demand and make for weak prices. Many sales of small lots are being made and the aggregate is large.

Hop Growers of California Organizing.—A hop growers' association that will be State-wide in its influence is being organized in California. At Ukiah organization has been completed. Sonoma County growers are nearly organized. Mr. James Madison, organizer of the raisin growers, has charge of the movement. The hop growers have long felt that they have not received a fair price for their hops, and they maintain that they can gain control of ninety per cent of the hops of the coast through the medium of the organization.

ENGLISH HOP SITUATION.

The acreage is estimated by Hook and Field of London at 49,000 acres and the yield at between 450,000 and 460,000 hundredweights. Trading prospects are good. The continental growers can not compete and will not be able to ship to America where American

particularly Californian, hops will be used. There may be a demand for better quality English hops to take the place of Bavarian and Austrian products.

A few parcels of the new growth have been put on the market and sold at £5 to £6, but they mostly show signs of not being able to wait longer before being picked. To sum up, there is a splendid crop of superb quality, and no doubt consumers will appreciate this, in spite of troubled times, and replenish their stocks, which are very low, as it is not probable that next year will be anything like so much in their interest.

MEN OF SCIENCE ON ALCOHOL.

Prof. A. Dastre of Paris: "From the point of view of hygiene, I think that alcohol, taken in small and reasonable doses, in the form of good wine with meals, is an excellent thing, very agreeable, and entirely harmless."

I. Burdon Sanderson, professor of physiology, Oxford University, England: "I myself often experience the advantage of alcohol, and the more the older I become."

Dr. P. H. Pye Smith of Guy's Hospital Medical School, London: "Temperance is much better than abstinence."

Prof. McKendrick: "Alcohol must be regarded, in the scientific sense, as a food."

Prof. Hoenig: "Alcohol, in moderate doses, is an important stimulant to digestion."

Sir T. Lauder-Brunton, London, England: "Moderate quantities of alcohol may be used as a food."

The Battle Cry Is: "Get the Voters to the Polls and We Win."

Have you seen the new advertising all over the country for Cyrus Noble.

Plain—simple—known-truths.

Have you heard of our unique selling plan—guaranteeing a legitimate profit and absolute price protection.

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STEEL HOOPS

MADE TO ANY SPECIFICATION

All Widths
All Gauges
Any Length

OUR MILLS ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUPPLYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COOPERAGE AND WOODENWARE TRADE

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.

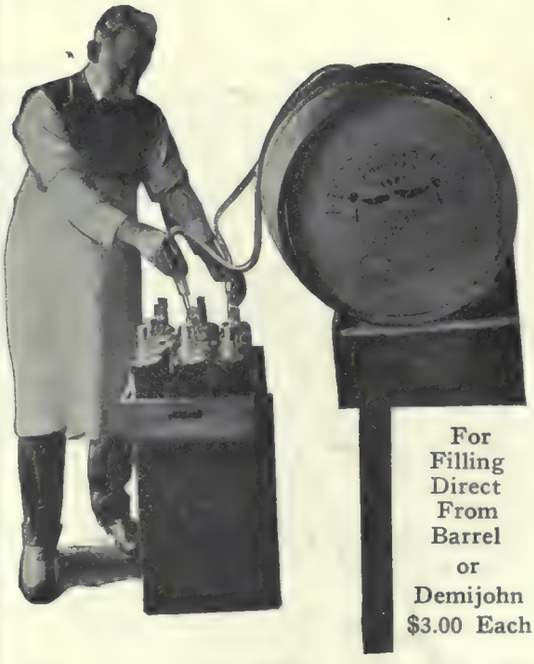
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A Simple Convenient Practical Filler

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ILLINOIS-PACIFIC GLASS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND "ENQUIRER" ESPOUSES CAUSE OF GRAPE GROWERS.

Thomas L. Monroe, special writer of the Oakland "Enquirer," contributes a long article on the importance of the grape industry to California. This article defines the attitude of the "Enquirer" on the present State-wide movement. The "Enquirer" is opposed to prohibition in California, although the journal is known as a prohibitionist organ. Following are some of the paragraphs in this very able and straightforward article:

"Apparently the serenity that is characteristic of California—of its climate, its skies and its landscape—is reflected in the temperament of the people. Mild, placid, tolerant, they are not easily aroused, nor are they given to violent storms of passion. How different from people elsewhere! Consider for example their forbears of England. Some forty years or more ago the people of England were threatened with a reform bill which, it was thought, would filch all the profits obtained by rearing cattle and growing corn. At once there were outbursts of popular violence in many sections of the country that gave statesmen of England the scare of their lives. How striking the contrast between the conduct of the people who were alarmed by the Reform Bill, and of those now threatened with an industrial cataclysm by professional reformers from the Middle West!

"The profits obtained in England by the rearing of cattle and growing of corn were but 'a drop in the bucket,' to employ a trite and homely figure, compared with the profits which the prohibitionists would filch from tens of thousands of people in California. Here they are in our midst, intent on having some of our noblest industries swallowed up, their recollection obliterated, yet we do not appear to be at all excited or resentful. They insist on nothing less than the extirpation of energies that have brought prosperity and happiness to the State, yet there are no indignation meetings anywhere. Not only would they abridge somewhat the richness and fulness of life. They contemplate nothing less momentous than the strangling of industries representing an investment of $232,000,000; and against so pestilent a presence we are employing no weapons save those of controversy.

"The prohibitionist is laboring under the delusion that we are concerned chiefly about the welfare of the men who are cultivating the vine for the wine-maker, and he scoffs at our fears, and tells us we should prefer to cultivate the table grape. This is like the retort of the landlord whose tenant, engaged in raising chickens, had his yard flooded by a broken pipe. The landlord advised him to raise ducks.

"Now let us consider some manufactures that are dependent on our sinful occupations. The cooperage industry is one of them. It represents an investment of $2,000,000 and employs one thousand men. Our coopers manufacture wine tanks, wine barrels and beer kegs. They consume nearly $2,000,000 worth of wood every year. Hence the lumber industry is somewhat concerned about the proposed amendment. Another industry that is now on the anxious seat is that of the bottle maker. The estimated investment in the business of manufacturing of glass bottles in California is $2,000,000, and the wages paid annually amount to $1,250,000. About one-half of the output of the glassware factories is purchased by breweries, wineries and saloons. More than one thousand two hundred persons are employed in the factories.

"An industry which prohibitionists do not consider at all when they agitate their hypothetical reform is one that is intimately connected with the dairy business—the manufacture of cheese. There would be comparatively little cheese consumed if the State went 'dry.' It is in the saloons that the great bulk of cheese manufactured in this State is consumed. And cheese is an article of food which the people of some nationalities would never eat at their meals if they had no beer or wine to 'wash it down.' There was manufactured in this State last year 5,600,972 pounds of cheese, valued at $899,516. Of the fifty-eight counties in the State, twenty-nine produce cheese.

"Now a person need have no great power of imagination to apprehend the enormity of the industrial and commercial revolution which would be wrought in California in the event of the adoption of the proposed amendment. It would be nothing short of State-suicide to indulge the fanaticism that has broken out in our midst. The gravity of the situation which the fanatics have contrived is not to be judged from what has happened elsewhere, disastrous though prohibition has proved to many States that have aban-



The enterprising firm of A. P. Hotaling & Co. of San Francisco are distributing to the trade a very handsome framed picture, of which we show a photographic reproduction. The picture is lithographed in eight colors and is a beautiful, as well as faithful reproduction of a country roadside inn. The gentlemen sitting around the table are as follows: From left to right: J. C. TWOMEY, who covers the Bay Territory; H. E. RAFFERTY, who covers Northern California and State of Nevada; E. N. RICHARDSON, who covers Bay territory; C. H. (GENTLEMAN) JONES, who covers Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. And the gentleman to the extreme right is A. P. MATTHEWS, the dean of all salesmen. Mr. Matthews is now retired and enjoys a pension for life granted him by the Hotalings. The gentleman in the foreground showing his back and profile is MR. E. M. LIND, General Manager of the firm.

doned it; for the climate and soil of California being especially favorable to certain industries abhored by teetotalers, it has cultivated these industries until they have become part of the life-blood of the State.

"Naturally it should be asked, what are we to gain from this subversion of industries that we have so long pampered? The prohibitionists make reply. They tell us we are going to improve morally and physically. They are emphatic on this point. They insist that Darwin is wrong, that the course of evolution has been turned backward by the Demon Rum. The precise time at which the Demon Rum achieved his great triumph over the race is not given in any prohibition literature. And singularly enough no prohibitionist charges that there is collusion between the Demon and Science, yet it must be so since the highest scientific authorities insist that the human race is in need of stimulants, and that wines and beers are not a curse but a boon."



THE QUAY AT ALGIERS—If the Prohibitionists do not destroy the California Wine Industry, scenes like this will be familiar in this State ere long.

PRESIDENT SPROULE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY ON PROHIBITION.

President William Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company returned to San Francisco from the Eastern States during the first part of the month. In an interview President Sproule voiced his opinions relative to prohibition and described the impression which the movement in California has made in the East.

"With respect to California, the east finds it impossible to comprehend the suggestion that California should think of voting to extinguish the wine industry," Mr. Sproule declared.

"I saw in one of the leading New York papers an editorial about it expressing as much surprise as if the champagne district in France were about to abolish the making of wine in that district, or, similarly, the Moselle or Burgundy districts in France. Indeed, I have been asked the question whether the proposal to confiscate the vineyard and wine industry was because of women's suffrage, which is still regarded in the East as leading to novel suggestions in legislation. I am one of those who have a strong faith in the intuitive good sense of women, far beyond what most men give them credit for, and, naturally, I answered that the suffrage question had nothing to do with it. In fact, the voting since our women folk got the right to vote has shown that they exercise their right just as sensibly as the men.

"Above all things this State needs in these times to hold together for our mutual prosperity, for we all prosper together or we do not prosper at all. We have difficult times ahead of us, which will call for our combined strength and resources. We need to give every man in this State the assurance that his money which he has invested in good faith is secure."

OREGON HOP PRICES.

Prices of Oregon hops during the past two weeks have ranged from 8c to 10½c a pound, most of the sales being on a basis of 10c. The tendency has been toward a basis of 10¼c. Extra prime grades have been selling on an average price of 9c.

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"CALIFORNIA DRY" MEANS BIG INCREASE IN TAXES

Carefully Compiled Figures by Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association Show That State-wide Prohibition Would Cost This County Alone More Than Six Million Dollars Yearly.

Mr. Taxpayer, home owner, wage earner, merchant and capitalist, are you willing to assume this additional burden?

Read and consider carefully. These are facts gathered from official records:

City Taxes in Los Angeles:		
Licenses	$694,200.00	
Personal	30,214.91	
Real Estate	399,292,32	
		$ 1,123,707.23
Licenses, outside incorporated cities		51,910.00
County Taxes in Los Angeles County:		
Personal in Los Angeles county	6,711.42	
Real estate in Los Angeles county	20,597.25	
		27,308.67
State taxes in Los Angeles county		6,862.00
Federal tax in Los Angeles county		676,452.00
Total amount of taxes paid in Los Angeles county		$ 1,886,239.90
Capital invested in Los Angeles county		19,702,880.00
Number of employees affected in Los Angeles county		5,500.00
Wages paid same per annum in Los Angeles county		4,464,031.00

VOTE AGAINST AMENDMENT NO. 2 ON YOUR BALLOT.

(Signed)

THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES.

F. J. Zeehandelaar, Secretary.

The above and the following form an official communication on the proposed prohibition amendment, addressed to voters by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles:

To the Voters of Los Angeles County:

Realizing that the constitutional amendment providing for total prohibition in this State, and to be voted on at the next election in November, is the most drastic and most vital that has ever been presented to the voters of California, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association herewith submits some pertinent facts for your calm and careful consideration.

We believe that it is the duty of every voter to scrutinize and weigh the consequences and results of all matters submitted to the people by the ballot and we approach you on the subject of prohibition to prove that the future development and prosperity of the State at large, as well as your personal burdens as taxpayers, are most deeply involved in this issue.

The statistics herewith presented have been carefully compiled by a competent expert from offcial records and are facts and not mere figures.

They prove to you that your taxes will be enormously increased if the revenues now derived by the city, county and State, from the interests affected, are placed upon your shoulders. The government must be financially maintained and if the revenues are removed from one class of taxpayers they must become an additional burden upon the others.

No investments will be made when they become insecure from too heavy taxation and the tourist travel, that has added so much wealth to our county, will be diverted to other States when the personal liberties of the people of California are ignored by drastic prohibition. These thousands of tourists are accustomed to the luxuries of life and will seek other sections where they can enjoy their comforts and mode of life and their investments will be lost to this county.

It has been shown in other States where prohibition is in force, that it does not prevent the sale and use of intoxicants, but on the contrary provides a lucrative field for illicit traffic.

It will destroy the grape-growing and wine-making industries that are now officially recognized by the State and Federal authorities and that have made California famous throughout the world and as yet are in their infancy.

Are you willing to add $1,886,239.90 to your taxes in this county to be paid by you if prohibition carries in this State?

Are you willing to wipe out a capital of $19,702,880 invested by the interests affected?

Are you willing to deprive the 5500 resident employees of this county of the means to provide for their families and whose earnings amount to $4,464,031 yearly, money that they invest, spend and circulate?

Remember that every taxpayer, home owner, wage-earner and capitalist must pay for the consequences if prohibition prevails and that the welfare, prosperity and development of California will be most seriously and adversely affected.—Los Angeles Times, October 8, 1914.

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THOS. W. COLLINS President

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TREASURY DECISION.

(T. D. 2019)

Use of Tank Cars To Transfer Brandy For Fortification Purposes.

(1) Attention of the department has been called to certain parts of Article 14A of Regulations No. 28, revised May 14, 1913, which are not clear or do not cover all the contingencies that may arise in transporting brandy for fortification purposes by tank car.

When a tank car is registered with the collector, the net wine-gallon capacity when filled so as to include two inches of the expansion dome (which point will be permanently marked in the dome) will be stated. This capacity will be verified by the collector, which capacity will thereafter be regarded as the official gauge of the car or until there is reason to believe that said gauge is inaccurate, when a regauge of the car will be made. These official gauges should be established by actual liquid measurements and not by computation. The net wine-gallon capacity will be legibly painted or stenciled on the side or dome of the car near the serial number and other designating marks on the car.

(2) All pumps, pipes, or other appliances when used in withdrawing brandy from the distillery to the tank cars and from the tank cars to the fortifying room must be above ground and in plain sight and under the control of the officer assigned to the work. Such appliances to be considered in use during the time of filling or emptying of the tank cars.

(3) In making application on Form 257 for withdrawal by tank car the distiller, in addition to the information now required, will state in said application the official gauge of the car to be used.

The gauger at the distillery will inspect the car to see that the same is in proper condition, as required by Article 14A, and that the serial number of the car and the net wine-gallon capacity as marked on the car agree with Form 257. It will not be necessary to take the dimensions of the car nor to enter said dimensions on Form 59½ nor Form 257.

Tank cars may be held on the railway spur or siding alongside the fortifying room, or near enough to said fortifying room to enable the gauger in charge of said room to have surveillance of both car and fortifying room, and said tank car with lock and pipes leading therefrom entirely under his control. Said tank cars will be considered as temporary brandy-storage tanks situated within the fortifying-room, providing no rule or order of the railway commission of the State is violated. When tank cars are regarded and designated as brandy-storage tanks as a part of the fortifying room, a cylindrical metal measuring tank of small diameter equipped as directed in Article 14 should be installed within the fortifying room. Only the proper quantity required to fortify one tank of wine material can be drawn directly into this tank from the tank car and thence to the tank of wine material to be fortified. Any brandy found in the dome when received will be allowed to drain back into the cylinder of the car when the dome is opened.

GERMAN BREWING INDUSTRY DURING PAST YEAR.

Nearly all the breweries in Germany were satisfied with their business during the year, although there are indications that the consumption of beer will not continue to be as great as previously. Complaints were made that Bavarian and Bohemian beers were used in increasing quantities, thus injuring the home industry. Hops were cheaper, but barley was much dearer than in the previous year. Payment and credit conditions did not improve. Two of the leading breweries paid dividends of 10 per cent and 12 per cent; others of 4 per cent and 5 per cent. In the fiscal year ended March 31, there were 450 breweries in Saxony.

The Battle Cry Is: "Get the Voters to the Polls and We Win."

TELEPHONE MISSION 2268

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The Great Future of California Wine Industry if Properly Protected

AN APPEAL MADE TO THE VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA.

Address of Mr. Andrea Sbarboro delivered before the Native Sons of the Golden West, September 29.



URGENTLY ask the voters of California to protect one industry that some perhaps well meaning but fanatical individuals are threatening to destroy. The industry of viticulture, gentlemen, I assure you, and I know what I am talking about, is bound to become, if properly fostered, the very greatest industry of California.

VITICULTURE CAN PRODUCE $200,000,000 PER ANNUM.

Italy and France each produce annually about 1,000,000,000 gallons of wine, which gives each country over $200,000,000 yearly revenue. California is one-third larger than the Kingdom of Italy. It has the same sun, soil and climate as that sunny land, and it can, therefore, produce every gallon of wine of just as fine a quality and just as cheaply (because while in Europe they use cheap labor, we use modern machinery) as they produce in Italy or France.

This has recently been proven by the fact that at the International Exposition of Turin in 1911, California wines and champagne obtained the grand prix, which does not mean that our wines were better than all the others, but it does mean that they were of just as fine a quality as the wines produced in Italy or France.

This award called the attention of "Le Petit Journal" of Paris, which is considered to have the largest circulation of any paper in the world. In commenting on our California wines, "Le Petit Journal" said: "It is true that California has the same sun and climate of France. It is also true that by bridging the Atlantic Ocean with gold they have succeeded in bringing to California one of our best champagne makers, but, alas! the people of California forget that they have not got the magic soil of France, and that notwithstanding their gold they could hardly set a price upon it, and if they could it would be a hard matter to transport it to Califorina, and therefore their wines are only fit for German troopers," to which I answered: "We appreciate Mr. 'Le Petit Journal' your statement that California has the same sun and climate of sunny France, which is correct. It is also true that we have paid a round sum of money to bring here one of your best champagne makers, but as to your magic soil, permit me to call your attention to the fact that some years ago, California was importing thousands of tons of your delicious French prunes, that after a while we thought of bringing to California some of your French prune trees, which we set out in the fertile soil of California, and what was the result? You know as well as I do that for the past several years the tables have been turned and we are now shipping to you annually several thousands of our delicious California prunes, which your dames de Paris appreciate more and pay a higher price for than your own French prunes grown in the magic soil of France. You also know that we have been shipping to you all kinds of California fruits, and the time may come, no man knows how soon, when we will be enabled to ship you some of our own California wines and champagne, which your people will appreciate just as much as they do our prunes and other fruits."

In fact, if this terrible war rages much longer in France it will not be long before France and other European countries who do not yet receive our wines will be only too glad to do so.

IMPORTANCE OF VOTE NEXT NOVEMBER.

Always, provided, however, that there will not be sufficient demented people in California on the 3d day of next November to vote the State dry, and thus destroy the great viticultural industry which, if fostered, will turn our sheep lands all over the State into magnificent vineyards, creating new towns and cities and giving profitable and pleasant employment to many millions of people.

Furthermore, we will not only enrich our State, but by producing such large quantities of wine our people will become accustomed to use that delicious, light, invigorating but not intoxicating beverage at their meals, and thus we will by so doing remove the two greatest evils that our country is now afflicted with—**drunkenness and Prohibition.**

I hereby assert, gentlemen, that so soon as the families of California become accustomed to the use of wine at their meals, intoxication will be known no more in this State, and to prove to you that my assertions are correct, I will now take pleasure in reading to you some letters which I have obtained from our American Ambassador at Rome, the American Consuls in different parts of Italy, France and Spain, and not only these, but letters from some of the greatest men of our own country and of the world, who all testify to the sacred truth that in the wine-drinking countries of the world, where every man, woman and child use wine at their meals intoxication is almost unknown.

I PRACTICE WHAT I PREACH.

I will further prove this fact to you by my own experience. I have raised in this city five children. Each one of them as soon as old enough to come to the table and sit on the baby chair was given by its mother a little water colored with wine. As the children grew older the dose of wine was increased. They have been drinking wine every day of their lives excepting in sickness. They are now grown up, three of them employed in a bank and the two girls are married and have children of their own whom they are bringing up in the same manner. None of them know what intoxication is, and if they live as long as Methusaleh they never will.

ALL FATHERS AND MOTHERS WILL BE BLESSED WITH SOBRIETY IN THEIR FAMILY.

What a great blessing, gentlemen, if all the fathers and mothers of our country could say the same of their children! They will certainly be able to do so by bringing up their young ones in the same manner that I have.

DISASTER OF PROHIBITION.

Now, on the other hand, let us see what disaster would come to this State if the prohibition law should be carried. All those beautiful vineyards which were but sheep ranges would have to be uprooted and those beautiful hills again serve to feed herds of sheep. Our winerie , some of which are the finest in the world, would have to be turned into barns we are told.

Our hundreds of thousands of people, who are now profitably employed in the vineyards and in the different branch industries supported by the vineyards, would have to be discharged, turned out to add to the unemployed, and for what good? The advocate for prohibition will tell you that the life of a boy or a girl is worth more than all the millions derived by the wine industry of the State. But, I will tell you and I assert that the destruction of the vineyards will multiply the use of strong alcoholic beverages and ruin thousands of lives of the boys and girls which they mean to save.

This I will prove to you by actual official documents. See what Mr. Cabell, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says, who through his books in Washington knows every gallon of whisky which is produced legally in the United States and knows where every drop goes and by this official document you will see that where a State goes dry the use of strong alcoholic beverages and drunkenness materially increases, as published in the San Francisco "Chronicle" from a statement made October 3, 1912. He says:

> "There is more whisky stored in Kentucky today than ever before, notwithstanding that Kentucky is dry by law. There are 168,000,000 gallons in bond in Kentucky today.
>
> "It seems that when a territory goes dry, the consumption of whisky is increased, while the sale of beer, ale and wines is injured. I have been told that the distillers would like to see the whole country go dry, as that would give them a monopoly of the manufacture of intoxicating beverages.
>
> "It appears that in dry territory, whisky being of the smallest bulk, with the greatest alcoholic content, is more easily handled than beer. A bottle of whisky contains many more drinks than a bottle of beer, hence the preference."

Therefore, I charge the prohibition people of never having done anything to effectually reduce the evil of drunkenness.

See the State of Maine. Fifty years ago it went dry by 60,000 majority. It has been noted for fifty years through the press that Maine was the drunkenest State in the Union. The people of that State, at last ashamed of that stigma, attempted to remove the obnoxious law of prohibition from its constitution. A vote was taken in 1911. The wets did not succeed in bringing the State to their side, but they only failed by the small number of 700 votes, thus showing that after an experience of over fifty years nearly 60,000 voters had changed their minds and gone from dry to wet.

EASTERN STATES WHICH GO DRY HAVE NOT GREAT VITICULTURE INDUSTRY AT STAKE.

Many others of the Eastern States which have gone dry have turned back into the column of wet, but remember, gentlemen, that the States which go dry are not blessed with the great advantage that California is blessed with, the producing of the delicious wines which prevents intoxication, and remember further, that the States which go dry in the East have no vineyards, no wineries and no industries depending on the grapes to destroy, whilst our fair State if it went dry would suffer the greatest calamity that could ever happen to it. Prohibition in California would not only be disastrous but barbarous.

There is no justice or even mercy in prohibition. To destroy a man's property without a cent of remuneration would be unlawful confiscation.

Take Switzerland, for example. Some years ago, when the vineyards of France were stricken by the phyloxera, the French people, not having their wines to use at their meals any more, acquired the pernicious habit of using absinthe in its place. This was a strong liquor made especially in Switzerland and used by drops in a glass of water. When used in excess it was deleterious to health.

The attention of the Swiss Government was called to this fact. The government promptly appointed health officials to investigate the matter, who reported that absinthe was really injurious to health, unless carefully used.

What did the Swiss Government do? It appointed a commission to investigate the value of the property of the absinthe company, and it paid the proprietors every dollar that the property was worth. It also notified dealers throughout the world that they who had absinthe in their possession could send it to Switzerland and obtain its cost.

But the Swiss Government went a step further. As a large number of people had been employed for fifteen or twenty years in this establishment and had no other trade than what was required for the producing of absinthe, the government considered that it would be barbarous to discharge those people who would be in many cases unable to obtain work, and so they pensioned each one of them, even the little girls who were receiving twenty cents per day for picking a particular grass required to make absinthe, for three years, so as to give them time to learn some other trade and seek some other employment.

WINE A BOON TO MANKIND.

But, gentlemen, I hope that we will not be compelled to come to this point in reference to wine, because wine is not an injurious liquor, and is beneficial instead of detrimental to mankind.

Now, gentlemen, I am going to charge the prohibition people with never having adopted a true remedy for the removal of the evil of drunkenness from our country which we all so much desire to do.

I venture to suggest a remedy which I consider reasonable and efficacious.

In the first place, regulate strictly your saloons. You have good strong laws for that purpose without adopting any new laws to the constitution.

Every saloon before opening must obtain two licenses, one from the United States Government and the other from the town or district where it is situated. Now, these towns or districts may make such strong regulations before granting a license as they please. It should pass, for instance, that the saloon shall not sell to a drunkard or quasi drunkard, to a minor or incompetent person. That no gambling should be allowed and no disorderly persons permitted on the premises. That it should open at a certain hour in the morning and close at a certain hour in the evening. In fact, that it should conduct its business in just as decent manner as is conducted a drug store or other legitimate business establishment. If any of these rules are broken, the penalty for the first offense should be the suspension of the license for say five or ten days, as the breaking of a rule may possibly have been an oversight of some of the employees. The second time the license should be suspended for thirty days and the third time, the license of the saloon should be cancelled, the name of the offending party put on a black list so that no license may be granted to that person in the future.

REFORM THE DRUNKARD.

Furthermore, this poor drunken man who is causing all this trouble in our country, and is being used by the prohibition parties as a means to destroy the property and liberty of the American citizens, should be strictly reformed, so that he may not cause these great troubles in the future.

For that purpose, I would suggest such remedies as these. When a disorderly person is arrested on the street or public place in an intoxicated condition, the first time he should be kept in prison five or ten days, so as to give him time to consider the evil which he is doing to himself, the community and his family. The second offense he should be punished for thirty days, and for every offense thereafter he should be given thirty additional days

Now, in order that the industrious taxpayer should not be compelled by the sweat of his brow to maintain a drunken sot in jail in idleness, the offender should be compelled to clean the streets in the cities and repair the county roads in the country, and in cases where the offender has a family to support, the family should be paid what an ordinary laborer doing the same work would be worth.

By taking these examples, gentlemen, and enforcing these laws strictly, I will guarantee you that in six months there will be no more drunkards observed on the public streets in any place in California, and this great blessing will be obtained without destroying a blade of grass, or any industries of California and without depriving any American citizen of the sacred right of his personal liberty guaranteed to every man by the Constitution of the United States. Even the drunkard will bless this reform which will have removed him from the degradation of a drunkard and made of him a good citizen, a good husband and a good father.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON WINES.

For the proposed law putting an enormous tax on wines, I have only this to say to the government powers. The Lord forgive them, they know not what they do! They are trying to destroy the only remedy existing for the removal of the two greatest evils that our country is now afflicted with—**Drunkenness and Prohibition.** Let me quote the words of the greatest American who ever lived, Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence of our country. He had been minister to France, he had seen the effect of the use of wine in France and Italy, and therefore he knew precisely what he was talking about when he said:

> "I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of duties on wine by our National Legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that article as merely a tax on the rich. It is prohibition of its use on the middle classes and a condemnation to them of the poison of spirits. No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as its common beverage."

Let those men who are now in charge of the government who in their own opinion are greater than Thomas Jefferson, reverse this great man's decision.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO COMPETE FOR WINE TRANSPORTATION.

To meet the competition which the completion of the Panama Canal has brought about in wine shipping, the Southern Pacific has announced a new rate and method of shipping wine by rail, effective November 15.

Wine shippers will be allowed to send their wine to New Orleans and there to barrel it without extra charge for shipment to New York. The rate is to be 55 cents a hundred pounds. Under the present plan the rate to New York in tank cars is 75 cents a hundred or by rail and water in barrels 55 cents a hundred.

The Southern Pacific figures that wine shippers will save by doing their barreling in New Orleans, and also will save in not having their staves and barrel material hauled to San Francisco for manufacture.

The local cooperage concerns which are affected by this rate and the steamer lines through the canal are expected to meet this plan of the Southern Pacific to get back much of the wine business, by corresponding cuts.

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California Notes

Master Brewers Will Come to San Francisco, If—The Master Brewers' Association of the United States, in session in New York, decided to hold its 1915 annual convention in San Francisco, provided California does not go "dry." If California votes "dry" in November, then the president of the association will decide the place of meeting. This is the substance of a telegram received by Felton Taylor, secretary of the San Francisco Convention League. This organization has been using its efforts to induce the brewers to meet here, as their conventions are attended by several thousand men and their families.

San Francisco Brewers' Agent Passes Away.—Mr. Ferd Westdahl, Alameda County agent for the Enterprise Brewing Company, died at his home, 5515 Taft avenue, in Oakland, October 12, after an illness of six months. He was a son of Captain and Mrs. Ferdinand Westdahl, brother of Jr. R. Westdahl, an Oakland banker, and of L. H. Westdahl, a San Francisco real estate man. He also is survived by Mrs. Frances Westdahl, widow, and Mrs. Anna Heilbron of Portland, Ore., a sister.

Mr. Selig Schulenberg Campaigning Against Prohibition.—Mr. Selig Schulenberg of the Brewery Workers' Union has conducted an effective campaign throughout the State. Mr. Schulenberg followed J. Stitt Wilson around the State and nailed every misstatement and exaggeration that the incorrigible set forth. When Mr. Schulenberg returned to his home city, San Francisco, hardly a vestige was left of the so-called arguments of J. Stitt Wilson.

Importance of Brewing Industry in San Diego.—Mr. H. E. Wheeler, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of San Diego, has issued the following statement: "One of the large industries of San Diego is the brewing industry, manufacturing beer from California hops and barley for shipment through the States and foreign countries. Many persons in San Diego rely upon this industry for a living. In the early days when California was beginning to open up its lands for settlement, the United States Department of Agriculture became actively interested, and for half a century this department and our State legislature in many ways encouraged people to come to California and raise barley, hops and grapes for the manufacture of beer and wine. Several experimental stations and schools were maintained, teaching the people of our State how to grow these raw materials and manufacture them into the beer and wine, until the industry has grown to one of the most important industries on the Pacific Coast, representing in California an investment of $210,000,000. The beer industry alone disburses annually $6,000,000 in wages, purchases $3,500,000 of material, pays taxes to the extent of $2,350,000. The industry as a whole takes care of 282,000 persons, about twelve per cent of the State. There are two breweries in San Diego. Each has a modern plant, using the finest and most sanitary devices known to man in the manufacture of beer. These two breweries have an investment in San Diego of $750,000. They pay taxes to the amount of nearly $10,000. They purchase raw material and supplies to the amount of $160,000, fuel oil $75,000, and support 1650 of the 90,000 people of San Diego, who place in circulation in the city of San Diego more than one million dollars. The two breweries manufacture approximately 60,000 barrels of beer per year, of which 38,000 is consumed locally."

Personal Mention

Mr. F. N. Stevens, the vineyardist of Sonoma City, was a visitor to San Francisco during the last week of October.

Messrs. E. P. Werner and E. A. Grau of the Irvington winery arrived in San Francisco on the 24th of October and spent several days in the city on business.

Mr. C. S. Ralph, who is prominently identified with the brewing interests of Sacramento, arrived in San Francisco on the 24th of October on a short business trip.

Mr. William Von Grafen, vineyardist of Santa Rosa, arrived in San Francisco on the 22nd of October and spent several days in the city.

Mr. R. A. Quayle, Pacific Coast representative of E. & J. Burke, Limited, famous Dublin manufacturers of Irish whiskies, left San Francisco on the 30th of October for Southern California. From the Southland Mr. Quayle will proceed to Utah, Montana and Canada. He will return to San Francisco in about two months.

BREWERS' RICE IMPORTED DURING LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The total amount of brewers' rice imported in the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was 1,376,087 pockets of 100 pounds. Of this amount Germany furnished 724,856 pockets, Austria-Hungary 67,173, The Netherlands 271,386, a total of 1,063,415 pockets, nearly 80 p.c. England furnished 123,088 pockets, less than 9 p.c., and the rest came from China, Japan and Siam. It is thus apparent that about 80 p.c. of the country's supply of brewers rice is cut off by the European war. This explains why the largest buyer of brewers rice in the world recently purchased brewers' rice in Beaumont, Texas, at 2¾c a pound, in the face of a statement sent out from New York that large supplies of brewers' rice were available in England at 1⅞c.



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LITERATURE ON REQUEST

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J. J. GEARY,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

DR. E. A. TIMMONS ON TENNESSEE PROHIBITION.

Dr. E. A. Timmons, a real M. D. and not a Rev. Dr., of Cumberland, Tennessee, has issued a pamphlet on the failure of prohibition in Tennessee. In this pamphlet the doctor says:

"Under the license system, the alcoholics were kept purer by law; and they were rapidly passing under the guard and protection of the pure food and drug laws by the natural evolution of better law. But under the present disorganized condition of State-wide and prohibition law, no pure food and drug act can guard and protect their purity and safety. They are now sold openly and in opposition to all prohibition law; and they are secretly bootlegged in defiance of the law. Fully ninety per cent of those who fostered and passed the prohibition law are among the disruptors of their own law.

"Their breaking it is made with no effort at secrecy on the part of many of them. They openly do so by indulging in that against which they all endeavor to prohibit others from doing; namely, purchasing and drinking some form of alcohol.

"Inasmuch as this condition has evolved a general bootlegging condition, this type of alcoholic traffic is demonstrating itself to be better adapted to the negro. Hence, it is beginning to affect labor considerably in prohibition sections.

"The loafing negro is commencing to dress better and to display evidences of more ready cash than do the average paid workmen. Why should he be a toiler in the midst of such inviting prosperity? Therefore he is becoming a gentleman of leisure on money spent by many white clerks and other workingmen for their beer and, usually, adulterated booze."

"THE BOMBARDMENT OF REIMS."

Editor PACIFIC WINE, BREWING AND SPIRIT REVIEW:

Dear Sir: We have pleasure in giving you an extract of a letter from Messrs. Kunkelmann & Co., Succrs., of Reims, producers of the Piper-Heidsieck Champagne, dated 28th ult.:

"One of our establishments has greatly suffered during the bombarding of the city, and the other in a lesser manner. Our offices, as well as the residence of our senior, Mr. Ferdinand T. Kunkelmann, have suffered very little damage, which will be easily repaired; and it is to be hoped that we shall continue to be spared, although every other house in the Rue Piper is very badly damaged. Further, we hear from Paris and Reims that Mr. Ferdinand Kunkelmann and his family are safe, and as well as can be expected under the trying circumstances, but that they have been compelled to live in the cellar for the last fortnight."

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Pernambuco, Brazil, Brewery.—A brewery, costing about $635,000, was recently completed at Pernambuco and is now in operation. The building, which is 656 feet long and 148 feet wide, is substantially constructed of reinforced concrete and is equipped throughout with modern machinery of German manufacture. Beer is becoming more popular in Brazil and its consumption is steadily increasing. As this is the only brewery between Rio de Janeiro and Para, it should be able to supply all the cities in this section.

J. M. CURTIS & SON

Gaugers : : Chemists

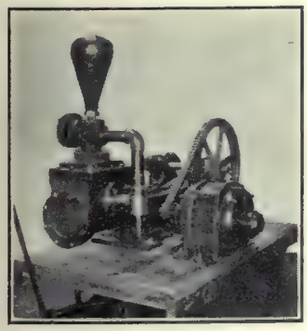
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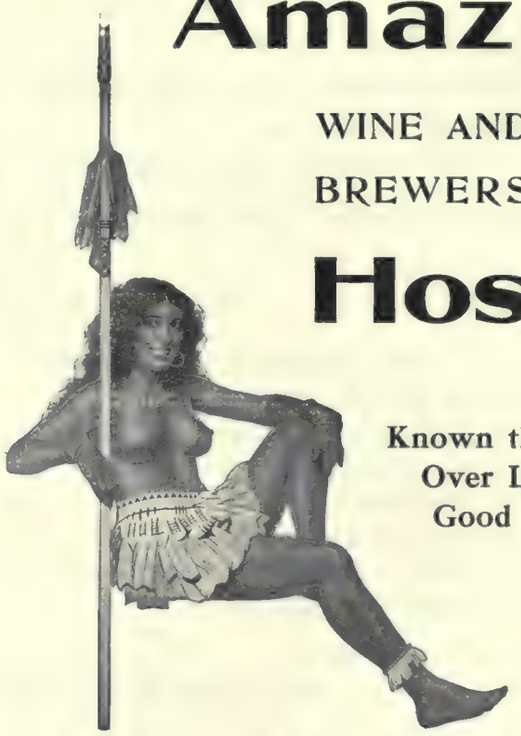
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Napa Valley Wine Co., Wines
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The Review's Buyers' Directory

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Italian-Swiss Colony .....San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Inglenook Vineyard Co.—B. Arnhold & Co.
.....116 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Geo. West & Son, Incorporated....Stockton, Cal.

California Wine Association .....
.....180 Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Theo. Gier Co.....575 Eighteenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Wetmore-Bowen .....
.....166 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian Vineyard Co. .....
.....1234 Palmetto St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....
.....110 Tenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....La Manda, Cal.

A. Finke's Widow .....
.....809 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Lancel Co. .....
.....549 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

Paul Masson Champagne Co.....San Jose, Cal.

Lachman & Jacobi .....
.....116 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

French American Wine Co. .....
.....1821-41 Harrison St., San Francisco, Cal.

Italian-Swiss Colony .....
.....1235-67 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co. .....
..18, 20 and 22 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sacramento Valley Winery .....Sacramento, Cal.

Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Co....San Francisco, Cal.

Chauche & Bon .....
.....319-321 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Co. .....
.....20 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

United California and Montebello Vineyards Consolidated .....
.....2775-2783 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORDIALS, WINES, BRANDIES.

E. G. Lyons & Rass Co.....
.....Folsom and Essex Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS AND BREWERS' AGENTS.

John Wieland Brewery .....
.....240 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

Buffalo Brewing Co. .....Sacramento, Cal.

Fred Krug Brewing Co.....Omaha, Nebraska

American Mercantile Co. .....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

National Brewing Co. .....
.....762 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Enterprise Brewing Co. .....San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., Seattle, Wash.
.....John Rapp & Son, Agents, Eighth and Townsend St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sacramento Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.
.....G. B. Robbins, Manager, Fourteenth and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Co.....
Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Sts., Oakland, Cal.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. .....
.....429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann .....
.....430-34 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Rusconi, Fisher & Co. .....
.....138 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Gibb .....1844 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....41-47 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Julius Levin Company .....
.....44 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jesse Moore Hunt Co. .....
Second and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Cartan, McCarthy & Co. .....
....Battery and Com'l. Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wichman, Lutgen & Co. .....
.....134 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Taussig & Co. .....
.....200 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Delaporte .....
.....820 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Crown Distilleries Co. .....
.....Beale and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

John Butler & Son .....
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Rathjen Mercantile Co. .....
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Chas. Meinecke & Co. .....
.....314 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas W. Collins & Co., Inc. .....
.....34-36 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. Taylor & Co. .....29 Broadway, N. Y.

Sherwood & Sherwood .....
.....43 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. .....
.....427-31 W. Broadway, New York

American Mercantile Co. .....
.....514 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Plumel & Co. .....
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Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., Wine and water tanks, boxes, irrigation pipe and pipe for water systems.....318 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Equitable Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Kenton Station, Portland, Oregon.

Hogan & Co. .....
.....326-328 Twelfth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Krenz, Copper and Brass Works.....
.....431-441 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Herbert, Vogel and Mark Co.....
Harrison and Sherman Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

David Woerner Cooperage Co. .....
.....14th and Harrison Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Copper and Brass Works, Inc.....
.....943 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Redwood Manufacturers Co. .....
.....811 Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.

George Windeler .....N. E. cor. 8th and Hooper Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

William Schmidt .....
.....48-50 Zoe St., San Francisco, Cal.

German Cooperage Co. .....
.....1271-1273 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Karl Kiefer Machine Co....Cincinnati, Ohio

DISTILLERS.

Julius Kessler & Co.....Hunter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky River Distillery Co., Inc.....
..... Frankfort, Kentucky

Wm. Lanahan & Son.....Baltimore, Maryland

Hiram Walker & Sons.....Walkerville, Canada

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son.....Louisville, Ky.

Western Grain & Sugar Products Co.....
.....110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bernheim Distilling Co. .....Louisville, Ky.

Wright & Greig, Ltd. .....Glasgow, Scotland

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co. .....
.....Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. Voss & Co., Whisky Brokers.....
..... Cincinnati, Ohio

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Simonds Machinery Co. .....
.....12 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Continued

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Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Berger & Carter Co. ..... San Francisco, Cal.

Toulouse & Delorieux Co. ..... 405 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.

A. Rossi & Co. ..... 322 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE AND BREWERS' HOSE, ETC.

United States Rubber Co. of California ..... 50-60 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

SURETIES.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. ..... Nevada Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BOTTLE WRAPPERS, ETC.

Zellerbach Paper Co. ..... Battery and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BITTERS.

Lash Bitters Co. ..... 1721 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. Gandolfi & Co. ..... 427-31 West Broadway, New York

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES.

Nierman & Lefkovitz ..... 1262-1266 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Betts & Co., Ltd. ..... 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, England

Occidental Supply Co., Inc. ..... 580-582 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illinois-Pacific Glass Co. ..... 15th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Coast Glass Works ..... 7th and Irwin Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

Hotel Stanford ..... 250 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Terminal ..... 60 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR SUPPLIES.

A. Calderoni & Co. ..... 1608 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. Wolf ..... 34-36 22nd St., San Francisco, Cal.

City of Hamburg Co., Inc. ..... 322 Davis St., San Francisco, Cal.

MINERAL WATER.

San Francisco Seltzer Water and New Century Soda Water Works ..... 436 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

Cook Mineral Water Co. ..... 625 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

California Vichy ..... 12th and Folsom Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

BAR FIXTURES.

San Francisco Show Case Co. ..... 674-676 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Fincke ..... 1916-1918 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.

AUTO TRUCKS.

The White Company ..... Market St. at Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc. ..... 504 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co. ..... Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Ridley Brand and Stencil Works ..... 153 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Reininger & Co. ..... 541 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PASTES AND GUMS.

Robinson Chemical Works ..... 349-351 8th St., San Francisco, Cal.

GAUGERS AND CHEMISTS.

J. M. Curtis & Son. ..... 108 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

RETAILERS AND CAFES.

Ship Cafe ..... Venice, California

John Butler & Son ..... 552 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yellowstone ..... 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Thos. J. Walsh & Co. ..... 346 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. P. Dunne..1 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle Bar....6 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Waldorf....648 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

"Jellison's".....10 Third St., San Francisco, Cal.

Matt Grimm's ..... 130 Liedesdorff St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bank Exchange ..... Montgomery and Washington Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

"The Cabin" ..... 105 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Cafe ..... 540 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

James Raggi ..... 624 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Cutter ....709 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Hoffman Cafe Co. ..... 27 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. F. Roeder's Cafe ..... 834 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Chad Milligan..40 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Bob Harrington's ..... 333 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Friedrich's Cafe ..... 310 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Nugget Cafe .....41 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Majestic.....844 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Lick Bar ..... 33 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Schluter's....529 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

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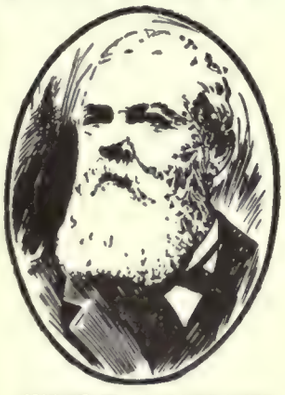
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